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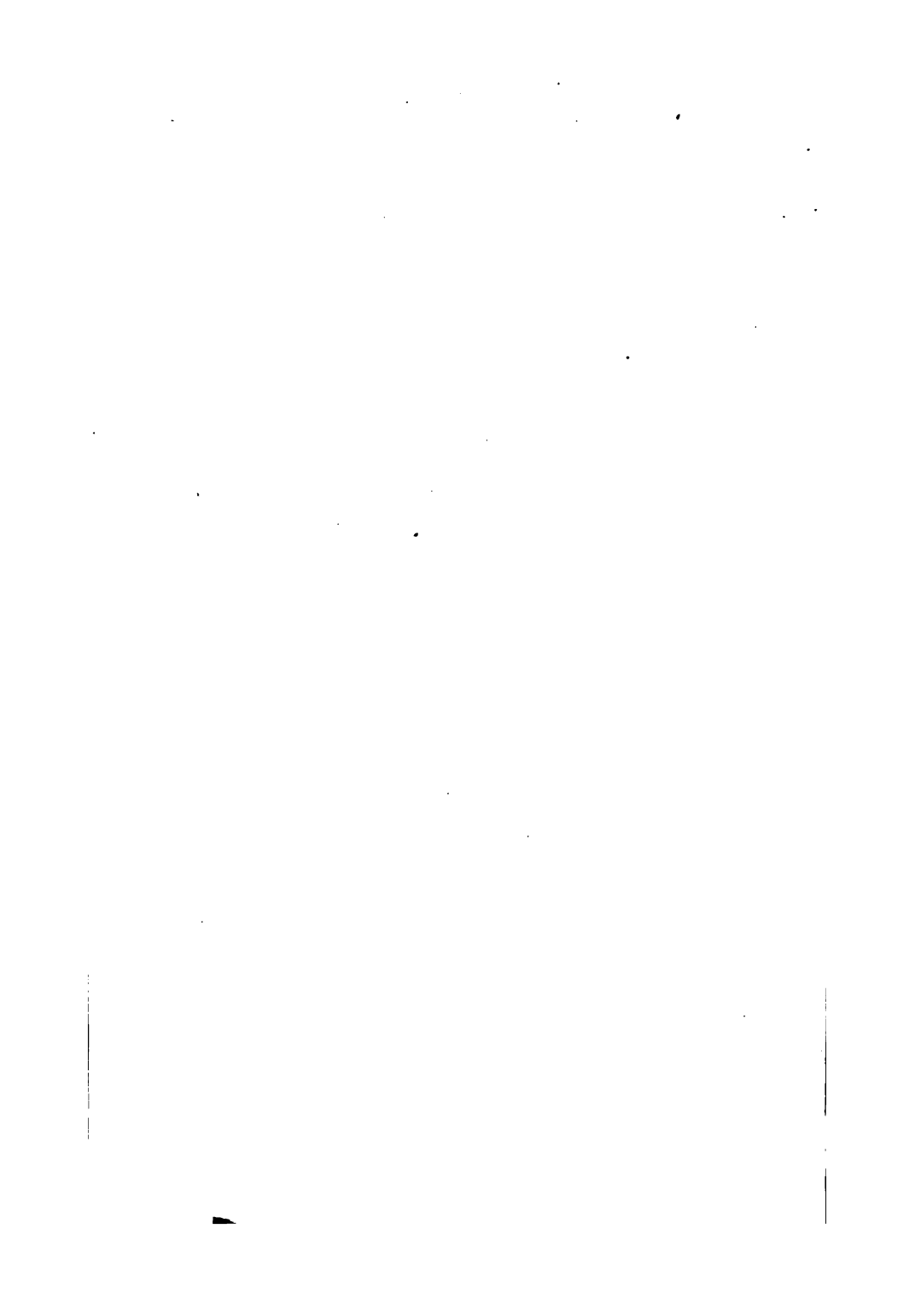




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THE ELEMENTS  
OF  
GREEK GRAMMAR,

INCLUDING

ACCIDENCE, IRREGULAR VERBS, AND PRINCIPLES  
OF DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION;

ADAPTED TO THE SYSTEM OF CRUDE FORMS,

BY

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## PREFACE.

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THAT method of teaching the Accidence of the Classical Languages which, under the name of the "Crude-Form System," discards the fiction under which the nominative case of a noun, or the 1st person of the present tense of a verb, is treated as, in some peculiar sense, *the word*, from which the other cases or tenses are deduced, has so far made good its ground as no longer to stand in need of defence or apology. That the nominative case is as much a *formed word* as the accusative or genitive, that is, made like the other cases by addition of a suffix, or by some equivalent process, from a stem or declinable form called in this Grammar the *Crude Form*,\* and that the present tense of a verb is also very generally made in like manner from a verbal stem; that the various cases and tenses are easily made from the stem or crude form, but only by most artificial and sometimes grotesque devices from the nominative case and present tense respectively; that the otherwise perplexing diversities of declension and conjugation are thus simply explained, regard being paid to the different terminations of the crude form; that analogies, real and not arbitrary, are readily seized and pursued to their legitimate consequences, even by young students, so that an effort of memory is converted into a reasoning process; and that the science of tracing the derivation of

\* Crude forms are indicated in this Grammar by a hyphen affixed: thus, *ἵππος* being the nom. sing. of the Greek word signifying *horse*, *ἵππον*, the accus. sing., etc., the crude-form state of the word is written *ἵππο-*.



one word from another, either in the same or a kindred language, (which, when the nominative case or the present tense is taken for the starting-point, often seems to the beginner little else than a succession of lucky guesses, in which he chiefly admires the ingenuity, perhaps the audacity, of his tutor,) is brought under obvious and easily stated rules, scarcely less rigorous than those which govern mathematical operations;—all this will scarcely be questioned as matter of theory;\* and it is believed that the experience of those who have made fair trial of the system would shew that it has succeeded well in practice. Yet while the admirable Latin Grammar of Professor Key has been in use for more than ten years, and though Exercise Books, both Greek and Latin, have been published on this system,† no corresponding Greek Grammar, so far as the writer knows, has yet appeared, although the system is perhaps still better adapted to the Greek than to the Latin language. To supply this deficiency the present Grammar is offered. It has been in a great measure compiled, but with many changes and considerable additions, from the Elementary Grammars of Professor G. Curtius‡ and Dr. H. L. Ahrens,§ which, like many other approved Greek Grammars in Germany, are founded on the system of Crude Forms.

The writer's especial thanks are due to his friends and former Tutors, Professors Key and Malden, of University

\* On the Crude-form System see the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar, and articles by the same author in Bell's *English Journal of Education*, Nos. 48 and 49; also an article by Mr. John Robson, B.A., in the *Classical Museum*, vol. iv., p. 388.

† *Constructive Greek Exercises*, and *Constructive Latin Exercises*, by John Robson, B.A., published by Walton and Maberly.

‡ *Griechische Schulgrammatik*, von Dr. G. Curtius. Prag.

§ *Griechische Formenlehre des Homerischen und Attischen Dialektes*, von Dr. H. L. Ahrens. Göttingen.

College, London. In common with all who have made the Greek and Latin languages their special study, he is under great obligations to Professor Key for his critical researches in classical philology, and for the many important and original additions he has made to it as a science. It was, moreover, at Mr. Key's suggestion that the compilation of this book was at first undertaken; much valuable assistance and advice have been received from him during its progress;\* and, in many points of form and arrangement, free use has been made of his Latin Grammar: but the references contained in the notes to the Grammar, and the other philological writings of Professor Key, furnish no adequate measure of the extent to which this book is indebted to him.

Had the excellent but brief fragment of a Greek Grammar for Schools, printed many years ago by Professor Malden, been completed, this attempt would never have been made. While the sheets were passing through the press, the writer was favoured with the perusal, in MS., of the earlier portion (on Letter-changes and on the Substantives) of a much more extended Grammar by the same distinguished scholar.† From this source, as well as from sundry criticisms kindly communicated from time to time,‡ some valuable improvements were derived; and very frequently, when the writer found the methods he had adopted corroborated by Mr. Malden's MS., he was reminded how much of what was most accurate

\* Particularly in the §§ on Letter-changes, and on the laws of Verbal formations. Many of the illustrations given in the foot-notes are founded on suggestions from Prof. Key.

† "Ex pede Herculem."—It is impossible not to express a hope, that this Grammar may be in due time completed: it would leave little to be desired in this department of Greek learning.

‡ Particularly on some portions of the detailed conjugation of *γράφ.*, §§ 353, etc. The rules in §§ 115—120 are principally taken, with the author's leave, from the fragment mentioned in the text.

in his knowledge of the Greek language was due, directly or indirectly, to the Professor of Greek in University College.

It is intended shortly to publish a brief Syntax, with chapters on the Dialectical Varieties, and on Accents.\*

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,

*May 15, 1857.*

\* The marks of accent are not printed in the body of this Grammar, except in a very few instances to distinguish between identical forms. Until the laws which govern them are understood, they are of little use to the learner, and by their omission space is gained for marking the quantity of all doubtful vowels,—a matter, it is believed, of much greater importance to a beginner.

## CORRIGENDA.

- § 21, line 1, for such, read that.
- 44, — 12, 13, for κεχωρηκα-, χεχωρηκα-, πεφῦκα-, φεφῦκα-, read κεχωρη-, χεχωρη-, πεφῦ-, φεφῦ-.
- — 14, for imper. read indic.
- — 14, 15, for ερεθη-, εῦθη-, εθεθη-, εθῦθη-, read ερεθε-, εῦθε-, εθεθε-, εθῦθε-.
- — 21, 22, 23, for -θη, εθελχθη-, ετελχθη-, read -θε, εθελχθε-, ετελχθε-.
- 54, — 5, for η, or: η; num?, read ῆ, or: ῆ; num?
- 56, n\*, after plural, add See Tischendorf, *Proleg. ad Nov. Test. Gr.* p. xxiii.
- 62, line 11, for § , read §§ 515—518.
- 131, — 17, for § , read § 150.
- 143, — 25, 26, for -ᾶσ, -ᾷσ, n. read -ᾶσ, n. -ᾶτ, n. -ᾷτ, n.
- 154, — 21, for τᾶλαινα, read τᾶλαινα-.
- 169, — 9, for τᾶχιον, read τᾶχιον-.
- — 11, for μεγιον, read μεγιον-.
- 170, — 7, for αισχροῦατο, read αισχροῦατο-.
- — 14, for οικτισατο, read οικτισατο-.
- 181, — 6, for απωτερω, read ᾤπωτερω.
- 184, — 6, for is, read is sometimes.



# GREEK GRAMMAR.

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## INTRODUCTION.

1. THE Greek language was spoken by the ancient Hellenes ('Ελληνες), the inhabitants of Greece, its islands, and colonies. It is akin to the Sanscrit, Persian, and Latin languages, and to those of the Slavonic, the Lithuanian, the German, and the Celtic nations, etc. All these are sister tongues, and together form the Indo-Germanic family of languages.

2. The Greek people was divided at an early period into tribes, each of which spoke a distinct dialect. The principal dialects of the Greek language are the *Æolic*, the *Doric*, and the *Ionic*.

3. The *Ionian* dialect was spoken by the *Ionian* Greeks in *Attica*, in many islands, and in the *Ionian* colonies in *Asia Minor*. Of all the dialects it was the first which was cultivated in poetry. It gave rise to three distinct but closely related dialects, viz.:—

a. The *old Ionic*, or *Epic*, dialect, which is preserved in the poems of *Homer*, *Hesiod*, and their successors.

b. The *new Ionic* dialect, known to us principally from the *History* of *Herodotus*.

c. The *Attic* dialect, in which were written the numerous works in poetry and prose which *Athens* produced in her prime. The principal writers of the *Attic* dialect are the tragic poets *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*; the comic poet *Aristophanes*; the historians *Thucydides* and *Xenophon*; the philosopher *Plato*; and the great orators *Lysias*, *Demosthenes*, and *Æschines*.

Through the pre-eminence of *Athens* in *Greece*, and the excellence of the *Athenian* literature, the *Attic* became the principal dialect: it has since been made the acknowledged standard of

the language ; and when *Greek* simply is spoken of, *Attic* Greek is commonly meant.

4. Varieties of the *Æolic* dialect were spoken by the *Æolians* in Asia Minor, Bœotia, and Thessaly. The poet Alcæus, and the poetess Sappho, in the island of Lesbos, wrote in the *Æolic* dialect.

5. The *Doric* dialect was spoken by the Dorians in North Greece, Peloponnesus, and Crete, and in the numerous Dorian colonies, especially in Sicily and Lower Italy. Doric is the dialect of the lyric poet Pindar and of the bucolic poet Theocritus. The choral odes of the Attic tragedians also contain individual Doric forms.

6. When Athens had ceased to be the leading city of Greece, the Attic dialect still continued to be the speech of all cultivated Greeks. It soon began, however, to fall away from its ancient purity ; and from the third century before Christ, the *common* dialect (ἡ κοινὴ διαλεκτός) was distinguished from the older Attic.

7. Mid-way between the older Attic and the common dialect stands the great philosopher Aristotle. Among the later authors the most important are the historians Polybius, Plutarch, Arrian, and Dio Cassius ; the geographer Strabo ; and the rhetoricians Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Lucian.

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### ACCIDENCE.

8. The letters of the Greek alphabet are as follows :—

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
Α	α	Alpha	a (short or long).
Β	β β	Beta	b.
Γ	γ γ	Gamma	g (as in <i>gun</i> ).
Δ	δ	Delta	d.
Ε	ε	Epsilon	e (short).
Φ	φ	Vau	w.
Ζ	ζ ζ	Zeta	(z).
Η	η	Eta	e (long).
Θ	θ θ	Theta	th (as in <i>thin</i> ).
Ι	ι	Iota	i (short or long).
Κ	κ	Kappa	k.
Λ	λ	Lambda	l.

Large letters.	Small letters.	Name.	Pronunciation.
M	μ	Mu	m.
N	ν	Nu	n.
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x.
O	ο	O micron	o (short).
Π	π ϖ	Pi	p.
Ϟ		Koppa	k (before o).
P	ρ	Rho	r.
Σ	σ ς	Sigma	s (as in <i>sun</i> ).
T	τ γ	Tau	t.
Υ	υ	Upsilon	u (short or long).
Φ	φ	Phi	ph or f.
X	χ	Chi	ch (as in German).
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps.
Ω	ω	O mēga	o (long).

9. The characters of the Greek alphabet do not differ materially from those of the Latin, or of modern languages. All are derived from the Phœnician alphabet.

10. Γ γ before the gutturals γ, κ, χ, ξ, was pronounced as *n* in *long*: hence in Latin words derived from the Greek *n* is substituted for it. Τεγγω was pronounced *tengo*; Ἀγχῖσσις, *Anchises*; φορμυγξ, *phorminx*.

11. The letter *vau*, F F (called also, from its shape, *digamma*), was entirely rejected in Ionic and Attic. It has even disappeared from the manuscripts of the Homeric poems; though it is plain, from metrical considerations, that when those poems were composed, the letter had not yet become obsolete, at least in pronunciation. Its existence is, besides, sufficiently attested by ancient inscriptions. For these reasons, and from its use in explaining the inflections of words, and the connection of the Greek with cognate languages,\* *vau* has been restored to its place in the alphabet.

12. The most ancient Greek seems to have possessed a consonantal ι, equivalent to the English *y* (consonant). Though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, traces of it are

\* Compare, for instance, the Greek words οἶνος, ἰδεῖν, ὦν (i. e. *foi-vos*, *fi-deiv*, *ω-foiv*), with the Latin *vinum*, *vidēre*, *ovum*; and ἐργον (*Ferpyon*) with the English *work*, and German *Werk*.



found in the changes arising out of its combination with the several consonants.\*

13. The precise sound of ζ has been lost. It is very commonly pronounced as *ds* or *dz*; yet in many forms it is more accurately represented by *sd*, or perhaps by the sounds heard in both parts of *judge*. Hence it occupies the same place in the alphabet as our *g*, which before *i* and *e* often has this sound.

14. ϟ was used only before *o*: as, ϟορινθος, Σϟρᾱοοσιοι, on coins, for Κορινθος, Σϟρᾱκοσιοι. Hence its name *koppa*, as opposed to *kappa*, which was once used only before *a*,† as was the case always with the Latin *k*—*kalumnia*, *Karthago*, *kalendæ*; while the Latin *q* was used only before *u*, which in the old Latin alphabet represented the Greek *o*. Observe, also, that the Latin *q* (Q) occupies the same place in the Latin alphabet as ϟ in the Greek.

15. The character σ is used at the beginning and in the middle of words, ς at the end: thus, σῦν, σείω, ἡσᾶν; but πονος, κερᾶς. In compound words ς is sometimes used at the end of the first element of the compound: as, προς-ερχομαι, δὺς-βᾶτος.

16. Υ υ was probably pronounced nearly as the French *u* or German *ü*: τυττω as *tüptō*, approaching *typtō*.

17. In addition to the letters already given, the Greek language possesses the character ' (*spiritus asper*, the *aspirate* or rough breathing), which is pronounced like the English *h*, and is written over the vowel to which it belongs: thus, ἥξ is pronounced *hex*; Ἑκτωρ, *Hector*. The aspirate is usually written over the second vowel of a diphthong: as, οἶτος, *houtos*. Every initial ρ takes the aspirate; and when double ρ occurs in the middle of a word, ' is sometimes placed over the second: thus, ῥαψῳδος, *rhapsōdus*; Πυρρῶς, *Pyrrhus*. With this exception, ' is only found at the beginning of words.

18. The sign, ' (*spiritus lenis*, the smooth breathing), is usually placed over all initial vowels and diphthongs which do not take

\* It is plain, however, that the so-called consonantal ι, γ, and ω (F), are merely the vowels *i* (as in French) and *u* (oo) uttered with great rapidity.

† An ancient inscription contains the word †Vϟ⊙D⊙RKAΣ, i. e. *Avϟοδορκας*, thus exhibiting *kappa* and *koppa* in one and the same word before *a* and *o* respectively (Rose, *Inscr. Gr. Tab. viii.*).

' ; but as this sign only denotes the absence of the rough breathing, it has not been thought necessary to use it in this grammar.

19. The sign ', at the end of a word, signifies that a vowel or diphthong has been thrown away : thus, πᾶρ' ἐκεῖν, for πᾶρᾷ ἐκεῖν, *by the side of yonder man* ; ἐν' ἄριστερ, for ἐνὶ ἄριστερ, *on the left hand*. The sign ', when so used, is called the *apostrophe*.

20. The same sign is employed to signify that a *crasis* (κρᾶσις, *mixing*), or contraction, has taken place of two words into one : thus, τοῦνομά, for το ονομά ; καῖᾱθος, for καὶ ἄγαθος. In this case, the letters are written close together.

21. The mark ¯ over a vowel denotes that such vowel is long ; ˘, that it is short ; ˉ, that it is common, *i.e.* variably long or short. But, as the length of the vowels *e* and *o* is already denoted by the character (*ε* or *η*, *ο* or *ω*), the signs of quantity are only used with *a*, *i*, and *u*.

22. For the division of sentences and periods, the *comma* and *full stop* are employed in Greek. If the point is placed above the line, it is equivalent to our colon or semicolon : as, ἔσπερᾱ ἦν τότε ἦλθεν ἀγγέλως, *it was evening ; then came a messenger*. The sign of interrogation was ; : as, τί εἶπᾱς ; *what did you say ?*

## OF SOUNDS AND LETTER-CHANGES.

23. The natural order of the vowels has been ascertained to be *ι, ε, α, ο, υ*, pronounced as on the continent. The three intermediate vowels, *ε, α, ο*, which are nearly akin, are sometimes called the *strong*, and the extreme vowels, *ι, υ*, as partaking in some degree of the nature of consonants (§ 12, *n.*), the *weak* vowels.

24. The consonants are divided, accordingly as they are or are not audible without the aid of a vowel, into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*.

25. The mutes are classified, according to the part of the mouth by which they are produced, into *throat-sounds* (gutturals), *teeth-sounds* (dentals), and *lip-sounds* (labials). They are again distinguished, according to the strength with which they are uttered, as *hard* (tenues), *soft* (mediæ), and *aspirated* (aspiratæ).

	Hard (tenues).	Soft (mediæ).	Aspirated (aspiratæ).	
Throat-sounds (gutturals)	κ	γ	χ	k-sounds.
Teeth-sounds (dentals)	τ	δ	θ	t-sounds.
Lip-sounds (labials)	π	β	φ	p-sounds.

26. The semivowels are ρ, λ, γ (nasal), ν, μ, σ, and ϕ. The three nasal sounds, γ (nasal), ν, μ, correspond to the three classes of mutes, guttural, dental, and labial\*: σ and ϕ are dental and labial *spirants*, and the consonant-ι (y) would have been the corresponding guttural: ρ, λ, μ, ν, are sometimes called *liquids*, and σ the *sibilant*.

27. From the union of σ with certain of the mutes, arise the double consonants, ψ, ξ, ζ: ψ is only a shorter symbol for πσ or φσ, ξ for κσ or χσ, ζ for the union of δ with a spirant (σ or consonant-ι).† But ξ is not written for κσ in compounds of the preposition εκ: ας, εκσωζω, *I rescue*; not εξωζω.

28. *Vowels*.—The strong (intermediate) vowels followed by either of the weak (extreme) vowels form diphthongs: thus, ε-υ becomes ευ, *well*; πα-ιδ- becomes παιδ-, *boy*; γεve-ι becomes γεveι, *to the race*. The diphthongs are as follows: ει, ηι, αι, ᾱι, οι, φ, ευ, ηυ, αυ, ου. In diphthongs compounded of η, ᾱ, or ω, and ι, the ι was not at all, or but slightly, audible, and hence in our editions of Greek authors it is usually written underneath the long vowels (η, α, ω; *iota subscript*).

29. The Greek diphthongs were probably formed by the rapid succession of the several sounds. In England they are generally pronounced as the same combinations of letters would be pronounced in English.

30. If two vowels which usually form a diphthong are to be pronounced separately, the sign of *diæresis* (̄, διαρεσις, *separation*) is placed over the latter: thus, παιδ-, *boy*, is pronounced *pa-id*; αἰννο-, *sleepless*, α-υπνο-.

31. The (so-called) diphthong υι arises from the union of υ with the consonant-ι; hence it is found only before vowels, and

\* Hence the combinations γκ, γγ, etc., ντ, νδ, etc., and μπ, etc., are very frequent: ἀμπελος, ἀμφί, ἀγκῦρᾱ, ἀγγελος, ἀντί, ἀνδρος; *ampelos, amphi, ankūra, angelos, anti, andros*.

† Compare *Jupiter* for *Diu-piter, diurnal* and *journal*, etc.

should be pronounced *u-y*: as, *μυια* (*moo-ya*), *α fly*; *υιος*, (*hoo-yos*), *a son*. Compare *musca* (French, *mouche*), and *filius* (Spanish, *hijo*.)

32. The (weak) vowels, *ι, υ*, before *ε, η, α, α, ω*, generally remain unchanged, each vowel retaining its separate sound: as, *σοφι-α*, *wisdom*; *λυ-ω*, *I loosen*; *ὕ-ει*, *it rains*.

33. Vowels identical with, or akin to, each other, are rarely allowed to stand together. To prevent their juxtaposition, contraction is resorted to. The following rules are observed:—

I. In the contraction of like vowels,

αα	becomes	ᾶ	thus	γεραᾶ	becomes	γερά.
εε		ει		αιτεε		αιτει.
εη		η		αιτηητε		αιτητε.
εει		ει		αιτεει		αιτει.
ιι		ῖ		Χίϊος		Χῖος.
οο		ου		πλοοος		πλους.
οω		ω		ζηλωω		ζηλω.
οου		ου		πλοου		πλου.

II. In the contraction of unlike vowels,

α. ο prevails over α or ε.

αο	becomes	ω	thus	τῖμαομεν	becomes	τῖμωμεν.
αω		ω		τῖμαω		τῖμω.
αοι		φ		αοιδη		φδη.
αου		ω		τῖμαου		τῖμω.
οα		ω*		αιδοᾶ		αιδω.
εο		ου		γενεος		γενους.
εω		ω		φῖλεω		φῖλω.
εοι		οι		χρῦσει		χρῦσοι.
εου		ου		φιλεου		φῖλου.
οε		ου		ζηλοε		ζηλου.
οη		ω		ζηλοητε		ζηλωτε.
οει		οι		ζηλοεις		ζηλοισ.
οη		οι		ζηλοης		ζηλοισ.

\* But in crasis, οα becomes ᾶ: thus,

ὁ ἄνηρ becomes ᾿ἄνηρ.  
αὐτο- ᾿ἄδης αὐθαᾶδης.

In Ionic Greek, however, ω appears: as, ὠνηρ, ἰππωναῖ, from ἰππο-ἄναξ.

b. When *a* comes into contact with *ε* (*η*), the vowel which precedes preponderates.

*ae* becomes *ā* : thus *αεκων* becomes *ākων*.

<i>αη</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>τῖμαητε</i>	<i>τῖμāτε</i> .
<i>αι</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>αιιδω</i>	<i>qδω</i> .
<i>αη</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>τῖμαης</i>	<i>τῖμαs</i> .
<i>εα</i>	<i>η*</i>	<i>κεᾶρ</i>	<i>κηρ</i> .
<i>εαι</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>λνεαι</i>	<i>λνη</i> .
<i>ηαι</i>	<i>η</i>	<i>λνηαι</i>	<i>λνη</i> .

In the contraction of *εαι*, however, *ει* is sometimes found for *η* : thus, *λνεαι* is contracted into *λνει* as well as *λνη*. Similarly, *αικης* is written as the contracted form of *αιεκης*, *unseemly*, not *ακης*.

34. The short vowel of a root is often lengthened, either in the inflection and derivation of words, or in compensation for the loss of a dropped consonant.

I. In the inflection and derivation of words,

<i>ā</i> generally	becomes <i>η</i> :	thus <i>τῖμα-</i> , honour, fut. tense <i>τῖμησ-</i> .
sometimes	<i>αι</i>	<i>φᾶν-</i> , <i>show</i> , pres. impf. <i>φαιν-</i> .
<i>ε</i> generally	<i>η</i>	<i>αιτε-</i> , ask, fut. <i>αιτησ-</i> .
sometimes	<i>ει</i>	<i>σπερ-, εου-</i> , pres. impf. <i>σπειρ-</i> .
<i>ο</i> always	<i>ω</i>	<i>ζηλο-, envy</i> , fut. <i>ζηλωσ-</i> .
<i>ι</i> either	<i>ι</i>	<i>κρίν-, judge</i> , pres. impf. <i>κρίν-</i> .
or	<i>ει</i>	<i>λίπ-, leave</i> , pres. impf. <i>λειπ-</i> .
<i>υ</i> either	<i>υ</i>	<i>λυ-, loosen</i> , fut. <i>λῦσ-</i> .
or	<i>ευ</i>	<i>φύγ-, flee</i> , pres. impf. <i>φενγ-†</i> .

But after *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ*, *ā* is lengthened into *ā*, instead of *η* : as, *εα-*, permit, fut. *εᾶσ-* ; *ια-*, heal, *ιατρο-*, physician ; *ορα-*, see, *ορά-μᾶτ-*, spectacle. Generally, the Attic dialect avoids the combinations *εη*, *ιη*, *ρη* ; employing, instead, *εᾶ*, *ιᾶ*, and *ρᾶ*.

II. When the short vowel is lengthened in compensation for the loss of a consonant, *ā* is for the most part changed into *ā* even when not preceded by *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* : thus, from *παντ-*, all, is made N. S. *πᾶs* for *παντs* ; *ε* frequently becomes *ει*, not *η* : as,

\* But in the plurals of neuters of the second declension, *εᾶ* becomes *ā* : *οστεᾶ=οστᾶ*, *χρῦσεᾶ=χρῦσᾶ*. Also, if *ε* or *ι* precedes, *εα* regularly becomes *ā*, not *η* : as, *κλεεᾶ=κλεᾶ*, *ὑγεᾶ=ὑγιᾶ* ; but *ὑγη* is also found.

† See, however, § 45 d. on the consonant-ι.

ειμι, *I am*, for εσ-μι; ο frequently becomes ου: as, οδους for οδους, N. S. from οδοντ-, *tooth*; ι and υ always become ι and υ.

35. The three short strong vowels, ε, α, ο, are often interchanged in one and the same root. In this case, ε must usually be regarded as the original vowel: thus, τρεπ-, *turn*, επραπον, *I turned*, τροπο-, *a turning*; γενεσ-, *a race*, N. S. γένος (compare, in Latin, *gener-is* with the N. S. *genus*); φλεγ-, *burn*, φλογ-, *a flame*. Sometimes η becomes ω: as, ἄρηγ-, *assist*, ἄρωγο-, *helper*.

36. *Consonants*.—Consonants are subject, on their concurrence, to yet greater restrictions and changes than vowels.

A guttural or labial mute cannot precede a dental mute, except it be of the same order. Thus the allowable combinations are κτ, πτ, γδ, βδ, χθ, φθ; and if, through inflection or derivation, a mute of a different order is brought before the dental, the former must be assimilated to the latter. Thus, from the roots

πλεκ-, *twist*, κλεπ-, *steal*, γραφ-, *scratch*, *write*,

with the adverbial suffix -δην, are formed the adverbs

πλεγδην, κλεβδην, γραβδην,

for πλεκδην, etc.; from

λεγ-, *say*, διωκ-, *pursue*, βλαβ-, *hurt*,

with the suffix -θηναι, of the infin. pas. 1 aor., are formed

λεχθηναι, διωχθηναι, βλαφθηναι,

for λεχθηναι, etc.; and from

δεχ-, *receive*, τριβ-, *rub*, γραφ-, *write*,

with the suffix -το, are formed the verbal adjectives

δεκτο-, τριπτο-, γραπτο-.

Compare, in Latin, the participles *scripto*-, *tracto*-, *acto*-, from *scrib*-, *trah*-, *ag*-.

But the preposition εκ, *out*, *from*, remains unchanged in all combinations: as, εκθεσι-, *a putting forth*; εκδοτο-, *betrayed*; not εχθεσι-, εγδοτο-.

37. Dental mutes before dental mutes pass into the semivowel σ: thus,

from ἀνυτ-, *accomplish*, is derived ἀνυστο-, for ανυστο-, *accomplished*.

from αδ-, *sing*, αστεο-, for αδτεο-, *canendo*-.

from πειβ-, *persuade*, πεισθηναι, for πειθηναι, *to be persuaded*.

Similarly, the dental liquid,  $\nu$ , sometimes passes into  $\sigma$  before a dental: as,  $\mu\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\rho$ -, *one who pollutes*, from  $\mu\alpha\nu$ -, *pollute* (see § 42).

38. Before  $\mu$ , any guttural becomes  $\gamma$ , any dental (or  $\nu$ ) becomes  $\sigma$ , any labial becomes  $\mu$ : thus,

From  $\delta\omega\kappa$ -, *pursue* is derived  $\delta\omega\gamma\mu\omicron$ -, *pursuit*.

$\beta\rho\epsilon\chi$ -, *make wet*,

$\beta\epsilon\beta\rho\epsilon\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I am wetted*.

$\dot{\iota}\delta$ -, *know*,

$\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$ , *we know*.

$\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ -, *persuade*,

$\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron$ -, *persuaded*.

$\phi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ -, *show*,

$\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\tilde{\alpha}\tau$ -, *an apparition*.

$\kappa\omicron\pi$ -, *cut, beat*,

$\kappa\omicron\mu\mu\omicron$ -, *a beating*.

$\beta\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\beta$ -, *hurt*,

$\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ , *I am hurt*.

$\gamma\rho\tilde{\alpha}\phi$ -, *write*,

$\gamma\rho\alpha\mu\mu\tilde{\alpha}\tau$ -, *a letter*.

Sometimes, however, gutturals and dentals remain unchanged before  $\mu$ : as,  $\alpha\kappa\mu\alpha$ -, *point, edge*;  $\tilde{\alpha}\rho\iota\theta\mu\omicron$ -, *number*; and in the older language  $\iota\delta\mu\epsilon\nu$ , *we know*;  $\alpha\phi\rho\alpha\delta\mu\omicron\nu$ -, *senseless*;  $\omicron\rho\chi\eta\theta\mu\omicron$ -, *dancing*, occur against  $\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\alpha\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\omicron\nu$ -,  $\omicron\rho\chi\eta\sigma\mu\omicron$ -.  
The preposition  $\epsilon\kappa$  is not changed before  $\mu$ : as,  $\epsilon\kappa\mu\alpha\theta$ -, *learn thoroughly*.

39. Gutturals and labials followed by  $\sigma$ :—

$\kappa\sigma$  }  
 $\gamma\sigma$  } all become  $\xi$   
 $\chi\sigma$  }

$\pi\sigma$  }  
 $\beta\sigma$  } all become  $\psi$ :  
 $\phi\sigma$  }

thus,  $\sigma$  being the future tense suffix,

From  $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma$ -, *lead*, is formed  $\alpha\xi$ - ( $\alpha\kappa\sigma$ ), for  $\alpha\gamma\sigma$ -, *will lead*.

$\delta\epsilon\chi$ -, *receive*,

$\delta\epsilon\xi$ - ( $\delta\epsilon\kappa\sigma$ ), for  $\delta\epsilon\chi\sigma$ -, *will receive*.

$\tau\rho\tilde{\iota}\beta$ -, *rub*,

$\tau\rho\iota\psi$ - ( $\tau\rho\iota\pi\sigma$ ), for  $\tau\rho\iota\beta\sigma$ -, *will rub*.

$\gamma\rho\tilde{\alpha}\phi$ -, *write*,

$\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ - ( $\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\sigma$ ), for  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\sigma$ -, *will write*.

Compare the Latin *razi* and *scripsi*, from *reg-* and *scrib-*.

40. Before  $\sigma$ , the dental mutes are dropped without compensation.\* The dental liquid  $\nu$ , before  $\sigma$ , is dropped with compensa-

\* But in the older Greek a dental before  $\sigma$  was often not dropped, but assimilated to it, producing  $\sigma\sigma$ : hence such forms, so frequent in Homer, as the 1 aorists  $\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron$ ,  $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\omicron\sigma\sigma\epsilon$  (in later Greek,  $\epsilon\phi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\tau\omicron$ ,  $\epsilon\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\iota}\sigma\epsilon$ ), from the C. F.  $\phi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\delta$ -, *tell*, and  $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\iota}\delta$ -, *carry*; and  $\pi\omicron\sigma\sigma\tilde{\iota}$  (i. e.  $\pi\omicron\delta$ - $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$ , in later Greek  $\pi\omicron\sigma\tilde{\iota}$ ), dat. plur. from  $\pi\omicron\delta$ -, *foot*. Similarly, in such forms as  $\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma$ - $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$ , Epic dat. plur. of  $\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma$ -, *mountain*,  $\sigma$  of the C. F.

tion in a final syllable, without compensation in the middle of a word, unless  $\sigma$  has been substituted for  $\tau$ . In like manner,  $\nu$  is lost before  $\zeta$ . Thus,

From  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\tau$ -, *accomplish*, is formed  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\sigma\iota$ -, for  $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\sigma\iota$ -, *accomplishment*.

$\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\delta$ -, <i>tell</i> ,	$\epsilon\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , for $\epsilon\phi\rho\alpha\delta\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , <i>I told</i> .
$\kappa\acute{\rho}\nu\theta$ -, <i>helmet</i> ,	$\kappa\acute{\rho}\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , for $\kappa\acute{\rho}\nu\theta\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , dat. plur.
$\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu$ -, <i>black</i> ,	$\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ , for $\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\nu\varsigma$ , nom. sing.
$\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu$ -, <i>deity, destiny</i> ,	$\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , for $\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , dat. plur.
$\lambda\nu$ -, <i>loosen</i> ,	$\lambda\nu\omicron\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , for $\lambda\nu\omicron\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$ (from $\lambda\nu\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ ), <i>they loosen</i> .

$\sigma\ddot{\upsilon}\nu$ -, *together*, and

$\zeta\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoke*,

$\sigma\upsilon\zeta\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma\omicron$ -, for  $\sigma\upsilon\nu\zeta\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoked together*.

The preposition  $\epsilon\nu$  in compounds remains unchanged before  $\sigma$ . So  $\nu$  of  $\pi\alpha\nu$ -, *all*, and  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\nu$ -, *back*, before  $\sigma$ , either remains unchanged, or is assimilated to the following letter: as,  $\pi\alpha\nu\sigma\omicron\phi\omicron$ -, *all-wise*;  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\ddot{\upsilon}\tau\omicron$ -, *rushing backward*. The  $\nu$  of  $\sigma\ddot{\upsilon}\nu$ -, *with*, which is dropped before  $\zeta$  or before  $\sigma$  followed by a consonant, is assimilated before simple  $\sigma$ : thus,  $\sigma\upsilon\zeta\ddot{\upsilon}\gamma\omicron$ -, *yoked together*;  $\sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\tau\alpha$ -, *fellow-soldier*; but  $\sigma\upsilon\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\omicron$ -, *messmate*.

41. In like manner,  $\nu\tau$ ,  $\nu\delta$ ,  $\nu\theta$ , are dropped before  $\sigma$ ; but the preceding vowel is always lengthened in compensation: thus,

$\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau$ -, <i>giant</i> ,	dat. plur. $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , for $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\acute{\iota}$ .
$\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu\tau$ -, <i>placing</i> ,	nom. sing. $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ , for $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon\nu\tau\varsigma$ .
$\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau$ -, <i>old man</i> ,	dat. plur. $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , for $\gamma\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\acute{\iota}$ .
$\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta$ -, <i>pour libation</i> , fut. indic. $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -, for $\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta\sigma$ -. $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$ -, <i>suffer</i> ,	fut. indic. $\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ -, for $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\sigma$ -. $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$ -, <i>suffer</i> ,

42. N remains (generally) unchanged before dental mutes, becomes  $\gamma$  (nasal) before gutturals, and  $\mu$  before labials. Before liquid consonants,  $\nu$  is assimilated to the liquid. Thus,

$\sigma\upsilon\nu\theta\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$ -, <i>a placing together</i> ,	
$\sigma\upsilon\gamma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$ -, <i>call together</i> ,	for $\sigma\upsilon\nu\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$ -. $\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron$ -, <i>experienced</i> ,
	for $\epsilon\nu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron$ -. $\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon\iota\rho\omicron$ -, <i>experienced</i> ,

is retained, whereas in later Greek ( $\omicron\rho\epsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}$ ), it disappears, as a dental (spirant), before  $\sigma$  of the case-ending. Compare, also,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\sigma\omega$  and  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\text{-}\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , fut. and 1 aor. of  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *fulfil*, with the later  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\omega$  and  $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ .



ελλίπεσ-, <i>defective,</i>	for ενλίπεσ-.
συρράφ-, <i>stitch together,</i>	for συνράφ-.
εμμεν-, <i>abide in,</i>	for ενμεν-.

But the preposition *εν* remains unchanged before *ρ*: as, *ενρῖθμο*-, *in measure*, not *ερῖθμο*-.  
 For euphony—that is, facility of pronunciation—*δ* is inserted

between *ν* and *ρ* in the declension of *ἄνερ*-, *man*; G. S. *ανδρος*, for *αν'ρος*. Similarly, *β* is inserted between *μ* and *ρ* in *μεσημβρια*-, for *μεσημ'ρια*-, *midday*, from *μεσο*-, *mid*, and *ἡμερα*-, *day*.\*

43. A hard mute at the end of a word, if the word following begin with the rough breathing, is changed into the corresponding aspirate; if two hard mutes come together, both are changed: thus,

οὐχ ὄρω,	for οὐκ ὄρω,	<i>I do not see.</i>
ἄφ' ἑστιᾶς,	for ἄπ' (ἄπο) ἑστιᾶς,	<i>from the hearth.</i>
κάθ' ἡμερᾶν,	for κάτ' (κάτᾱ) ἡμερᾶν,	<i>day by day.</i>
νυχθ' ὅλην,	for νυκτ' (νυκτᾱ) ὅλην,	<i>the whole night long.</i>

The same change takes place in compound words: thus,

From *δεκά*-, *ten*, and *ἡμερα*-, *day*, is derived *δεχημερο*-, *lasting ten days*.

From *αὐτῖ*-, *in place of*, and *ὑπάτο*-, *consul*, is derived *αὐθῦπάτο*-, *proconsul*.

It will be observed that in these cases the words are intimately connected.

44. If two consecutive syllables of the same word both properly begin with an aspirate, the first aspirate is, in certain cases, changed into the corresponding *tenuis* or hard consonant. If the second aspirate disappears in any of the forms, the first is restored. This change takes place,

a. If both aspirates originally belong to the root: thus,

θρίχ-, <i>hair of the head</i> , G. S. <i>τρίχος</i> , for <i>θρίχος</i> ; but N. S. <i>θρίξ</i> .
<i>θρεφ</i> -, <i>nourish</i> , <i>τρεφω</i> , <i>I nourish</i> ; but <i>θρεψω</i> , <i>I will nourish</i> .
<i>έχ</i> -, <i>hold, have</i> , <i>εχω</i> , <i>I have</i> (without the aspirate); but <i>έξω</i> , <i>I shall have</i> .

\* Compare the French *cendre*, *tendre*, *chambre*, *nombre*, etc., with the Latin *cinis*, *tener*, *camera*, *numerus*; and *combler*, *humble*, *dissembler*, with *cumulare*, *humilis*, and *dissimulare*.

- b. In the reduplicated forms of verbs : thus,  
*χωρε-, go*, perfect tense *κεχωρηκα-*, for *χεχωρηκα-*.  
*φν-, grow*, perf. *πεφῦκα-*, for *φεφῦκα-*.
- c. In the 1 aor. imper. pass. of *θε-, place*, and *θυ-, sacrifice*,—*εθεθ-* and *εϋθη-*, for *εθεθη-* and *εϋθη-*; so, *αμπεχ-,* for *αμφεχ-, put round*, from *αμφῖ, round*, and *έχ-*. In the 2 p. sing. of the 1 aor. imper. pass., the second aspirate is changed : as  
*σωθητι, for σωθηθῖ, save thyself.*

Otherwise, when the second aspirate does not belong to the same root as the first, but is due to inflection or composition, both are suffered to remain : thus, from *θελγ-, soothe*, and *-θη*, the suffix of the 1 aor. pas., is formed *εελχθη-*, *was soothed*, not *εεελχθη-*; from *Κορινθο-, Corinth*, and the adverbial ending *-θῖ*, is formed *Κορινθοθῖ, at Corinth*; and from *αμφῖ, round*, and *χε-, pour*, *αμφίχε-, pour round*.

45. *Consonant-ι*.—It has been said (§ 12), that, though this letter has disappeared from the classical Greek, having passed into the vowel *ι*, traces of it remain in certain forms arising out of its combination with the several consonants. The most important of the changes which seem to admit of explanation from this principle, are as follows :—

- a. From any guttural followed by *ι* cons., arises *σσ* (late Attic *ττ*) : thus,

From *μάκ-, long*, is formed *μασσον-*, for *μάκιον-, longer*.  
*τάγ-, arrange*, *τασσω*, for *τάγιω, I arrange*.  
*εἰχ-, little*, *ελασσον-*, for *εἰχῖον-, less*.

*σσ* arises, less frequently, from dentals with *ι* cons. : thus,

From root of *κράτ-εσ-, strength*, is formed *κρεισσον-, stronger*.  
*λίτ-, pray*, is formed *λισσομαι, I pray*.

- b. From *δ* with *ι* cons. arises *ζ* : thus,

From *φράδ-, tell*, is formed *φραζω*, for *φράδιω, I tell*.  
*ΔῖF-* or *ΔιειF-*, *Jupiter*, is formed *Zeus*, for *Διευς*, N. S.

*ζ* arises, less frequently, from *γ* with *ι* cons. : thus,

From *μεγ-, great*, is formed *μεζον-* (Ion.), for *μεγιον-, greater*.  
*κράγ-, cry*, *κραζω*, for *κράγιω, I cry*.

- c. From *λ* with *ι* cons. arises *λλ* : thus,

From *μᾶλ-, much*, is formed *μᾶλλον*, for *μᾶλιον, more*.  
*ἄλ-, leap*, *ἄλλομαι*, for *ἄλιομαι, I leap*.

d. If *v* or *p* precedes the *ε* cons., the liquid is transposed, and a diphthong or long vowel results : thus,

From φάν-, *show*, is formed φαινω, for φάνιω, *I show*.

[ἄμεν-], ἄμεινον-, for ἄμεινον-, *better*.

[χερ-] χειρον-, for χειριον-, *worse*.\*

46. The liquids, especially *ρ* and *λ*, are often transposed :† thus,

From C. F. θορ-, *leap*, are derived εθορον, *I leaped*, and θρωσ-  
κω, *I leap*.

βᾶλ-, *throw*, εβᾶλον, *I threw*, and βεβλη-  
κᾶ, *I have thrown*.

θάν-, *die*, εθᾶνον, *I died*, and τεθνηκᾶ,  
*I am dead*.

τεμ-, *cut*, τεμ-νω, *I cut*, and τημησί-,  
*the act of cutting*.

Hence also are to be explained the double forms, κράτεσ- and καρτεσ-, *strength* ; καρδια- and κρᾶδια-, *heart*, etc.

47. Certain consonants are sometimes softened. Thus,

a. *τ* before *ι*, especially when another vowel follows, is very frequently softened into *σ* : hence, from ἀναισθητο-, *unfeeling*, is derived ἀναισθησια-, *want of feeling*, for ἀναισθητια- ; φησί, *he says*, is used for φητί ; and φᾶσῖ, *they say*, τρεπουσῖ, *they turn*, (i. e. φανσῖ, τρεπονσῖ, § 40), for φαντί, τρεποντί.

b. Initial *σ* is softened to the rough breathing : as, ὕ-, *hog*, as well as σν- ; ἵστα-, *place*, for σιστα-. Compare the Latin *su-*, *sist-*, and such forms as *sex*, *septem*, *serp-*, with ἑξ, ἑπτᾶ, ἑρπ-.

48. *Σ* standing between two consonants is always struck out : thus, the suffix of the perf. infin. pass. being -σθαι, from τῦπ-, *strike*, is derived τετυφθαι, for τετυπισθαι. In like manner, *σ* be-

\* Compare such forms as μασσον-, μάκιστο-, and θασσον-, τᾶχιστο- (from τᾶχ-*v*-, *swift*), with ἡδίων-, ἡδιστο-, from ἡδ-*v*-, *sweet* ; and words like μαλλον, ἄλλομαι, ἄλλο-, *other*, φυλλο-, *leaf*, with the Latin *melius*, *salio*, *alio*-, *folio*- ; χειρον- is χειριον- in Epic Greek.

† Such, under the name of *metathesis*, is the explanation usually given. It has, however, been rendered probable that many of the forms in question are the result of compression, rather than of transposal of the liquid ; that τεθνηκᾶ, for instance, is a contraction from τεθᾶνηκᾶ (compare θᾶνᾶτο-, *death*) ; that θαρσεσ- and θρᾶσεσ-, *daring*, are both due to a fuller form, θαρᾶσεσ-, etc. See T. H. Key, *Transactions of the Philological Society*, vol. vii. p. 211.

tween two vowels is very frequently rejected, especially if the former vowel is short: thus,

From *λεγ-, say*, 2 sing. pres. indic. pass. is *λεγαι* (Att. *λεγη*), for *λεγεσαι*.

*γενεσ-, race*, gen. sing. is *γενεος* (Att. *γενους*), for *γενεσος*.  
σ before ν is sometimes assimilated to it: thus, from *φαιεσ-, light*, with the adj. termination -νo, is made *φαιεννο-*, for *φαιεσ-νο-*, *shining*.

49. A short vowel is sometimes rejected from between two consonants (*syncope*), especially in the second of several short syllables: thus,

From *πετ-, fly*, is formed *επτομην*, for *επετομην*, *I flew*.

*γεν-, become*, *γιγνομαι*, for *γιγενομαι*, *I become*.

50. The liquid ρ is doubled in some derivatives, principally from verbs: thus,

From *ρῖφ-, throw*, is formed *ερρίψα*, for *εριψα*,\* *I threw*.

*ρήγ-, break*, *ἀρήκτο-*, for *ἀρηκτο-*, *undrreakable*.

*ῥοδο-, rose*, *πολυρῥοδο-*, *abounding in roses*.

51. If a word which ends with a vowel is followed by another beginning with a vowel, *hiatus* is produced. Hiatus is often endured in Greek prose: it is, however, frequently avoided, especially when the first word is short and unemphatic; and this is effected in three ways—either by *elision*, or *crasis*, or *synizesis*.

52. Elision, or the rejection of a final vowel, takes place in the case of any short vowel except υ; it is most frequent, however, with the final vowel of prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs of two syllables: *ἐν' αὐτῷ*, for *ἐπὶ αὐτῷ*, *on him*; *οὐδ' ἐδύνάτο*, for *οὐδε ἐδύνάτο*, *nor was he able*; *ἀλλ' ἦλθεν*, for *ἀλλὰ ἦλθεν*, *but he came*.

But the prepositions *περὶ*, *about*; *αχρὶ* and *μεχρὶ*, *until*; and the conjunction *ὅτι*, *because*, do not suffer elision in the ordinary writers.

Elision is also used in compound words, but the sign of elision (') is not then written: *ἐπερχομαι*, for *ἐπι-ερχομαι*, *I come towards*; but *περιερχομαι*, *I go round*.

\* Rather, for *εφριψα*, *αφρηκτο-*. See § 286, n. So, in such compounds as *πολυρῥοδο-*, *πολυρῥιζο-*, the existence of an initial consonant may be traced in the Æolic forms *βροδο-*, *βριζα-*, and in the English word, or German *Wurzel*.

53. Crasis (*κρᾶσις*, a *mixing*), or the blending of the two vowels into one, is for the most part regulated by the rules already given (§ 33) for the contraction of vowels. It is chiefly resorted to after the forms of the article and relative pronoun, the preposition *πρo*, and the conjunction *και*. The resulting syllable is necessarily long. The sign of crasis is the *coronis* (') : *τᾶ' ἁθῶ*, for *τᾶ ἁγᾶθᾶ*, *blessings*; *τοῦνομα*, for *το ονομα*, *the name*; *ταῦτο*, for *το αυτο*, *the same*; *ᾧ' νηρ*, for *ὁ ἄνηρ*, *the man*; *τοῖματιον*, for *το ἱματιον*, *the garment*.

The resulting syllable takes an *i* suba. only when an *i* belongs to the latter of the two syllables : *κα' ἑρᾶ*, for *και εἰρᾶ*, *and then*; but from *και εἰρῖ*, *and likewise*, arises *κα' ἑρῖ*.

54. Sometimes the two vowels are, in pronunciation, drawn together into one long vowel, while no change is made in the writing. This is called *synizesis* (*σύνιησις*, a *sinking into one*) ; it is most frequent after the pronoun *εγω*, *I*, and the conjunctions *επει*, *when*; *η*, *or*; *η*; *num?* and *μη*, *not*: thus, *εγω' ου*, *επει' ου*, *μη' αλλοι*. The cases of *Θεο-*, *God*, and genitives like *πολεως*, *of a city*, were often pronounced with *synizesis*.

55. No Greek word ends in any other consonant than one of the semivowels *ν*, *ρ*, *ς* (including *ξ* and *ψ*). The only exceptions to this rule are the negative *ουκ* (before consonants *ου*, before aspirated vowels *ουχ*), and the preposition *εκ* (before vowels *εξ*), which are closely joined in pronunciation to the words which follow them.

If any other consonant than *ν*, *ρ*, or *ς*, would appear at the end of a word, it is usually rejected : thus, *μελῖ* and *σωμᾶ* are found in the N. S. for *μελῖτ* and *σωμᾶτ*; *παι* and *Αἰᾶν* in the voc. for *παιδ* and *Αἰαντ*. But mute dentals are sometimes changed into the kindred semivowel *ς* : thus we find

*προς*, for *πποτ*, from *πποτῖ*, *to*.

*δος*, for *δοθ*, from *δοθῖ*, imperative of *δο-*, *give*.

*τερᾶς*, for *τεπατ*, N. S. from *τεπατ-*, *portent*.

Sometimes *τ* final is changed into *ν*, as in the 3rd singular of verbs, *ετυπεν*, *he was striking*, for *ετυπητ* (compare *ετυπητο*) ; or into *ρ*, as *ἡπαρ*, for *ἡπατ*, N. S., from C. F. *ἡπατ-*, *n. liver*. Similarly, *μ* becomes *ν* : as, *ετυπτον*, *I was striking*, for *ετυπτομ* (compare *ετυπτομην*).

56. Certain words and forms end in a moveable *ν*. This *ν* is retained before words beginning with a vowel, to avoid hiatus, and before the longer stops. In poetry it is found before consonants also.\* The words and forms which exhibit this moveable *ν* are,

a. The dative plural in σί(ν) : πᾶσιν ἐδωκά, *I gave to all* ; but πᾶσι δοκεῖ οὕτως εἶναι, *it seems to all to be so*.

b. The words εικοσί(ν), *twenty*, and περὺσί(ν), *last year*.

c. The 3rd person singular in ε(ν) : ἐσωσεν αὐτούς, *he rescued them* ; but ἐσωσε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *he rescued the Athenians*.

d. The 3rd person, both singular and plural, in σί(ν) : λεγούσιν, *they say well* ; δεικνύσιν ἐκεῖσε, *he points in that direction*.†

In the same manner, οὕτως, *thus*, ἐξ (i. e. ἐκς), *out*, retain their final consonant before a vowel only.

#### *Of the Quantity of Syllables.*

57. A syllable is said to be *long by nature*, when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong : ὕμεις, *ye* ; κρίνω, *I decide* ; ᾄδω, *I sing*. Contracted syllables are obviously long : ἄκοντ-, for ἀέκοντ-, *unwilling* ; ἵπο-, for ἱεπο-, *sacred*.

58. A syllable is said to be *long by position*, when the vowel is followed by two or more consonants, or by a double consonant : χάρμαρ-, *joy* ; ἐξί-, *condition* ; Κάστορ-, *Castor* ; ἐν τούτῳ, *meanwhile* ; τὰ κτημάτῃ the possessions.

59. If a vowel short by nature stand before a mute consonant followed by ρ, λ, ν, or μ, as the mute and liquid admit of being sounded either separately or together, the syllable may be either long or short : thus, παῖς, *of a father*, may be pronounced either as πᾶρ-πος, or as πᾶ-πος ; similarly, τέκνο-, *child* ; τυφλο-, *blind* ; τί δρᾶς ; *what doest thou* ? Such syllables are said to be common.‡

\* In the more ancient MSS. of the New Testament this *ν* is also found before consonants, invariably in the 3rd persons of verbs, singular and plural, in -εν and -σιν, and very frequently in the dat. plural.

† This removeable *ν* was formerly treated as a suffix foreign to the word, and arbitrarily added to prevent hiatus. Hence the name by which it is generally known in grammars—*ν φέλευστικόν*. or πᾶρ-γωγικόν.

‡ Syllables consisting of a short vowel followed by a mute and liquid are almost invariably long in Homer, and (with the exceptions men-

60. The syllable is, however, necessarily long,

a. If the mute and liquid belong to two different words, or to the different elements of a compound word: as, *ἐκ νηων*, *from the ships*; *ἐκ-λεγω*, *I pick out*.

b. Before the combination of the soft mutes ( $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ) with  $\lambda$ ,  $\nu$ , or  $\mu$ : as, *βιβλο-*, *book*; *τάγματ-*, *ordinance*; *εχιδνα-*, *viper*; but *ἄγρο-*, *land*.\*

### SUBSTANTIVES.

61. In the declension of nouns, substantive or adjective, the Greeks distinguished,

a. Three numbers: the *singular* for one, the *dual* for two, and the *plural* for more than two.

b. Five cases:

The *nominative*, denoting the source of an action, the case of the subject.

The *vocative*,† which is used in addressing persons.

The *accusative*, denoting the place *whither*, the case of the object.

The *genitive*, denoting the place *whence*.

The *dative*, denoting the place *where*.

These cases are formed by the addition of certain terminations, called *suffixes*, to the stem, or *crude form*,‡ of the substantive.

tioned in § 60) short in the comic poet Aristophanes: in the tragedians such syllables are used as common, yet more frequently short than long.

\* Of the Greek vowels  $\epsilon$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omicron$ ,  $\omega$ , the quantity is already expressed in the character: over these, therefore, and over diphthongs, no mark of quantity is placed. One vowel before another, and not forming a diphthong with it, is to be understood as short, unless the contrary is signified.

† The vocative is not, strictly speaking, a case; i.e. it expresses no modification of the simple notion conveyed by the word. Hence it has no special suffix. See § 71.

‡ Care must be taken not to confound the crude form with the nominative singular. The crude form is the *invariable*, as the suffix is the *variable*, part of a noun or verb; the former signifying the bare notion conveyed by the word, the latter appended to it for the expression of the various relations of number, place, time, or person. The nomina-

c. Two genders, *masculine* and *feminine*: nouns of neither gender are called *neuter*.

62. The gender of nouns is distinguished partly by their meaning, partly by the termination of their crude form.

Names of male persons, of rivers, winds, and months, are masculine.

Names of female persons, of trees, countries, and islands, and of most towns, also of most abstract substantives, are feminine.

Many names of fruits, most diminutives, and all nouns or other parts of speech contemplated as words merely, are neuter.

On the determination of gender by the termination, see §

63. Neuter nouns are broadly distinguished from masculines and feminines in their declension: they do not admit *s* as the case-ending of the nom. singular; they have no form for the nom. or voc. distinct from that of the accus.; and they have no other suffix for the nom., voc., or accus. plural, than *ā*.

64. The dual number has but two forms—one for the nominative and accusative, and one for the genitive and dative.

65. Greek nouns are usually divided into three declensions: the *first* consisting of nouns with crude forms ending in *α*; the *second*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *ο*; and the *third*, of nouns with crude forms ending in *ι*, *υ*, or any consonant. They may, however, be arranged under two principal declensions—the *separable* (or *strong*) declension, and the *inseparable* (or *weak*) declension. In words of the separable declension, (which corresponds to the *third* according to the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are distinctly marked, and easily separable from the crude form; in the inseparable declension, (which includes the *first* and *second* of the ordinary arrangement), the case-endings are not so distinctly marked, and do not so well admit of separation, as they merge into one syllable with the final vowel of the crude form.

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tive is itself a case made by inflexion, and generally quite distinct from the crude form: thus, ποιμην is the N. S. of the crude form ποιμεν-, shepherd; λογος, the N. S. of λογο-, word. See the Preface to Professor Key's (larger) Latin Grammar.



## SEPARABLE (THIRD) DECLENSION.

66. This declension consists of nouns whose crude forms end in some consonant (including the semivowel *f*), or in either of the weak vowels *i* or *u*.

67. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes of the several cases in this declension :—

MASCULINES AND FEMININES.		NEUTERS.
Singular. <i>Nominative</i> <i>Vocative</i> <i>Accusative</i> <i>Genitive</i> <i>Dative</i>	<i>s</i> , or long vowel in compensation no ending <i>ā</i> , or <i>u</i> <i>os</i> <i>ī</i>	no ending no ending no ending <i>os</i> <i>ī</i>
Dual. <i>Nom. Voc. Acc.</i> <i>Gen. Dat.</i>	<i>ε</i> <i>ou</i>	<i>ε</i> <i>ou</i>
Plural. <i>Nominative</i> <i>Vocative</i> <i>Accusative</i> <i>Genitive</i> <i>Dative</i>	<i>es</i> <i>es</i> <i>ās</i> , or <i>us</i> , i. e. <i>-s</i> <i>ov</i> <i>ī(v)</i>	<i>ā</i> <i>ā</i> <i>ā</i> <i>ov</i> <i>ī(v)</i>

*Remarks on the Suffixes.*

68. *Nominative Singular.*—The suffix for the N. S. of masculine and feminine nouns is *s*. In adding this suffix to crude forms ending in a consonant, attention must be paid to the changes required by the laws of euphony (§§ 23—55).

69. In many words ending in a consonant, from reasons of euphony, *s* is not added; in that case, the final vowel of the crude form, if short, is lengthened.

70. Thus, the masc. and fem. nouns ending in a consonant fall into two classes :

a. Nouns which take the suffix *s* in the nom. sing.: as,

<i>Crude Form.</i>	<i>Nom. Sing.</i>
ἄλ-, <i>sea</i> ,	ἄλs.
φλεβ-, <i>vein</i> ,	φλεψ, for φλεβs.
κοράκ-, <i>crow</i> ,	κοραξ, for κοραks.
λαμπᾶδ-, <i>lamp</i> ,	λαμπᾶs, for λαμπαδs.
γίγαντ-, <i>giant</i> ,	γῖγᾶs, for γίγαντs.
δελφίν-, <i>dolphin</i> ,	δελφίς, for δελφίws.
βοῤ-, <i>ox</i> ,	βους, for βοῤs.

b. Nouns which reject the *s* in the nom. sing.; but, in compensation, have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened, if it is short (§ 34) : as,

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>
ποιμεν, <i>shepherd</i> ,	ποιμην.
λεοντ-, <i>lion</i> ,	λεων.
ῥητορ-, <i>orator</i> ,	ῥητωρ.
αἰδос-, <i>shame</i> ,	αἰδωs.

In the following, the vowel is already long ; the crude form, therefore, becomes the nom. case :

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>
θηρ-, <i>wild beast</i> ,	θηρ.
χειμων-, <i>winter</i> ,	χείμων.
ἥρωс-, <i>hero</i> .	ἥρως.

This rejection of *s* in the N. S. takes place in all nouns ending in *ρ* and *σ*, except μαρτυρ-, *witness*, N. S. μαρτῦς, and in most words in *ν*, including all nouns in οντ, except οδοντ-, *a tooth*, N. S. οδους.

71. *Vocative Singular*.—The vocative has no suffix. The crude form, therefore, subject to the rules which regulate the termination of Greek words (§ 55), constitutes the vocative in the singular. The nominative is, however, very generally used for the vocative. The true vocative is found,

a. In words (substantives and adjectives) whose crude forms end in *ν*, *ντ*, *ρ*, and *εσ* : as,

<i>C. F.</i>	<i>N. S.</i>	<i>V. S.</i>
δαιμον-, <i>deity</i> ,	δαιμων,	δαιμον.
γεροντ-, <i>old man</i> ,	γερων,	γερον.

There are, however, many exceptions: as, ποιμεν-, *shepherd*, voc. ποιμην, as in the nom. On the other hand, Ἀπολλων-, *Apollo*; Ποσειδων-, *Poseidon*; and σωτηρ-, *saviour*, are found with a short vowel in the voc.—Ἀπολλον, Ποσειδον, σωτερ. Participles make the voc. the same as the nom.

b. Nouns in ι and υ, including those in F: as,

μαντι-, *seer*, N. S. μαντις, V. S. μαντι.

In other cases usually, and always in the plural, the nom. is employed as a voc. But from γυναικ-, *woman*, and παιδ-, *boy*, (with a few other words ending in ιδ), we have the regular vocatives, γυναι and παι; ἄνακτ-, *king*, has both ἀναξ and (in early Greek) ἀνά.

72. *Accusative Singular*.—The accus. sing. takes the suffix ν in words whose crude forms end in ι, υ, or F (with the exception of words in εF): as,

C. F.	A. S.
πολι-, <i>city</i> ,	πολιν.
ναF-, <i>ship</i> ,	νανν.

If the C. F. end in any consonant (except F), or in εF, the suffix α is preferred: as,

C. F.	A. S.
φλεβ-, <i>vein</i> ,	φλεβᾶ.
βᾶσιλεF-, <i>king</i> ,	βᾶσιλεᾶ.

But some words ending in a t-sound, preceded by ι or υ, take ν in prose, the t-sound being dropped: as,

C. F.	A. S.
εριδ-, <i>strife</i> ,	εριν.
ορνιθ-, <i>bird</i> ,	ορνιν.

The form in α is, however, sometimes found in prose, and that in ν in verse. Monosyllables, and other words in which the accent falls on the last syllable, as in such words the t-sound was not so readily dropped, have only the form in α. Thus, ποδ-, *m. foot*, A. S. ποδᾶ; but τριποδ-, *three-footed*, A. S. τριποδᾶ and τριπονν: ελπιδ-, *f. hope*, A. S. ελπιδᾶ (not ελπιν, like εριν for εριδᾶ); but the compound εὐελπιδ-, *hopeful*, makes εὐελπιν as well as

ευελπίδα: κλειδ-, *key* (originally κληῖδ-), makes κλειν more frequently than κλειδᾶ.

73. *Dative Plural*.—In adding the suffix σί(ν) of the dat. plur. to the crude form, the same rules must be observed as in the formation of the nom. sing. in s.

## EXAMPLES.

74. A. Nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

I. Masc. and fem. nouns in which s is added in the nom. sing.\*

If the C. F. end in a labial or guttural mute, s will combine with the mute to form ψ or ξ.

If the C. F. end in a dental mute, the dental will disappear before s.

74\*.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ἄλ- masc. <i>salt</i> .	λαιλᾶπ- fem. <i>hurricane</i> .	φλεβ- fem. <i>vein</i> .	κατηλιφ- fem. <i>upper story</i> .	κηρῦκ- maso. <i>herald</i> .
Singular.					
Nom.	ἄλs	λαίλαψ	φλεψ	κατηλιψ	κηρυξ
Voc.	ἄλs	λαίλαψ	φλεψ	κατηλιψ	κηρυξ
Acc.	ἄλᾶ	λαιλᾶπᾶ	φλεβᾶ	κατηλιφᾶ	κηρυκά
Gen.	ἄλoς	λαιλᾶπος	φλεβoς	κατηλιφoς	κηρυκοs
Dat.	ἄλϊ	λαιλᾶπϊ	φλεβϊ	κατηλιφϊ	κηρυκϊ
Dual					
N. V. A.	ἄλε	λαιλᾶπε	φλεβε	κατηλιφε	κηρυκε
G. D.	ἄλοιv	λαιλᾶποιv	φλεβοιv	κατηλιφοιv	κηρυκοιv
Plural					
Nom.	ἄλεs	λαιλᾶπεs	φλεβεs	κατηλιφεs	κηρυκεs
Voc.	ἄλεs	λαιλᾶπεs	φλεβεs	κατηλιφεs	κηρυκεs
Acc.	ἄλᾶs	λαιλᾶπᾶs	φλεβᾶs	κατηλιφᾶs	κηρυκάs
Gen.	ἄλων	λαιλᾶπων	φλεβων	κατηλιφων	κηρυκων
Dat.	ἄλοισι(ν)	λαίλαψι(ν)	φλεψι(ν)	κατηλιψι(ν)	κηρυξι(ν)

\* For nouns in f-, see § 81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ορτυγ- masc. quail.	διωρυχ- fem. canal.	χαριτ- fem. favour.	παιδ- masc.& fem. child.	κορυθ- fem. helmet.
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ορτυξ ορτυξ ορτυγᾶ ορτυγος ορτυγί	διωρυξ διωρυξ διωρυχᾶ διωρυχος διωρυχι	χαρις χαρις χαριτᾶ or χαρίν χαρίτος χαρίτι	παις παι παιδᾶ παιδος παιδί	κορυς κορυς κορυθᾶ or κορύν κορυθος κορυθί
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	ορτυγε ορτυγοιν	διωρυχε διωρυχοιν	χαριτε χαριτοιν	παιδε παιδοιν	κορυθε κορυθοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ορτυγες ορτυγες ορτυγᾶς ορτυγων ορτυξι(ν)	διωρυχες διωρυχες διωρυχᾶς διωρυγων διωρυξι(ν)	χαριτες χαριτες χαριτᾶς χαριτων χαρισι(ν)	παιδες παιδες παιδᾶς παιδων παισι(ν)	κορυθες κορυθες κορυθᾶς κορυθων κορυσι(ν)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	ἄνακτ- masc. king.	οδοντ- masc. tooth.	γίγαντ- masc. giant.	ῥιν- fem. nose.	ἐλμινθ- fem. worm.
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ἄναξ ἄναξ or ἄνᾶ ἄνακτᾶ ἄνακτος ἀνακτὶ	οδους οδους οδοντᾶ οδοντος οδοντὶ	γίγας γίγᾶν γίγαντᾶ γίγαντος γίγαντι	ῥίς ῥίς ῥινᾶ ῥινος ῥινί	ἐλμινς ἐλμινς ἐλμινθᾶ ἐλμινθος ἐλμινθί
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	ἄνακτε ἄνακτοιν	οδοντε οδοντοιν	γίγαντε γίγαντοιν	ῥινε ῥινοιν	ἐλμινθε ἐλμινθοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	ἄνακτες ἄνακτες ἄνακτᾶς ἄνακτων ἄναξι(ν)	οδοντες οδοντες οδοντᾶς οδοντων οδουσι(ν)	γίγαντες γίγαντες γίγαντᾶς γίγαντων γίγασι(ν)	ῥίνες ῥίνες ῥινᾶς ῥινων ῥισι(ν)	ἐλμινθες ἐλμινθες ἐλμινθᾶς ἐλμινθων ἐλμισι(ν)

75. So are declined γῦψ-, m. *vulture*; Ἀράβ-, m. *an Arab*; φῦλακ-, m. *sentinel*; ἄλσπεκ-, f. *fox* (N. ἄλσπηξ); φλογ-, f. *flame*; λάρυγγ-, m. *throat*; οὐχ-, m. *nail, claw*; βηχ-, f. *cough*; ορθότη-, f. *straightness*; γελωτ-, m. *laughter*; λαμπᾶδ-, f. *lamp*; κρηπίδ-, f. *basement*; ορνίθ-, m. and f. *bird* (A. ορνίθᾶ and ορνύν); νυκτ-, f. *night*; πλάκοεντ- and πλάκουντ-, m. *a flat cake* (N. πλάκοεις and πλάκους); Κεράσοεντ- and Κεράσουντ-, f. *the town Cerasus*; τίμηντ- and τίμηντ-, adj. *prized* (N. τίμης and τίμης, not τίμης). Μαρτύρ-, m. *witness*, has N. μαρτύς, A. μαρτύρᾶ and μαρτύν, D. pl. μαρτύσιν. The monosyllable ποδ-, m. *foot*, has the vowel lengthened in the N. S., πους. Κτεν-, m. *comb*, and έν-, m. adj. *one*, which, unlike most words in ν, take s in the nom., also have the vowel lengthened (§ 40), κteis, eis.

II. Masc. and fem. nouns which reject s in the nom. sing., and lengthen the final vowel of the crude form if it be short.\*

75\*.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	φρεν- fem. <i>heart,</i> <i>breast.</i>	δαιμον- masc. <i>deity, fate.</i>	λεοντ- masc. <i>lion.</i>	ῥητορ- masc. <i>orator.</i>	μητερ- fem. <i>mother.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	φρην φρην φρενῦ φρενος φρενί	δαιμων δαιμον δαιμονᾶ δαιμονος δαιμονί	λεων λεον λεοντᾶ λεοντος λεοντί	ῥητωρ ῥητορ ῥητορᾶ ῥητορος ῥητορί	μητηρ μητερ μητερᾶ μητρος μητρί
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	φρενε φρενοιν	δαιμονε δαιμονοιν	λεοντε λεοντοιν	ῥητορε ῥητοροιν	μητερε μητεροιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	φρενες φρενες φρενᾶς φρενων φρεσί(ν)	δαιμονες δαιμονες δαιμονᾶς δαιμωνων δαιμοσί(ν)	λεοντες λεοντες λεοντᾶς λεοντων λεουσί(ν)	ῥητορες ῥητορες ῥητορᾶς ῥητορων ῥητοροσί(ν)	μητερες μητερες μητερᾶς μητερων μητερᾶσί(ν)

\* For nouns in σ-, see § 84.

In the following words the final vowel of the crude form is already long.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	παιᾶν- masc. <i>ῥῶαν,</i> <i>hymn.</i>	ἄγων- masc. <i>contest,</i> <i>games.</i>	Ξενοφῶντ- masc. <i>Xenophon.</i>	θηρ- masc. <i>wild beast.</i>	Ἑλλην- masc. <i>a Greek.</i>
Singular.					
Nom.	παιᾶν	ἄγων	Ξενοφῶν	θηρ	Ἑλλην
Voc.	παιᾶν	ἄγων	Ξενοφῶν	θηρ	Ἑλλην
Acc.	παιᾶνᾶ	ἄγωνᾶ	Ξενοφῶντᾶ	θηρᾶ	Ἑλληνᾶ
Gen.	παιᾶνος	ἄγωνος	Ξενοφῶντος	θηρος	Ἑλληνος
Dat.	παιᾶνι	ἄγωνι	Ξενοφῶντι	θηρί	Ἑλληνι
Dual.					
N. V. A.	παιᾶνε	ἄγωνε		θηρε	Ἑλληνε
G. D.	παιᾶνοιν	ἄγωνοιν		θηροιν	Ἑλληνοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	παιᾶνες	ἄγωνες		θηρες	Ἑλληνες
Voc.	παιᾶνες	ἄγωνες		θηρες	Ἑλληνες
Acc.	παιᾶνᾶς	ἄγωνᾶς		θηρᾶς	Ἑλληνᾶς
Gen.	παιᾶνων	ἄγωνων		θηρων	Ἑλληνων
Dat.	παιᾶσιν(ν)	ἄγωνσιν(ν)		θηρσιν(ν)	Ἑλλησιν(ν)

76. So are declined ποιμεν-, m. *shepherd*; ἡγεμον-, m. *guide*, (V. ἡγεμων); γεροντ-, m. *old man*, (and all nouns and participles in οντ-, except οδοντ-, *tooth*, and the participles γοντ-, διδοντ-, δοντ-, and ἄλοντ-, all which form their N. S. masc. in -ου\*); πρακτορ-, m. *exacter*; αἰθερ-, m. *sky* (G. αἰθερος, etc.); λειμων-, m. *meadow*; σωτηρ-, m. *saviour*; χην-, m. f. *goose*. Εικον-, f. *image*; αἰδον-, f. *nightingale*; χελιδον-, f. *swallow*, throw out ν in some of the cases, and undergo contraction: as, A. εικονᾶ and εικω, G. εικονος and εικους, etc.†

\* Observe that in these five words ο belongs to the root.

† These forms should perhaps be rather explained as deduced from older crude forms in οι-, εκοι-, αἰδοι-, χελιδοι- (§ 99); whence the V. αἶδοι and χελιδοι, and the N. εικω (in Hesychius). Similarly Γοργοι- and Γοργον-, *Gorgon*, coexist; N. S. Γοργω and rarely Γοργων, G. Γοργους and Γοργονος, etc. (Ahrens.)

77. The following words in *rep*, viz. *πάτερ*, *father*; *μητηρ*, *mother*; *θύγάτηρ*, *daughter*; *γαστερ*, *f. belly*; and *Δημητηρ*, *the goddess Demeter*, drop *ε* in the G. and D. sing.; in the D. pl. *τεροῖ(ν)* is changed into *τεράσῃ(ν)*; *Δημητηρ* has also *Δημητηρά* in the A. S.: *αστερ*, *m. star*, retains *ε* in the G. and D. sing., but the D. pl. is *αστεράσῃ(ν)*: *ἄνερ*, *man*, drops *ε* throughout, except in the N. and V. sing., and *δ* is then inserted between *ν* and *ρ* (§ 42): thus, N. *ἄνθρωπος*, V. *ἄνερ*, A. *ἀνδρά*, and so on; the D. pl. is *ἀνδράσῃ(ν)*.

III. Masc. and fem. nouns whose crude forms end in *F* (*aF*, *εF*, *οF*), or *σ*.

78. Before those suffixes which begin with a vowel the *F* or *σ* is dropped. Before the suffixes which begin with a consonant *F* becomes *ν*.

79. In the Attic declension of nouns in *εF* the vowel of the suffix is lengthened in the A. and G. sing. and A. pl.: thus, *εἶ*, *εως*, etc., appear in place of *ἦ*, *ῆος*, etc., of the old declension. If a vowel precede, *εἶ*, *εἶς*, *εως*, *εων*, are contracted. All nouns in *εF* are masculine.

80. Words in *σ* do not take the suffix *ς* in the N. sing.; consequently, if the final vowel of the crude form be short, it is lengthened. In the D. pl. one *σ* is dropped. If a vowel precede, *εἶ* in the A. sing. is contracted into *ᾶ* instead of *ῆ*.



## 81.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	βᾶσιλες- masc. king.	Δωριε- masc. a Dorian.	γῤᾶ- fem. old woman.	βοῤ- <sup>*</sup> masc.& fem. ox.
Singular. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	βᾶσιλες βᾶσιλεν βᾶσιλεᾶ βᾶσιλεως (βᾶσιλει) βᾶσιλει	Δωριεὺς Δωριεν Δωριεᾶ, Δωριᾶ Δωριεως, Δωριεως Δωριει	γῤᾶς γῤᾶν γῤᾶν γῤᾶος γῤᾶϊ	βους βου βουν βοος βοῖ
Dual. N. V. A. G. D.	βᾶσιλεε βᾶσιλειον	Δωριεε Δωριειον	γῤᾶε γῤᾶων	βοε βοοιν
Plural. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	(βᾶσιλεες) βᾶσιλῃς or βᾶσιλεις βᾶσιλεις βᾶσιλεᾶς, βᾶσιλεις† βᾶσιλεων βᾶσιλευσί(ν)	Δωριεῖς, Δωριεῖς Δωριεῖς Δωριεᾶς, Δωριᾶς Δωριεων, Δωριων Δωριευσί(ν)	γῤᾶες γῤᾶες γῤᾶς γῤᾶων γῤᾶυσί(ν)	βοες βοες βους βουν βουσί(ν)

82. So are declined γραμματεῖς-, scribe; ἱερεῖς-, priest; ἵππες-, horseman; κλοπεῖς-, thief; νομεῖς-, herdsman; Μεγαρεῖς-, a Megarian; Πειραιεῖς-, the harbour of Athens; Πλάταιεῖς-, a Plataean; ἄλμεις-, fisherman (generally without contraction).

83. The Attic poets occasionally make the G. sing. of nouns in εῖς to end in εος: as, Θησεῖς-, Theseus, G. Θησεος, as well as Θησεως. The poets sometimes contract εᾶ of the A. sing. into η: as, ἱερεῖς-, a priest, A. ἱερεᾶ and ἱερῇ. The N. pl. in -ης (from -ηες) is characteristic of the older Attic writers.

\* Compare the declension of the Latin bov-, ox.

† i.e. βᾶσιλεᾶς or βᾶσιλεις. It will be seen that βασιλεις is not regularly contracted from βασιλεᾶς: generally, when the forms of both the N. and A. pl. are contracted, the acc. is not made from the uncontracted form of the case, but assimilated to the contracted nom.

84.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	τριηρεσ- fem. <i>trireme</i> .	Περικλεεσ- masc. <i>Pericles</i> .	αἰδοσ- fem. <i>shame</i> .	ἥρωσ- masc. <i>hero</i> .
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	τριηρης τριηρες (τριηρεᾶ) τριηρη (τριηρεος) τριηρους (τριηρεῖ) τριηρει	N. Περικλεης, -ελης ; V. Περικλεεσ, -ελεῖς ; A. Περικλεεῖ, -ελεῖ ; G. Περικλεεος, -ελεους ; D. Περικλεεῖ, -ελεει.	αἰδως (αιδοᾶ) αἰδω (αιδοος) αἰδους (αιδοῖ) αἰδοι	ἥρωσ ἥρωες ἥρωᾶ or ἥρω ἥρωος ἥρωι
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	τριηρες τριηρεουν or τριηροι			ἥρωε ἥρωοιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	(τριηρες) τριηρεις τριηρεις (τριηρεᾶς) τριηρεις τριηρεων or τριηρων τριηρεσῖ(ν)			ἥρωες ἥρωες ἥρωᾶς or ἥρωος ἥρων ἥρωσῖ(ν)

85. Like *τριηρεσ-* (which is strictly an adjective) are declined all adjectives in *εσ* (m. and f.); also *Σωκράτεσ*, *Socrates*, and many proper names ending in *-κράτεσ*, *-σθενεσ*, *-γενεσ*, *-φάνεσ*, and *-κλεεσ*. These proper names and *Ἄρεσ*, *the god Ares*, also form the A. sing. as from a crude form in *-α*, after the analogy of nouns of the inseparable (1st) declension: thus, from *Σωκράτεσ* we find A. *Σωκράτη* and *Σωκράτην*. Plato prefers the form in *-η*, Xenophon that in *-ην*: other writers use both; but of nouns in *-γενεσ* and *-φάνεσ* the form in *-ην* is preferred, while of nouns in *-κλεεσ* this form is only found in the later writers. *Ἄρεσ* has a gen. *Ἀρεωσ* in good prose. When these nouns have a plural, it follows the A-declension.

86. Like *αἰδοσ-* are declined *ἡοσ-*, *i. daybreak*, and *χρoσ-*, *m. the skin* (for the most part uncontracted, as being a monosyllable). These words are not found in the voc. nor in the dual and plural. Instead of *ἡοσ-* and *χρoσ-*, in Attic *ἡω-* (§ 131) and *χρω-* (N. *χρως*, A. *χρωᾶ*) are used. On the other hand, *γελωτ-*, *m. laughter*, and *ἰδρωτ-*, *m. sweat*, have in the acc. *γελω* (also *γελων*) and *ἰδρω* as well as *γελωᾶ* and *ἰδρωᾶ*.

87. Like ἦρωσ- are declined Τρωσ-, *Tros, a Trojan*; θωσ-, m. and f. *a jackal* (these without contraction); παῖτρωσ-, m. *an uncle by the father's side*; μητρωσ-, m. *an uncle by the mother's side*; Μίνωσ-, *Minos*: the last three words have also παῖτρων, etc., in the acc. and παῖτρω in the gen., as if from crude forms παῖτρω-, etc. (see § 131).

#### IV. Neuter nouns whose crude forms end in a consonant.

88. Neuter nouns of this declension take no suffix for the N. or A. singular; these cases, therefore, do not differ from the crude form. When the crude form ends in τ, the τ is either thrown away or changed into σ, less frequently into ρ.

89. Neuter substantives in εσ, a very numerous class, change ε of the C. F. into ο in the N., V., and A. sing.; but this change does not extend to the neuter of adjectives in εσ. In the other cases σ is dropped, and contraction ensues (§ 33).

90.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	σωμᾶτ- neut. <i>corpse, body.</i>	τερᾶτ- neut. <i>portent.</i>	ἡμᾶτ- neut. <i>day.</i>	κερᾶσ- neut. <i>horn.</i>	γενεσ-* neut. <i>race.</i>
<b>Singular.</b>					
Nom.	σωμᾶ	τερᾶς	ἡμᾶρ	κερᾶς	γενος
Voc.	σωμᾶ	τερᾶς	ἡμᾶρ	κερᾶς	γενος
Acc.	σωμᾶ	τερᾶς	ἡμᾶρ	κερᾶς	γενος
Gen.	σωμᾶτος	τερᾶτος	ἡμᾶτος	(κεραος) κερῶς	(γενεος) γενους
Dat.	σωμᾶτῖ	τερᾶτῖ	ἡμᾶτῖ	(κεραῖ) κερᾷ	(γενεῖ) γενεῖ
<b>Dual.</b>					
N. V. A.	σωμᾶτε	τερᾶτε	ἡμᾶτε	(κεραε) κερᾶ	γενεε, γενη
G. D.	σωμᾶτοιῦ	τερᾶτοιῦ	ἡμᾶτοιῦ	(κεραοῖν) κερῶν	γενεοῖν, γενοῖν
<b>Plural.</b>					
Nom.	σωμᾶτᾶ	τερᾶτᾶ	ἡμᾶτᾶ	(κεραᾶ) κερᾶ	(γενεᾶ) γενη
Voc.	σωμᾶτᾶ	τερᾶτᾶ	ἡμᾶτᾶ	(κεραᾶ) κερᾶ	(γενεᾶ) γενη
Acc.	σωμᾶτᾶ	τερᾶτᾶ	ἡμᾶτᾶ	(κεραᾶ) κερᾶ	(γενεᾶ) γενη
Gen.	σωμᾶτων	τερᾶτων	ἡμᾶτων	(κεραων) κερῶν	γενεων, γενων
Dat.	σωμᾶσῖ(ν)	τερᾶσῖ(ν)	ἡμᾶσῖ(ν)	κερᾶσῖ(ν)	γενεσῖ(ν)

\* Compare the Latin declension of neuter nouns in *ēs*: e.g. ὄψēs-, *task*, gēnēs-, *race*, N. S. ὄπῡς, gēnῡs (γενος), G. ὄπῑς, etc., where *s* of the crude form is not dropped, as in Greek, but changed into *r*.

91. Like *σωμᾶτ-* are declined *μελῖτ-, honey*; *γάλακτ-, milk* (N. and A. sing. *γάλα*, § 55); *πραγμᾶτ-, deed*; *θαυμᾶτ-, wonder*; *κτημᾶτ-, possession*; *αἱμᾶτ-, blood*; and all neuters in *μᾶτ*.

92. Like *τερᾶτ-* are declined *περᾶτ-, end, goal*; *σταιτ-, dough*. In Homer occur such forms as *τερας*, *τερων*, from C. F. *τερασ-*.

93. Like *ημᾶτ-* are declined *ῥπᾶτ-, liver*; *ἄλειφᾶτ-, oil*; *φρεᾶτ-, well*; *σκᾶτ-, dung*; and *ῥδᾶτ-, water*. The last two have in the N. and A. sing. *σκωρ* and *ῥδωρ*; but by some grammarians both *ρ* and *τ* in these words are considered to be radical, so that the crude forms would be *ημαρτ-, ῥδαρτ-, etc.*

94. Like *κερᾶσ-* are declined *κρεᾶσ-, flesh*; *γερᾶσ-, gift, honour*; *γηρᾶσ-, old age*; some of these words are also declined from crude forms in *ᾶτ*: as, *κερᾶτ-, N. κερᾶς, G. κερᾶτος, etc.* *Σελᾶσ-, blaze*, and *δεπᾶσ-, goblet*, are declined in the same way, but often without contraction, *G. σελᾶος, etc.*: *βρετᾶσ-, image*; *κωᾶσ-, fleece*; and *ουδᾶσ-, ground* (poetical words), change *α* of the crude form into *ε*, except in the nom. and acc. sing., *G. βρεττος, βρετους, etc.*: *κνεφᾶσ-, darkness*, has both *κνεφαος* and *κνεφους*. The D. S. of these words was in the old language written *κεραι, γεραι, etc.*; more correctly, as the *α* is short.

95. Like *γενεσ-* are declined *τειχεσ-, wall* (of a fortress); *ανθεσ-, flower*; *παθес-, suffering*; *αλγεσ-, pain*; *νεφεσ-, cloud*; *κλεεσ-, rumour*; *ορεσ-, mountain*; and all neuters in *εσ*. The N., V., and A. pl. of *κλεεσ-* is *κλεᾶ*, not *κλεη*; but *ορεσ-* retains *η*. The G. pl. and the forms of the dual are sometimes found uncontracted.

96. A few neuters in *ρ*, *νεκτᾶρ-, nectar*; *θενᾶρ-, palm of the hand*, etc., are declined regularly: *εᾶρ-, spring* (*Feap*, Latin *vēr-*), and *κεᾶρ-, heart*, contract *εα* into *η* in G. and D. sing., and *κεᾶρ-* also in N. and A.

#### B. Nouns whose crude forms end in a vowel (*ι* or *υ*).

97. In the Attic declension of nouns in *ι*, *ι* passes into *ε* in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.; and in the G. sing. masculine and feminine nouns take the Attic termination *ος* instead of *ος*. In the D. sing. and N. and A. plur. contraction is used. Adjectives in *ι*, such as *ιδρι-, experienced*, and some substantives in *ι*, which are in great measure poetical, are declined without the change of *ι* into *ε*.

98. A few substantives in *υ* change *υ* into *ε* in all the cases except the N., V., and A. sing.: they thus take the same termina-

tions as the Attic declension in  $\epsilon$ :  $\epsilon\gamma\chi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\lambda$ , retains  $\upsilon$  through the whole of the singular.

99. All nouns in  $\alpha\iota$  are feminine. In the N. sing.  $\alpha$  becomes  $\omega$  (originally  $\varphi$ ): the crude form remains unchanged in the voc., but in the other cases  $\iota$  between two vowels disappears, and contraction ensues. These words are seldom found in the dual and plural, the forms of which, when they occur, are made as from a crude form in  $\alpha$ , after the analogy of the second or O- declension. Except in the nom., the forms of the plural in the older language would be the same, whether made from a crude form in  $\alpha$  or in  $\alpha\iota$ .\*

## 100.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολι- fem. city.	πορτι- masc. and fem. a young ox.	ιχθυ- masc. a fish.	πηχυν- masc. cubit.
Singular.				
Nom.	πολις	πορτις	ιχθυς	πηχυς
Voc.	πολι	πορτι	ιχθυ	πηχυ
Acc.	πολιν	πορτιν	ιχθυν	πηχυν
Gen.	πολεως	πορτιος	ιχθυος	πηχεως
Dat.	(πολεϊ) πολει	πορτιι & πορτι	ιχθυι	(πηχεϊ) πηχει
Dual.				
N. V. A.	πολεε	πορτιε	ιχθυε	πηχεε
G. D.	πολεοιν	πορτιοιν	ιχθυοιν	πηχεοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(πολεες) πολεις	πορτιες & πορτις	ιχθυες	(πηχεες) πηχεις
Voc.	(πολεες) πολεις	πορτιες & πορτις	ιχθυες	(πηχεες) πηχεις
Acc.	(πολεας) πολεις	πορτιας & πορτις	ιχθυς	(πηχεας) πηχεις
Gen.	πολεων	πορτιων	ιχθυων	πηχεων
Dat.	πολεσι(ν)	πορτισι(ν)	ιχθυσι(ν)	πηχεσι(ν)

\* On these words see a paper in the Transactions of the Philological Society, vol. vi. p. 155, translated from the German of H. L. Ahrens, who cites (§§ 1, 7) ἡ Δηψ, ἡ Σαπφ, on the authority of the grammarian Herodian, and such nominatives as ΑΡΤΕΜΩΙ, ΦΙΛΥΤΩΙ, etc., from inscriptions (Boeckh, Corp. Inscr. No. 696, 2310); and, again, ΞΑΝΘΩΙ from an ancient vase, apparently a nom. fem. Ξανθω, the name of a nymph (otherwise Ξανθη) corresponding to the masc. river-god Ξανθο-ς.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	εγγελυ- masc.&fem. eel.	σῖνᾱπι- neut. mustard.	αστυ- neut. town.	ηχοι- fem. echo.
Singular.				
Nom.	εγγελῦς	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	ηχω
Voc.	εγγελῦ	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	ηχοι
Acc.	εγγελύν	σῖνᾱπῖ	αστῦ	(ηχοῶ) ηχω
Gen.	εγγελυος	σῖνᾱπεος	αστεος	(ηχοος) ηχους
Dat.	εγγελυῖ	(σῖνᾱπεῖ) σῖνᾱπει	(αστεῖ) αστει	(ηχοῖ) ηχοι
Dual				
N. V. A.	εγγελεε	σῖνᾱπεε	αστεε	
G. D.	εγγελεοιν	σῖνᾱπεοιν	αστεοιν	
Plural.				
Nom.	εγγελεῖς	(σῖνᾱπεᾶ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾶ) αστη	
Voc.	εγγελεῖς	(σῖνᾱπεᾶ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾶ) αστη	
Acc.	εγγελεῖς	(σῖνᾱπεᾶ) σῖνᾱπη	(αστεᾶ) αστη	
Gen.	εγγελεων	σῖνᾱπεων	αστεων	
Dat.	εγγελεσι(ν)	σῖνᾱπεσι(ν)	αστεσι(ν)	

101. Like πολι- are declined μαντι-, m. *seer*; οφι-, m. *serpent*; and all feminine nouns in -σι (-τι, -ξι, -ψι), derived from verbs and denoting an act: αἰ, πραξι-, *doing*; ληψι-, *seizing*; λύσι-, *loosening*.

102. Like πορτι- are declined μνη- (also, later, μνηδ-\*, f. *wrath*; οι- (or οῖ-, i. e. οφι-, Latin *ovī-*), m. and f. *sheep*; ποσι-, *husband* (in the dat. ποσει, not ποσι: ποσι-, f. *act of drinking*, is declined like πολι-); and some proper names, as Συεννεσι-, *Syennesis*.

103. Like ιχθυ-† are declined δρυ-, f. *oak*; πῖτυ-, f. *pine*; οφρυ-, f. *eyebrow*; σῖᾱχυ-, m. *ear of corn*; σν-, m. and f. *hog*. In the old poets, and again in late prose, but not in Attic, the A. pl. is found in ᾶς, as ιχθυᾶς, νεκυᾶς. Forms of the plur. of εγγελυ- retaining the ν are sometimes found.

104. Like πηχυ- and αστυ- are declined πρεσβυ-, *old man*, am-

\* So Παρι-, *Paris*, is declined later from Παριδ-, while Θεριδ- in Homer (acc. Θερῖν) becomes Θερι- in some later writers.

† On the varying quantity of ν in the nom. and acc. singular of these nouns, see Ahrens, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* vi. pp. 167, 168.

*bassador*; *πελεκυ*, m. *axe*; *παι*, n. *herd* (poet.); also adjectives in *υ* (m. and n.), except that in the G. sing. they take *ος*, not *ως*, and that *αι* of the neut. plur. is not contracted.

105. The Attic poets occasionally make the gen. of nouns in *ι*, masc. and fem., to end in *ος*, as *πολεος*; while, on the other hand, such forms as *αστεως* are found.

106. Like *ηχοι*- are declined *πειθοι*-, *persuasion*; *πειθοι*-, *tidings*; *εισετοι*-, *well-being*; *χρειοι*- (Ep.), *need*; and many feminine proper names, as *Λητοι*-, *Latona*; *Σαπφοι*-, *Sappho*.

### INSEPARABLE DECLENSION.

107. Words of this declension fall into two classes :

A. Masculines and Feminines in *α* (first declension).

B. Masculines, Feminines, and Neuters in *ο* (second declension).

108. The following is a tabular view of the suffixes added in this declension :—

	Feminines in <i>α</i> .	Masculines in <i>α</i> . Masc. & Fem. in <i>ο</i> .	Neuters in <i>ο</i> .
Singular.			
<i>Nom.</i>	no ending	<i>ς</i>	<i>ν</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	same as nom.	no ending	same as nom.
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>ν</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ς</i>	<i>ο</i>	<i>ο</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ι</i> (subscript)	<i>ι</i> (subscript)	<i>ι</i> (subscript)
Dual.			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened	vowel lengthened
<i>G. D.</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>
Plural.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ι</i>	<i>ι</i>	<i>α</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	same as nom.	same as nom.	same as nom.
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>-ς</i> ( <i>νς</i> )	<i>-ς</i> ( <i>νς</i> )	<i>α</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ις</i>	<i>ις</i>	<i>ις</i>

*Remarks on the Suffices.*

109. *Voc. Sing.*—Of feminines in *a*, and in all plurals, the nominative is used as a vocative. Of masculines in *a*, the crude form is, according to the rule, the vocative case; but the vowel is most frequently lengthened. The crude form of masc. and fem. nouns in *o* also constitutes the vocative; but the final *o* is changed into *ε*.

110. *Gen. Sing.*—*ao* becomes *ov* in Attic (from the Ionic *εω*): in Doric this case ends in *ao* and *ā*: *oo* is also contracted into *ov*.

111. *Dat. Sing.*—The *a* and *o* of the crude form are lengthened, and the *ι* becomes subscript (§ 28).

112. *Accus. Plur.*—*avs* and *ovs* become *ās* and *ovs* (§ 40).

113. *Gen. Plur.*—*awv* (Ion. *εωv*) and *owv* are both contracted into *ov* in Attic.

114. *Dat. Plur.*—The original forms of this case in *αισῖ(ν)* and *οισῖ(ν)* are frequently found in the poets and in some prose writers.

## EXAMPLES

A. Masculine and feminine nouns in *a*.

## (First Declension.)

115. Some difficulty arises from the modification to which the final vowel of the crude form is subject in the singular. In feminine nouns it varies between *ᾶ*, *ā*, and *η*; in masculines between *ā* and *η*. Attention should be paid to the following rules:—

116. *a*. If the vowel be long, it is, in Attic, *ā* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*; otherwise *η* (§ 34).

If the vowel be short, it is, of course, *ᾶ*.

Exceptions to this general rule are the fem. nouns *κορα*, *maiden*, and *δερα*, *neck*, in the inflection of which *η* is used throughout the singular, not *ā*. On the other hand, the fem. nouns *γυα*, *field*; *ελαα*, *olive-tree*; *ποα*, *grass*; *στοα*, *porch*; and *χροα*, *skin*, *complexion*, which, according to the rule, should exhibit *η*, are inflected in *ā*; but these words originally ended in



ια- (γυια-, ελαια-, etc.), so that *ā* in the singular is only an apparent exception to the rule.

In the Doric declension of these nouns the long vowel is always *ā*, in the Ionic always *η*; words, therefore, which, being introduced into the Attic from those dialects, retain their original spelling, have not been cited as exceptions.

117. *b. The vowel is always long in the nom., acc., and dat. of masculine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in ās, āν, and ā after ε, ι, and ρ, otherwise in ης, ην, and η.*

118. *c. The vowel is always long in the gen. and dat. of feminine nouns, which cases, therefore, end in ās and ā after ε, ι, and ρ, otherwise in ης and η.*

119. *d. There remain to be considered the nom. and acc. of feminine nouns. In these the vowel remains short in the following cases:—*

(1.) After λλ, νν, σσ (ττ), ξ, ψ, and ζ; that is, after the double letters and repeated letters: as, N. sing. θυελλᾶ, *hurricane*; γεννᾶ, *offspring*; γλωσσᾶ, *tongue*; δοξᾶ, *opinion*; διψᾶ, *thirst*; τράπεζᾶ, *table*.

(2.) After σ preceded by a diphthong or long vowel: as, N. sing. μουσᾶ, *muse*.

(3.) After ρ preceded by *ū*, or by any diphthong (except *av*): as, N. sing. σφῦρᾶ, *hammer*; πειρᾶ, *attempt*; μάχαιρᾶ, *knife*: but θῦρᾶ, *gate*; χωρᾶ, *country*; λαυρᾶ, *alley*. Exceptions are ἑταιρᾶ, *female companion*; πάλαιστρᾶ, *wrestling-school*; κολλῦρᾶ, *roll of bread*; Αἰθρᾶ, *Æthra*; Φαιδρᾶ, *Phædra*.

(4.) In all words ending in *-αινα*, and in many others in *-να*: as, N. sing. λεωνᾶ, *lioness*; ἐχιδνᾶ, *viper*.

(5.) In all words in *-τρια*, signifying feminine agents: as, N. sing. ποιητριᾶ, *poetess*; and in the three feminine adjectives μιᾶ, *one*; θεῖᾶ, *godlike*; ποτνιᾶ, *mistress*, *worshipful*.

(6.) In all words, including the feminine of all perfect participles active, in which *α* is preceded by *υι*: as, N. sing. μυῖᾶ, *fly*; τετῦφνιᾶ, *having struck*; μητρνιᾶ, *step-mother*, is an exception.

(7.) In disyllables in which *α* is preceded by the diphthong *αι*, and in some proper names of places of more than two syllables: as, N. sing. γαῖᾶ, *earth*; Ἱστοῖαῦ, *Histiæa*.

(8.) In words of more than two syllables in which *a* is preceded by the diphthongs *ει* and *οι*: as, N. sing. *ιερεῖᾱ*, *priestess*; *ἀνουᾱ*, *folly*: except that nouns in *-εια* denoting *a condition*, and connected with verbs in *-ειν*, have *ᾱ*: thus, N. sing. *βᾶσιλειᾱ*, *a queen*, but *βᾶσιλειᾱ*, *royal power*.

(9.) In some isolated words: as, N. sing. *διαίτᾱ*, *way of life*; *ἄκανθᾱ*, *thorn*. From *πεινα-*, *hunger*; *τολμα-*, *daring*, and some others, two forms are found—N. sing. *πεινᾱ* and *πεινῃ*, *τολμᾱ* and *τολμῃ*, etc.

In all these cases, therefore, the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ᾱ* and *ᾱν*.

120. In other combinations the vowel is long, and (with the exceptions already given) the nom. and acc. sing. end in *ᾱ* and *ᾱν* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*; otherwise in *η* and *ην*.

121. Throughout the dual and plural the vowel is invariably *α*.

## 122.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	νῖκα- fem. <i>victory</i> .	ἄσ α- fem. <i>satiety</i> .	θεα- fem. <i>goddess</i> .	σκια- fem. <i>shadow</i> .	χωρα- fem. <i>place, country</i> .
Singular.					
Nom.	νῖκη	ἄση	θεᾱ	σκιᾱ	χωρᾱ
Voc.	νῖκη	ἄση	θεᾱ	σκιᾱ	χωρᾱ
Acc.	νῖκην	ἄσην	θεᾱν	σκιᾱν	χωρᾱν
Gen.	νῖκης	ἄσης	θεᾱς	σκιᾱς	χωρᾱς
Dat.	νῖκῃ	ἄσῃ	θεᾱ	σκιᾱ	χωρᾱ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	νῖκᾱ	ἄσᾱ	θεᾱ	σκιᾱ	χωρᾱ
G. D.	νῖκαιν	ἄσαιν	θεαιν	σκιαιν	χωραιν
Plural.					
Nom.	νικαι	ἄσαι	θαι	σκαι	χωραι
Voc.	νικαι	ἄσαι	θαι	σκαι	χωραι
Acc.	νικᾱς	ἄσᾱς	θεᾱς	σκιᾱς	χωρᾱς
Gen.	νικων	ἄσων	θεων	σκιων	χωρων
Dat.	νικαις	ἄσαις	θαις	σκαις	χωραις

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	μουσα- fem. <i>muse.</i>	ἄνοια- fem. <i>folly.</i>	δοξα- fem. <i>opinion.</i>	λεαινα- fem. <i>lioness.</i>	γλωσσα- fem. <i>tongue.</i>
Singular. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	μουσᾶ μουσᾶ μουσᾶν μουσης μουση	ἄνοιᾶ ἄνοιᾶ ἄνοιᾶν ἄνοιᾶς ἄνοια	δοξᾶ δοξᾶ δοξᾶν δοξης δοξη	λεαινᾶ λεαινᾶ λεαινᾶν λεαινης λεαινη	γλωσσᾶ γλωσσᾶ γλωσσᾶν γλωσσης γλωσση
Dual. <i>N. V. A.</i> <i>G. D.</i>	μουσᾱ μουσαιν	ἄνοιᾱ ἄνοιαιν	δοξᾱ δοξαιν	λεαινᾱ λεαιναιν	γλωσσᾱ γλωσσαιν
Plural. <i>Nom.</i> <i>Voc.</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>Gen.</i> <i>Dat.</i>	μουσαι μουσαι μουσαῖς μουσων μουσαις	ἄνοιαι ἄνοιαι ἄνοιᾶς ἄνοιων ἄνοιαις	δοξαι δοξαι δοξαῖς δοξων δοξαις	λεαιναι λεαιναι λεαινᾶς λεαινων λεαιναις	γλωσσαι γλωσσαι γλωσσαῖς γλωσσων γλωσσαις

123. So are declined ἄδικια-, *injustice*; ἀληθεια-, *truth*; ἄμαξα-, *waggon*; ἄρπυια-, *harpy*; γεφύρα-, *bridge*; γνῶμα-, *judgement*; δικά-, *justice*; θάλασσα-, *sea*; θεραπαινα-, *maid-servant*; λύρα-, *lyre*; ῥίζα-, *root*; σοφία-, *wisdom*; τίμα-, *honour*; φύγα-, *flight*; χλαίνα-, *cloak*—all feminine. Further examples for declension will be found in § 119.

124. Some nouns in -εα contract εα into η: ας, σῦκεα-, *fig-tree*, N. σῦκεᾶ or σῦκη.

125. The vocative of masculines in α retains ᾶ (1) in nouns ending in τα; (2) in national names: ας, Περσα-, *a Persian*, V. Περσᾶ; but Περσα-, *Perses*, V. Περση; (3) in some compounds of the verbs πωλε-, *sell*; μετρε-, *measure*; τριβ-, *rub*: ας, γεωμετρα-, *a geometer*, V. γεωμετρᾶ.

126.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	πολίτα- masc. <i>citizen.</i>	τελωνα- masc. <i>farmer of customs.</i>	νεᾶνια- masc. <i>young man.</i>	(Ἑρμea-)Ἑρμη- masc. <i>Hermes.</i>
Singular.				
Nom.	πολίτης	τελωνης	νεᾶνιάς	Ἑρμης
Voc.	πολίτᾱ	τελωνη	νεᾶνιᾱ	Ἑρμη
Acc.	πολίτην	τελωνην	νεᾶνιᾱν	Ἑρμην
Gen.	πολίτου	τελωνου	νεᾶνιου	Ἑρμου
Dat.	πολίτῃ	τελωνῃ	νεᾶνιᾱ	Ἑρμῃ
Dual.				
N. V. A.	πολίτᾱ	τελωνᾱ	νεᾶνιᾱ	Ἑρμᾱ
G. D.	πολίταιν	τελωναιν	νεᾶνιαιν	Ἑρμαιν
Plural.				
Nom.	πολίται	τελωναι	νεᾶνιαι	Ἑρμαι
Voc.	πολίται	τελωναι	νεᾶνιαι	Ἑρμαι
Acc.	πολίτας	τελωνᾱς	νεᾶνιάς	Ἑρμᾱς
Gen.	πολίτων	τελωνων	νεᾶνιων	Ἑρμων
Dat.	πολίταις	τελωνοις	νεᾶνιαις	Ἑρμαιοις

127. So are declined *Ἀτρεΐδα*, son of *Atreus*; *γεωμετρα*, *geometer*; *ὀπλίτα*, *heavy-armed soldier*; *Σκύθα*, *Scythian*; *τᾶμμα*, *dispenser*; *τοξοτα*, *archer*—all masculine.

128. Some nouns in *-pa* and many proper names, mostly Doric, retain the Doric contract genitive in *ā*: as, *Βορρά*- (*Bopea*-), *north wind*, G. *Βορρά*.

#### B. Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns in *o*.

##### (Second Declension.)

129. In some words in which *o* or *ε* precedes the final vowel of the crude form, contraction takes place.

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λογο- masc. word.	νησο- fem. island.	σῦκο- neut. fig.	πλοο- masc. voyage.	οστο- neut. bone.
Singular.					
Nom.	λογος	νησος	σῦκον	(πλοος) πλους	(οστέον) οστουν
Voc.	λογε	νησε	σῦκον	(πλοε) πλου	(οστέον) οστουν
Acc.	λογον	νησον	σῦκον	(πλοον) πλουν	(οστέον) οστουν
Gen.	λογου	νησου	σῦκου	(πλοου) πλου	(οστέου) οστου
Dat.	λογῳ	νησῳ	σῦκι	(πλοῳ) πλῳ	(οστέῳ) οστῳ
Dual.					
N. V. A.	λογῳ	νησῳ	σῦκῳ	(πλω) πλῳ	(οστέῳ) οστῳ
G. D.	λογοιν	νησοιν	συκοιν	(πλοοιν) πλοιν	(οστέοιν) οστοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκᾶ	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστέᾶ) οστᾶ
Voc.	λογοι	νησοι	σῦκᾶ	(πλοοι) πλοι	(οστέᾶ) οστᾶ
Acc.	λογους	νησους	σῦκᾶ	(πλοους) πλους	(οστέᾶ) οστᾶ
Gen.	λογων	νησων	σῦκων	(πλων) πλων	(οστέων) οστων
Dat.	λογοις	νησοις	σῦκοις	(πλοοις) πλοις	(οστέοις) οστοις

130. So are declined *αγγελος*, m. *messenger*; *ἄδελφος*, m. *brother*; *ἀμπέλος*, f. *vine*; *δουλος*, m. *slave*; *εργον*, n. *work*; *θεος*, m. *god* (voc. *θεος*); *ἵππος*, m. and f. *horse, mare*; *κἄνιστος*, n. *basket*; *νοσος*, m. *mind*; *νόσος*, f. *disease*; *ξύλον*, n. *piece of wood*; *ὁδός*, f. *road*; *ῥόδον*, n. *rose*; *ῥοός*, m. *stream*.

131. There are a few nouns with a crude form ending in *ω* (apparently contracted from *ωο* or *αω*): these are declined as follows:—

## (Attic Declension.)

Greek C.F. Gender. English.	λεω- masc. people.	λαγω- masc. hare.	ἄνωγεω- neut. upper room.
Singular.			
Nom.	λεως	λαγως	ἄνωγεων
Voc.	λεως	λαγως	ἄνωγεων
Acc.	λεων	λαγων and λαγω	ἄνωγεων
Gen.	λεω	λαγω	ἄνωγεω
Dat.	λεφ	λαγωφ	ἄνωγεφ
Dual.			For the Dual and Plural neuter of this declension, see <i>Adjectives</i> , § .
N. V. A.	λεω	λαγω	
G. D.	λεφν	λαγων	
Plural.			
Nom.	λεφ	λαγωφ	
Voc.	λεφ	λαγωφ	
Acc.	λεως	λαγως	
Gen.	λεων	λαγων	
Dat.	λεφς	λαγφς	

132. So are declined Ἄθω-, *m. Mount Athos*; ἑω-, *f. dawn* (§ 86); κάλω-, *m. rope*; Κω-, *f. the island Cos*; Μενελεω-, *m. Menelaus*; νεω-, *m. temple*; and some adjectives. Many of these words sometimes throw away *ν* in the accus. sing.: compare the regular Greek acc. in the separable declension with the Latin,—*leon-t-ā* with *leon-e-m*. Some of them, as λεω-, νεω-, Μενελεω-, coexist with crude forms in *āo*,—*lāo*-, *nāo*-, Μενε*lāo*-, etc., which are declined regularly.

133. On a comparison of the two principal declensions, the separable and the inseparable, they will be found to have the following features in common:—

(1.) In the N. sing., masculines and, though less uniformly, feminines, either take the suffix *s*, or have the final vowel of the crude form lengthened in compensation.

(2.) In the A. sing., masc. and fem. nouns ending in a vowel take the suffix *ν*.

(3.) In the D. sing. of all nouns the suffix is *ι*, subscript in nouns of the inseparable declension.

(4.) In the N. and A. dual, either  $\epsilon$  is added, or, which is equivalent, the final vowel of the crude form is lengthened.

(5.) In the G. and D. dual of all nouns the suffix is  $\iota\nu$  ( $\omicron\nu$ ).

(6.) In the A. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the suffix is  $s$  added to the acc. sing. The original ending of the accus. plur. in the inseparable declension, then, was  $\nu s$ :  $\nu$  was dropped, the vowel being lengthened; hence  $\bar{a}s$ ,  $\omicron\nu s$ .

(7.) In the N., V., and A. pl. of all neuter nouns the suffix is  $\bar{a}$ .

(8.) In the G. pl. of all nouns the suffix is  $\omega\nu$ .

(9.) In the D. pl. of all nouns the suffix was, originally,  $\sigma\bar{\iota}(\nu)$ .\*

134. The principal points of difference between these two declensions are:—

(1.) In the N. and A. sing. of neuters the separable declension admits no suffix, the inseparable takes  $\nu$ .

(2.) In the G. sing. the separable declension has the suffix  $\omicron s$  ( $\omega s$ ); the inseparable has  $\alpha$ , except that feminines in  $\alpha$  take  $s$ .

(3.) In the N. pl. of masculine and feminine nouns the separable declension has the suffix  $\epsilon s$ , the inseparable takes  $\iota$ .

135. In addition to the regular case-endings there are certain suffixes which partake of the nature of case-endings, though in the ordinary language their use is limited to a few words, and they retain only the original signification of relations of place. In the older language they were much more freely used. These are,—

- $\delta\epsilon$ , answering to the question *whither*: (acc.)  $\omicron\kappa\bar{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$ , *to one's house*.

- $\theta\epsilon\nu$ ,                   "                   "                   *whence*: (gen.)  $\omicron\kappa\omicron\theta\epsilon\nu$ , *from one's house*.

- $\theta\bar{\iota}$                    "                   "                   *where*: (dat.)  $\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\theta\bar{\iota}$ , *elsewhere*.

136. The suffixes  $-\theta\epsilon\nu$  and  $-\theta\bar{\iota}$  are appended to the crude form of the noun: as,  $\bar{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu\eta-\theta\epsilon\nu$ , *from Athens*;  $\kappa\upsilon\kappa\lambda\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$ , *from the circle*;  $\omicron$  is, however, sometimes substituted for  $\alpha$ , as  $\bar{\rho}\iota\zeta\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$ , *from the roots* ( $\bar{\rho}\iota\zeta\alpha$ -, *root*), or inserted as connecting-vowel, as  $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\omicron-\theta\epsilon\nu$ , *from all sides*. The suffix  $-\delta\epsilon$  is usually appended to the accusative form: as,  $\text{Μεγάρᾱ}-\delta\epsilon$ , *to Megara*;  $\text{Ἐλευσινᾶ}-\delta\epsilon$ , *to Eleusis*;  $\omicron\kappa\bar{\alpha}\delta\epsilon$ , from  $\omicron\kappa\alpha$ -, is irregular, but  $\omicron\kappa\omicron\nu\delta\epsilon$  is found in Homer.

\* Compare the so-called adverbs of the place *where*,  $\bar{\alpha}\theta\eta\nu\eta\sigma\bar{\iota}(\nu)$   $\Pi\bar{\alpha}\tau\alpha\iota\bar{\alpha}\sigma\bar{\iota}(\nu)$ ,  $\theta\bar{\upsilon}\rho\bar{\alpha}\sigma\bar{\iota}(\nu)$ , etc. (§ 137).

-δε sometimes combines with *s* of the acc. plural to form -ζε: thus, Ἀθηναζε, to *Athens*, for Ἀθηνασ-δε; Θηβαζε, to *Thebes*.

137. Besides this adverbial dative in *θί*, we find in some words, with the same meaning, a modification of the ordinary dative: as, οἱκοι (οικφ), at *home* (poet. οἰκοθί); Πύθοι, at *Pytho*; Ἰσθμοί, at *the Isthmus*; Ἀθηναῖ(ν), in *Athens*; Πλαταιῶσ(ν), in *Plataeæ*; θύρασ(ν), at *the doors*.

### *Peculiarities of Declension.*

138. Many foreign proper names, the cardinal numbers from *πεντε*, *five*, to *ἐκατόν*, *one hundred*, inclusively, *θεμίς* (in the sense of *fas*), and a few neuters, as *ὄναρ*, *dream*; ὕπᾱρ, *waking vision*; *δεμᾶς*, *body*; *οφελος*, *use*, are undeclined, or are used only in the nom. or acc.

139. Some proper names of places have no singular: as, Ἀθηνα-, f. N. pl. Ἀθῆναι, the city *Athens*; Μεγᾶρο-, n. N. pl. Μεγάρᾱ, the city *Megara*; Τεμπεσ-, n. N. pl. Τεμπῆ, the vale of *Tempe*.

140. Of some nouns collateral forms exist, sometimes with a slight difference of meaning, sometimes with a difference of usage—one being found in prose, the other in poetry; or one being of a later period than the other. Thus we find

ἄλω-, ἄλων-, ἄλωσ-, and ἄλωα-, f. *threshing-floor*.

διψα-, f. and διψεσ-, n. *thirst*.

Θεμιστ- and Θεμίτ- or Θεμιδ-, f. *justice, law, the goddess Justice*.

νᾶπα-, f. and νᾶπεσ-, n. *glen*.

οχθο-, m. and οχθα-, f. *bank*.

οχο-, m. and (in plur.) οχεσ-, n. *chariot*.

πλευρα-, f. and (in plur.) πλευρο-, n. *rib, side*.

σκοτο-, m. and σκοτεσ-, n. *darkness*.

ταω- and ταων-, m. *peacock*.

φαεσ- and φωτ-,\* n. *light*.

φθογγο-, m. and φθογγα-, f. *voice, sound*.

χωρο-, m. and χωρα-, f. *place*.

\* The late and anomalous form *φωτ-* was evidently suggested, in false analogy, by the contracted nom. sing. *φως* (= *φας*): it must not be confounded with the old word *φωτ-*, m. *man, hero*, which is declined regularly, N. *φως*; A. *φωῖ*; etc. Compare *χωρτ-*, m. *skin*, by the side of *χροσ-*, N. *χρος*; § 86.



141. Some nouns in *o* have one gender in the singular, another in the plural. Thus,

δεσμο-, <i>chain</i> ,	is m.	in the sing.	m. & n.	in the pl.
ζυγο-, <i>yoke</i> ,	is m. & n.	"	n.	"
κελευθο-, <i>way</i> ,	is f.	"	f. & n.	"
λυχνο-, <i>a light</i> ,	is m.	"	m. & n.	"
νωτο-, <i>back</i> ,	is m. & n.	"	n.	"
σιτο-, <i>corn</i> ,	is m.	"	n.	"
στάδιο-, <i>a measure of length</i> ,	} is n.	"	m. & n.	"
σταθμο-, <i>stall, station</i> ,				
ταρταρο-, <i>Tartarus</i> ,	is m. & f.	"	n.	"

142. Many irregularities arise from the coexistence of two crude forms, one or both of which are declined only in part. Some of the most important of these anomalous nouns have been already given in the remarks on the several declensions; others are declined here:—

γονυ- and γονᾶτ-, n. *knee*. N. V. A. γονῦ; G. γονᾶτος; D. γονᾶτῖ;  
Pl. N. V. A. γονᾶτᾶ; G. γονᾶτων; D. γονᾶσῖ(ν). Similarly is declined

δορυ-, δοράτ-, and δορεσ-, n. *beam, spear*. N. V. A. δορῦ; G. δοράτος (or *doros*); D. δοράτῖ (or *dorí*) and δορεῖ; Pl. N. V. A. δοράτᾶ and δορη; G. δοράτων; D. δοράσῖ(ν).\*

γῦνα- and γύναικ-, f. *woman*. N. γύνῃ; V. γύναι; A. γύναικά; G. γύναικος; etc.†

δακρυ- and δακρυο-, n. *tear*. N. V. A. δακρῦ and δακρυον; Pl. N. V. A. δακρυᾶ; G. δακρυων; D. δακρῦσῖ(ν) and δακρυοῖς.

δενδρο- and δενδρεσ- n. *tree*. N. V. A. δενδρον; G. δενδρου; D. δενδρῳ and δενδρεῖ; Pl. N. V. A. δενδρᾶ and δενδρη; G. δενδρων; D. δενδρῶις and δενδρεσῖ(ν).

Δῖf- and Ζεf- (Διεf-), m. *Jupiter*. N. Ζεὺς; V. Ζεῦ; A. Διᾶ; G. Διός; D. Διῖ. Also a poetical form—A. Ζηνᾶ, etc.—is found, as from a C. F. Ζην-.

\* In addition are found such forms as γουνος and γουνᾶτος, δουρος and δουράτος, etc. The inserted *v* is perhaps to be referred to the *v* of γονυ- and δορυ-. With the lengthened forms γονᾶτος, δοράτος, etc., compare προσωπαῖτᾶ, ονειραῖτᾶ, δεσμάτᾶ, poetical neut. pl. from προσωπο-, *face*; ονειρο-, *dream*; δεσμο-, *bond*.

† Compare the diminutive γύναι-ο-, n. *a little woman*, and the adjectives γύναι-ο- and γύναικ-ο-, *womanish*.

Θάλητ- and Θάλη-, m. *Thales*. N. V. Θάλης; A. Θάλητᾶ and Θάλην; G. Θάλητος, Θάλεω, and Θάλου; D. Θάλητι and Θάλη.

θεράπουντ- and θεράπ-, m. *servant*. θεράπουντ- is declined regularly throughout; and from θεράπ- are found A. sing. θεράπᾶ and N. pl. θεράπες.

κᾶρᾱτ-, n. and κᾶτ-, m. and f. *head*. N. V. κᾶρᾶ and κᾶτᾶ (neut.); A. κᾶρᾶ and κᾶτᾶ (m. and n.); G. κᾶτος; D. κᾶρα and κᾶτι; Pl. A. κᾶτᾶς; G. κᾶτων; D. κᾶσι(ν).

κοινωνο- and κοινων-, m. *partner*. κοινωνο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are also found N. κοινωνες; A. κοινωνᾶς.

κρίνο- and κρίνεσ-, n. *lily*. κρίνο- is declined regularly; and in Pl. are found N. A. κρίνεᾶ(-η), and D. κρίνεσι(ν).

κυνο- and κύν-, m. and f. *dog*. N. κυν; V. κυον; A. κύνᾶ; G. κύρος; etc. D. pl. κύσι(ν).

λᾶφ- and λᾶο- (!), m. *stone*. N. V. λᾶς; A. λᾶν and λᾶᾶ; G. λᾶος and λᾶου; D. λᾶι; etc. D. pl. λᾶεσι(ν).

ναῤ-, νεῤ-, and νηῤ-, f. *ship*. N. ναυς; A. ναυν; G. νεως; D. νῆι; Pl. N. νῆες; A. ναυς; G. νεων; D. ναυσι(ν).

Οιδίποδ- and Οιδίπου-, m. *Œdipus*. N. Οιδίπους; V. Οιδί-πους and -που; A. Οιδί-ποδᾶ and -πουν; G. Οιδί-ποδος and -που; D. Οιδίποδι; also from a C. F. Οιδίποδα- are found V. Οιδίποδᾶ; A. Οιδίποδᾶν; G. Οιδίποδᾶ (for -δαο), in lyrical passages.

ονειρο-, m. and n. ονειράτ-, n. *dream*. N. ονειρον and ονειρος; V. ονῆρε; A. ονειρον; G. ονειρου; D. ονειρω (rarely ονειράτος, ονειράτι); Pl. N. V. A. ονειράτᾶ (rarely ονειρά); G. ονειράτων and ονειρων; D. ονειράσι(ν) and ονειροις. In N. and A. sing. ονᾶρ is found.

ορνῖθ- and ορνι-, m. and f. *bird*. N. V. ορνῖς; A. ορνῖθᾶ and ορνῖν; G. ορνῖθος; D. ορνῖθι; Pl. N. V. ορνῖθες and ορνεις; A. ορνῖθᾶς, ορνεις, and ορνῖς; G. ορνῖθων; D. ορνῖσι(ν).

Πυκν-, f. *the Pnyx*. N. Πυνξ; A. Πυκνᾶ; G. Πυκνος; D. Πυκνῖ; also in later writers Πυνκᾶ, etc.

πῦρ- and πῦρο-, n. *fire*. N. V. A. πῦρ; G. πῦρος; D. πῦρι; Pl. N. V. A. πῦρᾶ; G. πῦρων; D. πῦροις.

νίο- and νιεῤ-, m. *son*. νίο- is declined regularly throughout; of νιεῤ- are found in the sing. G. νίος; D. νίε; in the plur. N. V. A. νίεις; G. νίων; D. νίεσι(ν); (νίευσιν is late).

χειρ- and χειρ-, *f. hand*. N. V. χειρ; Du. N. A. χεῖρε; G. D. χερῶν (rarely χερῶν); D. pl. χερσῶν: the other cases are declined from both crude forms; but in Attic prose the forms from χειρ- are used.

ωτ- (οἶτ-), *n. ear*. N. V. A. οὖς; G. ὠτος; D. ὠτῆ, etc.

For the dialectic varieties see below, *Of the Dialects*.

143. The following tabular view of the various terminations of the N. S. in the separable (third) declension, and of the crude forms to which they may correspond, is given, partly for the use of those who, having begun the study of Greek on the ordinary system, may wish to engraft on it the crude-form system; partly to facilitate the consultation of the dictionary.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-μᾶ	-μᾶτ, n.	σωμᾶ, σωμᾶτος, <i>n. body</i> .		σωμᾶτ-
-αις	-αιτ -αιδ	δαις, παις, παις, παιδος, <i>m. and f. child</i> .	δαιτος, <i>f. meal</i> . παιδος, <i>m. and f. child</i> .	δαιτ- παιδ-
-ᾶν	-ᾶν	παιᾶν, παιᾶνος, <i>m. psan</i> .		παιᾶν-
-ᾶν	-ᾶν, n. -αντ, n.	μελᾶν, τυψᾶν, μελᾶνος, <i>n. (adj.) black</i> . τυψᾶντος, <i>n. (part.) having struck</i> .		μελᾶν- τυψαντ-
-ᾶρ	-ᾶρ	ψᾶρ, ψᾶρος, <i>m. starling</i> .		ψᾶρ-
-ᾶρ	-ᾶρ -ᾶρ, n. -ᾶτ, n.	οᾶρ, εᾶρ, ημᾶρ, οᾶρος, <i>f. wife</i> . εᾶρος (ἡρος), <i>n. spring</i> . ημᾶτος, <i>n. day</i> .		οᾶρ- φεᾶρ- ημᾶτ-
-ᾶς	-ᾶν -αντ	μελᾶς, τυψᾶς, μελᾶνος, <i>m. (adj.) black</i> . τυψᾶντος, <i>m. (part.) having struck</i> .		μελᾶν- τυψαντ-
-ᾶς	-ᾶδ -ᾶσ, -ᾶσ, n. -ᾶτ, n.	λαμπᾶς, κρεᾶς, τερᾶς, λαμπᾶδος, <i>f. lamp</i> . κρεᾶς, <i>n. flesh</i> . τερᾶτος, <i>n. portent</i> .		λαμπᾶδ- κρεᾶσ- τερᾶτ-
-αυς	-αῖ	γραυς, γρᾶος, <i>f. old woman</i> .		γρᾶῖ-
-ειρ	-ειρ (-ειρ)	χειρ, χερος & χείρος, <i>f. hand</i> .		χερ- & χείρ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-εις	-ειδ -εν -εντ	κλεις, εις, λύθεις,	κλειδος, f. <i>key</i> . ένος, m. <i>one</i> . λύθεντος, m. (part.) <i>hav-</i> <i>ing been loosened</i> .	κλειδ- έν- λύθεντ-
-εν	-εν, n. -εντ, n.	τερεν, λύθεν,	τερενος, n. (adj.) <i>tender</i> . λύθεντος, n. <i>having</i> <i>been loosened</i> .	τερεν- λύθεντ-
-ες	-ες, n.	σάφες,	σάφους, n. (adj.) <i>clear</i> .	σάφεσ-
-ευσ	-εϝ	φονευσ,	φονεως, m. <i>murderer</i> .	φονεϝ-
-ην	-εν -ην	λίμην, Ἑλλην,	λίμενος, m. <i>harbour</i> . Ἑλληνος, m. <i>a Greek</i> .	λίμεν- Ἑλλην-
-ηρ	-ερ -ηρ	αιθηρ, θηρ,	αιθερος, m. <i>ether</i> . θηρος, m. <i>wild beast</i> .	αιθερ- θηρ-
-ης	-ες -ητ	τριηρης, βάρυτης,	τριηρους, f. <i>trireme</i> . βάρυττος, f. <i>weight</i> .	τριηρεσ- βάρυτητ-
-ι	-ι, n. -ιτ, n.	σινᾶπι, μελί,	σινᾶπεως, n. <i>mustard</i> . μελίτος, n. <i>honey</i> .	σινᾶπι- μελίτ-
-ιν	-ιν	δελφῖν,	δελφῖνος, m. <i>dolphin</i> .	δελφῖν-
-ις	-ι -ιτ -ιδ -ιβ -ιν	πολις, χάρις, ελπίς, ορνίς, δελφίς,	πολεως, f. <i>city</i> . χάριτος, f. <i>grace</i> . ελπίδος, f. <i>hope</i> . ορνίθος, m. and f. <i>bird</i> . δελφίνος, m. <i>dolphin</i> .	πολι- χάριτ- ελπίδ- ορνίθ- δελφῖν-
-ον	-ον, n. -οντ, n.	ευδαιμον, λυον,	ευδαιμονος, n. (adj.) <i>happy</i> . λυοντος, n. (part.) <i>loosen-</i> <i>ing</i> .	ευδαιμον- λυοντ-
-ορ	-ορ, n.	ῥορ,	ῥορος, n. <i>sword</i> .	ῥορ-
-ος	-οτ, n. -εσ, n.	πεφῦκος, γενος,	πεφῦκος, n. (part.) <i>having been born</i> . γενους, n. <i>race</i> .	πεφῦκοτ- γενεσ-

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ους	-οϝ -οδ -οντ	βους, πους,* οδους,	βοος, m. and f. <i>ox</i> . ποδος, m. <i>foot</i> . οδοντος, m. <i>tooth</i> .	βοϝ- ποδ- οδοντ-
-υ	-υ, n.	αστυ,	αστεος, n. <i>city</i> .	αστυ-
-ῦν	-ῦν	μοσῦν,	μοσῦνος, m. <i>wooden house</i> .	μοσῦν-
-ῦν	-υντ, n.	δεικνῦν,	δεικνυντος, n. (part.) <i>showing</i> .	δεικνυντ-
-υρ	-υρ, n.	πῦρ,†	πῦρος, n. <i>fire</i> .	πῦρ-
-ῦς	-υ -υντ	ιχθῦς, δεικνῦς,	ιχθους, m. <i>fish</i> . δεικνυντος, m. (part.) <i>showing</i> .	ιχθυ- δεικνυντ-
-ῦς	-υ -ῦδ	πηχῦς, χλαμῦς,	πηχεως, m. <i>cubit</i> . χλαμῦδος, f. <i>military cloak</i> .	πηχυ- χλαμῦδ-
-ω	-οι	πειθω,	πειθους, f. <i>persuasion</i> .	πειθοι-
-ων	-ον -ων	δαιμων, ἄγων,	δαιμονος, m. <i>deity</i> . ἄγωνος, m. <i>public contest</i> .	δαιμον- αγων-
	-οντ -ωντ	λεων, Ξενοφων,	λεοντος, m. <i>lion</i> . Ξενοφωντος, m. <i>Xenophon</i> .	λεοντ- Ξενοφωντ-
-ωρ	-ορ -ωρ, n.	ῥητωρ, ἐλωρ,	ῥητορος, m. <i>orator</i> . ἐλωρος, n. <i>booty</i> .	ῥητορ- ἐλωρ-
	-ως -ως -οτ -ωτ	αιδως, ἥρως, πεφῦκως, ερως,	αιδους, f. <i>shame</i> . ἥρωος, m. <i>hero</i> . πεφῦκotos, m. (part.) <i>having been born</i> . ερωτος, m. <i>love</i> .	αιδοσ- ἥρωσ- πεφῦκοτ- ερωτ-

\* The diphthong, however, appears in this nom. πους (i.e. ποδ-ς) only because the word is a monosyllable; in the D. pl. we have ποσὶ (ποδοί), not πονσί: and although in the compounds τρίπους, τετράπους, etc., the diphthong was retained in the ordinary language, yet in the old poets the more strictly correct forms τρίπους, τετράπους, etc., also occur. See § 40.

† For the long vowel, see above, note \*.

Ending of Nom. Sing.	Ending of Crude Form.	EXAMPLES.		
		Nom.	Gen.	Crude Form.
-ψ	-π -β -φ	γυψ, χάλυψ, κάτηλιψ,	γῦπος, m. <i>vulture</i> . χάλυβος, m. <i>steel</i> . κάτηλίφος, f. <i>upper story</i> .	γῦπ- χάλυβ- κάτηλίφ-
-ξ	-κ -γ -χ -κτ	φύλαξ, φλοξ, ονυξ, νυξ,	φύλακος, m. <i>watchman</i> . φλογος, f. <i>flame</i> . ονύχος, m. <i>nail, claw</i> . νυκτος, f. <i>night</i> .	φύλακ- φλογ- ονύχ- νυκτ-

## ADJECTIVES.

144. The most numerous class of adjectives consists of those which in the masculine and neuter are declined from a crude form in *ο*, in the feminine from a crude form in *α*. These are declined like substantives in *ο* masc. and neut., and substantives fem. in *α*, except that in every case of the sing. fem. the vowel is *ā* after *ε*, *ι*, and *ρ*, and after *ο* preceded by *ρ*, otherwise *η*.

	σοφο-, m. n.; σοφα-, f. <i>clever, wise.</i>			αισχρο-, m. n.; αισκρα-, f. <i>ugly, hateful.</i>		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	σοφος	σοφη	σοφον	αισχος	αισχροā	αισχρον
Voc.	σοφε	σοφη	σοφον	αισχρε	αισχροā	αισχρον
Acc.	σοφον	σοφην	σοφον	αισχρον	αισχροāν	αισχρον
Gen.	σοφου	σοφης	σοφου	αισχρου	αισχροās	αισχρου
Dat.	σοφῳ	σοφῇ	σοφῳ	αισχροῳ	αισχροῳ	αισχροῳ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	σοφῶ	σοφᾶ	σοφῶ	αισχρῶ	αισχροᾶ	αισχρῶ
G. D.	σοφοιν	σοφαιν	σοφοιν	αισχροιν	αισχροαιν	αισχροιν
Plural.						
Nom.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾶ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχροᾶ
Voc.	σοφοι	σοφαι	σοφᾶ	αισχροι	αισχραι	αισχροᾶ
Acc.	σοφους	σοφᾶς	σοφᾶ	αισχρους	αισχροās	αισχροᾶ
Gen.	σοφων	σοφων	σοφων	αισχρων	αισχρων	αισχρων
Dat.	σοφοις	σοφαις	σοφοις	αισχροις	αισχραις	αισχροις

145. So are declined,

δίκαιο-, m. n.; δίκαια-, f. *just*; N. S. δίκαιος, δίκαιᾶ, δίκαιον.  
 αλλο-, m. n.; αλλα-, f. *other*; αλλος, αλλη, αλλο.\*  
 ἀπλο-, m. n.; ἀπλοα-, f. *simple*; ἀπλοος, ἀπλοη, ἀπλοον.  
 αθρο-, m. n.; αθροα-, f. *collected*; αθροος, αθροᾶ, αθροον.

146. Many adjectives of this formation, including most compound adjectives and derivatives in *ιο*, *ειο*, and *ιμο*, with some others, have no special form for the feminine (adjectives of two terminations): as,

ἡσυχ-, *quiet*; N. m. f. ἡσυχος, n. ἡσυχον.  
 ἄτεκνο-, *childless*; N. m. f. ἄτεκνος, n. ἄτεκνον.  
 καρποφορ-, *fruitful*; N. m. f. καρποφορος, n. καρποφορον.  
 σωτηρι-, *saving*; N. m. f. σωτηριος, n. σωτηριον.  
 βασιλει-, *kingly*; N. m. f. βασιλειος, n. βασιλειον.  
 δοκιμ-, *tried*; N. m. f. δοκιμος, n. δοκιμον.

δίκαιο-, βῆσιλειο-, and a few others, are declined sometimes with three, sometimes with two, terminations.

147. Adjectives in *εο* and *οο* undergo contraction (§ 33); *ση* is contracted into *η*, *οᾶ* into *ᾶ*;† the compounds of *νοο*-, *mind*; *ῥοο*-, *stream*; *πλοο*-, *voyage*, are not contracted in the N. and A. of the plural neuter.

148.

	χρῦσεο-,‡ m. n.; χρῦσεα-, f. golden.			αργῦρεο-, m. n.; αργῦρεα-, f. of silver.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	χρῦσεος	χρῦσεᾶ	χρῦσεον	αργῦρεος	αργῦρεᾶ	αργῦρεον
Gen.	χρῦσεους	χρῦση	χρῦσεουν	αργῦρεους	αργῦρᾶ	αργῦρεουν
	χρῦσεου	χρῦσεᾶς	χρῦσεου	αργῦρεου	αργῦρεᾶς	αργῦρεου
	χρῦσου	χρῦσης	χρῦσου	αργῦρου	αργῦρᾶς	αργῦρου
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.
Plural.						
Nom.	χρῦσσοι	χρῦσαι	χρῦσεᾶ	αργῦρσοι	αργῦραι	αργῦρεᾶ
	χρῦσοι	χρῦσαι	χρῦσεᾶ	αργῦροι	αργῦραι	αργῦρεᾶ
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

\* On αλλο for αλλον, see § 191.

† These contractions should perhaps be referred to sister-forms in *ση* *αᾶ*, such as the Ionic *διπλη*, etc.

‡ Sometimes *χρῦστοο*-, with *υ*, in lyrical passages.

	ἀπλοο-, m. n. ; ἀπλοα-, f. <i>simple.</i>			ευνοο-, m. f. n. <i>well-affected.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Sing.</b>						
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλοος	ἀπλοη	ἀπλοον	ευνοος	ευνοον	
	ἀπλους	ἀπλη	ἀπλουν	ευνοους	ευνουιν	
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	
<b>Plural.</b>						
<i>Nom.</i>	ἀπλοοι	ἀπλοαι	ἀπλοᾶ	ευνοοι	ευνοᾶ	
	ἀπλοι	ἀπλαι	ἀπλᾶ	ευνοι		
	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	

149. So are declined χαλκεο-, of copper, brassen; ἀδελφίδεο-, brother's or sister's (son or daughter); πορφύρεο-, purple; διπλοο-, double, etc.: like ευνοο- are declined ἄνοο-, foolish; περιρροο-, surrounded by water; ἀπλοο-, unsafe for sea; and some others.

150. A few adjectives in ω are declined after the so-called Attic declension (§ 131): αἰ-, ἵλεω-, m. f. n. *propitious*; πλεω-, m. n. ; πλεα-, f. *full*.\* Of σωf- and σωω-, safe, only forms of the N. and A. sing. and plur. are found, and these not complete in all the genders.

	ἵλεω-, m. f. n. <i>propitious.</i>		πλεω-, m. n. ; πλεα-, f. <i>full.</i>		
	<i>Masc. &amp; Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Singular.</b>					
<i>Nom.</i>	ἵλεως	ἵλεων	πλεως	πλεᾶ	πλεων
<i>Voc.</i>	ἵλεως	ἵλεων	πλεως	πλεᾶ	πλεων
<i>Acc.</i>	ἵλεων	ἵλεων	πλεων	πλεᾶν	πλεων
<i>Gen.</i>	ἵλεω	ἵλεω	πλεω	πλεᾶς	πλεω
<i>Dat.</i>	ἵλεφ	ἵλεφ	πλεφ	πλεφ	πλεφ
<b>Dual.</b>					
<i>N. V. A.</i>	ἵλεω	ἵλεω	πλεω	πλεᾶ	πλεω
<i>G. D.</i>	ἵλεφιν	ἵλεφιν	πλεφιν	πλεαῖν	πλεφιν
<b>Plural.</b>					
<i>Nom.</i>	ἵλεφ	ἵλεᾶ†	πλεφ	πλεαῖ†	πλεᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	ἵλεφ	ἵλεᾶ	πλεφ	πλεαῖ	πλεᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	ἵλεως	ἵλεᾶ	πλεως	πλεᾶς	πλεᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	ἵλεων	ἵλεων	πλεων	πλεων	πλεων
<i>Dat.</i>	ἵλεφς	ἵλεφς	πλεφς	πλεαῖς	πλεφς

\* Also ἱλᾶο- and πλεο-, Ion. πλεω-.

† Or, πλεφ.



Some compound adjectives of this declension also make the A. S. masc. in  $\omega$ .

151. Adjectives in  $\nu$  are declined like those substantives in  $\nu$  in which  $\nu$  passes into  $\epsilon$  (§ 100), except that the gen. sing. ends in  $\sigma$ , not  $\omega$ s, and that contraction does not take place in the neut. pl. The feminine of these adjectives is formed by the addition of  $-α$  to the altered crude form;  $α$  is not lengthened in the N. and A. sing. (§ 119, (8)).

	ἡδύ-, m. n.; ἡδεια-, f. sweet, pleasant.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.			
Nom.	ἡδύς	ἡδεια	ἡδύ
Voc.	ἡδύ	ἡδεια	ἡδύ
Acc.	ἡδύν	ἡδεια	ἡδύ
Gen.	ἡδεός	ἡδειαs	ἡδεός
Dat.	ἡδεὶ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδεὶ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖα	ἡδέε
G. D.	ἡδεοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδεοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδειαί	ἡδεᾶ
Voc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδειαί	ἡδεᾶ
Acc.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδειαs	ἡδεᾶ
Gen.	ἡδεων	ἡδεων	ἡδεων
Dat.	ἡδεσὶ(ν)	ἡδειαs	ἡδεσὶ(ν)

152. Adjectives and participles in  $\alpha\nu\tau$ ,  $\omicron\nu\tau$ ,  $\upsilon\nu\tau$ , and  $\epsilon\nu\tau$ , are declined like substantives in  $\nu\tau$  (§ 74\*). The feminine is formed by the addition of  $\sigma\alpha$  to the masc. crude form;  $\alpha\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\omicron\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$ ,  $\upsilon\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$ , become  $\alpha\sigma\alpha$ -,  $\omicron\sigma\alpha$ -,  $\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ -;  $\epsilon\nu\tau\sigma\alpha$ - becomes  $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$ - in adjectives,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$ - in participles. In the N. and A. sing.,  $\alpha$  of the fem. remains short (§ 119 (2)).

	παντ-, m. n. ; πᾶσα-, f. all. Masc. Fem. Neut.			λῦσαντ-, m. n. ; λῦσᾶσα-, f. having loosened. Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.						
Nom.	πᾶς	πᾶσᾶ	πᾶν*	λῦσᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσᾶν
Voc.	πᾶς	πᾶσᾶ	πᾶν	λῦσᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσᾶν
Acc.	παντᾶ	πᾶσᾶν	πᾶν	λῦσαντᾶ	λῦσᾶσᾶν	λῦσᾶν
Gen.	παντος	πᾶσης	παντος	λῦσαντος	λῦσᾶσης	λῦσαντος
Dat.	παντί	πᾶσῃ	παντί	λῦσαντί	λῦσᾶσῃ	λῦσαντί
Dual.						
N. V. A.	παντε	πᾶσᾶ	παντε	λῦσαντε	λῦσᾶσᾶ	λῦσαντε
G. D.	παντοιν	πᾶσαιν	παντοιν	λῦσαντοιν	λῦσᾶσαιν	λῦσαντοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	παντες	πᾶσαι	παντᾶ	λῦσαντες	λῦσᾶσαι	λῦσαντᾶ
Voc.	παντες	πᾶσαι	παντᾶ	λῦσαντες	λῦσᾶσαι	λῦσαντᾶ
Acc.	παντᾶς	πᾶσᾶς	παντᾶ	λῦσαντᾶς	λῦσᾶσᾶς	λῦσαντᾶ
Gen.	παντων	πᾶσων	παντων	λῦσαντων	λῦσᾶσων	λῦσαντων
Dat.	πᾶσι(ν)	πᾶσαις	πᾶσι(ν)	λῦσᾶσι(ν)	λῦσᾶσαις	λῦσᾶσι(ν)

	λουντ-, m. n. ; λουσα-, f. loosening.* Masc. Fem. Neut.			δουντ-, m. n. ; δουσα-, f. having given.† Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.						
Nom.	λουν	λουσᾶ	λουν	δουν	δουσᾶ	δουν
Voc.	λουν	λουσᾶ	λουν	δουν	δουσᾶ	δουν
Acc.	λουντᾶ	λουσᾶν	λουν	δουντᾶ	δουσᾶν	δουν
Gen.	λουντος	λουσῃς	λουντος	δουντος	δουσῃς	δουντος
Dat.	λουντί	λουσῃ	λουντί	δουντί	δουσῃ	δουντί
Dual.						
N. V. A.	λουντε	λουσᾶ	λουντε	δουντε	δουσᾶ	δουντε
G. D.	λουντοιν	λουσᾶιν	λουντοιν	δουντοιν	δουσᾶιν	δουντοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	λουντες	λουσᾶι	λουντᾶ	δουντες	δουσᾶι	δουντᾶ
Voc.	λουντες	λουσᾶι	λουντᾶ	δουντες	δουσᾶι	δουντᾶ
Acc.	λουντᾶς	λουσᾶς	λουντᾶ	δουντᾶς	δουσᾶς	δουντᾶ
Gen.	λουντων	λουσᾶων	λουντων	δουντων	δουσᾶων	δουντων
Dat.	λουνσι(ν)	λουσᾶις	λουνσι(ν)	δουνσι(ν)	δουσᾶις	δουνσι(ν)

\* *ā* in the monosyllable πᾶν: the compounds ἄπαντ- and προπαντ- have, regularly, ἄπᾶν and προπᾶν in N. and A. neut. sing.

† All participles in οντ are declined like λυ-οντ-; γνο-ντ-, δο-ντ-, διδο-ντ-, and ἄλο-ντ-, participles in ντ from crude forms in ο (γνο-, κνω-, δο-, give; and ἄλο-, be captured), are declined like δουντ-, § 76, π.\*

	δεικνυτ-, m. n. ; δεικνῦσα-, f. <i>showing</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Singular.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	δεικνῦς	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνύν
<i>Voc.</i>	δεικνῦς	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνύν
<i>Acc.</i>	δεικνυντᾶ	δεικνῦσᾶν	δεικνύν
<i>Gen.</i>	δεικνυντος	δεικνῦσης	δεικνυντος
<i>Dat.</i>	δεικνυντὶ	δεικνῦσῃ	δεικνυντὶ
<b>Dual.</b>			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	δεικνυτε	δεικνῦσᾶ	δεικνυτε
<i>G. D.</i>	δεικνυντοιν	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντοιν
<b>Plural.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	δεικνυντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	δεικνυντες	δεικνῦσαι	δεικνυντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	δεικνυντᾶς	δεικνῦσᾶς	δεικνυντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	δεικνυντων	δεικνῦσων	δεικνυντων
<i>Dat.</i>	δεικνυσὶ(ν)	δεικνῦσαις	δεικνυσὶ(ν)

	χᾶριεντ-, m. n. ; χᾶριεσσα-, f. <i>graceful</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Singular.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	χᾶρις	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεν
<i>Voc.</i>	χᾶριεν	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεν
<i>Acc.</i>	χᾶριεντᾶ	χᾶριεσσᾶν	χᾶριεν
<i>Gen.</i>	χᾶριεντος	χᾶριεσσης	χᾶριεντος
<i>Dat.</i>	χᾶριεντὶ	χᾶριεσσει	χᾶριεντὶ
<b>Dual.</b>			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	χᾶριεντε	χᾶριεσσᾶ	χᾶριεντε
<i>G. D.</i>	χᾶριεντοιν	χᾶριεσσαι	χᾶριεντοιν
<b>Plural.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	χᾶριεντες	χᾶριεσσαι	χᾶριεντᾶ
<i>Voc.</i>	χᾶριεντες	χᾶριεσσαι	χᾶριεντᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	χᾶριεντᾶς	χᾶριεσσᾶς	χᾶριεντᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	χᾶριεντων	χᾶριεσσων	χᾶριεντων
<i>Dat.</i>	χᾶριεσσὶ(ν)	χᾶριεσσαις	χᾶριεσσὶ(ν)

	γράφειν, m. n. ; γράφεισα, f. <i>having been written.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Singular.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	γράφεις	γράφεισά	γράφεν
<i>Voc.</i>	γράφεις	γράφεισά	γράφεν
<i>Acc.</i>	γράφεντά	γράφεισάν	γράφεν
<i>Gen.</i>	γράφειντος	γράφεισης	γράφειντος
<i>Dat.</i>	γράφεντί	γράφειση	γράφεντί
<b>Dual.</b>			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	γράφεντε	γράφεισά	γράφεντε
<i>G. D.</i>	γράφεντοι	γράφεισαι	γράφεντοι
<b>Plural.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	γράφειντες	γράφεισαι	γράφεντά
<i>Voc.</i>	γράφεντες	γράφεισαι	γράφεντά
<i>Acc.</i>	γράφεντάς	γράφεισάς	γράφεντά
<i>Gen.</i>	γράφεντων	γράφεισων	γράφεντων
<i>Dat.</i>	γράφεισί(ν)	γράφεισαις	γράφεισί(ν)

153. Perfect participles in *or* form the nom. masc. sing. by a change of the short vowel into *ω* ; *τ* becomes *ς*, both in the masc. and neut. (§§ 55, 69). The crude form of the feminine ends in *ια*.

	λελύκειν m. n. ; λελύκεια, f. <i>having loosened.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<b>Singular.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	λελύκως	λελύκειά	λελύκος
<i>Voc.</i>	λελύκως	λελύκειά	λελύκος
<i>Acc.</i>	λελύκοτά	λελύκειάν	λελύκος
<i>Gen.</i>	λελύκοτος	λελύκειάς	λελύκοτος
<i>Dat.</i>	λελύκοτί	λελύκειῃ	λελύκοτί
<b>Dual.</b>			
<i>N. V. A.</i>	λελύκοτε	λελύκειά	λελύκοτε
<i>G. D.</i>	λελύκοτοι	λελύκειαι	λελύκοτοι
<b>Plural.</b>			
<i>Nom.</i>	λελύκοτες	λελύκειαι	λελύκοτά
<i>Voc.</i>	λελύκοτες	λελύκειαι	λελύκοτά
<i>Acc.</i>	λελύκοτάς	λελύκειάς	λελύκοτά
<i>Gen.</i>	λελύκων	λελύκειων	λελύκων
<i>Dat.</i>	λελύκοσί(ν)	λελύκειαις	λελύκοσί(ν)

154. Adjectives in *αν, εν*, are declined regularly: the crude form of the fem. ends in *αινα, εινα* (for *ανια, ενια*, § 45).

	μελᾶν, m. n.; μελαινα-, f. black.			τερεν-, m. n.; τερεινα-, f. tender.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing.						
Nom.	μελᾶς	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶν	τερην	τερινᾶ	τερεν
Voc.	μελᾶν	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶν	τερεν	τερινᾶ	τερεν
Acc.	μελᾶνᾶ	μελαινᾶν	μελᾶν	τερενᾶ	τερινᾶν	τερεν
Gen.	μελᾶνος	μελαινης	μελᾶνος	τερενος	τερεινης	τερενος
Dat.	μελᾶνι	μελαινη	μελᾶνι	τερενι	τερεινη	τερενι
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μελᾶνε	μελαινᾶ	μελᾶνε	τερενε	τερινᾶ	τερενε
G. D.	μελᾶνοιν	μελαιναιν	μελᾶνοιν	τερενοιν	τεριναιν	τερενοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μελᾶνες	μελαιναι	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενες	τεριναι	τερενᾶ
Voc.	μελᾶνες	μελαιναι	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενες	τεριναι	τερενᾶ
Acc.	μελᾶνᾶς	μελαινᾶς	μελᾶνᾶ	τερενᾶς	τερινᾶς	τερενᾶ
Gen.	μελᾶνων	μελαινων	μελᾶνων	τερενων	τερινων	τερενων
Dat.	μελᾶσι(ν)	μελαιναις	μελᾶσι(ν)	τερεσι(ν)	τεριναις	τερεσι(ν)

So is declined τᾶλᾶν, m. n.; τᾶλαινα, f. *wretched*. Homer sometimes has ταλᾶς in the vocative.

155. Adjectives in *ον* have no distinct form for the feminine. they are declined like substantives in *ον*. In some words *ν* is omitted, and contraction ensues.

	σωφρον-, m. f. n. sound-minded.		μειζον-, m. f. n. greater.	
	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
Sing.				
Nom.	σωφρων	σωφρον	μειζων	μειζον
Voc.	σωφρον	σωφρον	μειζον	μειζον
Acc.	σωφρονᾶ	σωφρον	μειζονᾶ & μειζω	μειζον
Gen.	σωφρονος	σωφρονος	μειζονος	μειζονος
Dat.	σωφρονι	σωφρονι	μειζονι	μειζονι
Dual.				
N. V. A.	σωφρονε	σωφρονε	μειζονε	μειζονε
G. D.	σωφρονοιν	σωφρονοιν	μειζονοιν	μειζονοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Voc.	σωφρονες	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονες & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Acc.	σωφρονᾶς	σωφρονᾶ	μειζονᾶς & μειζους	μειζονᾶ & μειζω
Gen.	σωφρονων	σωφρονων	μειζονων	μειζονων
Dat.	σωφροσι(ν)	σωφροσι(ν)	μειζοσι(ν)	μειζοσι(ν)

156. Like *σωφρον-* are declined *αφρον-*, *senseless*; *ευδαιμον-*, *fortunate*; *ελεημον-*, *merciful*, and many others. Like *μειζον-* are declined *ἄμεινον-*, *better*; *καλλιον-*, *more beautiful*; *ἥττον-*, *less*, and some other comparatives.

157. Adjectives in *εσ* (m. f. n.), a very numerous class, and frequently formed from substantives in *εσ* (neut.), are declined like those substantives, except that *εσ* is not changed into *ος* in the N. S. of the neuter (§§ 84, 90).

	ἄληθεσ-, m. f. n. true.			
	Mascul. & Fem.		Neut.	
Singular.				
Nom.	ἄληθης		ἄληθες	
Voc.	ἄληθες		ἄληθες	
Acc.	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθῇ	ἄληθες	
Gen.	(ἄληθεος)	ἄληθους	(ἄληθεος)	ἄληθους
Dat.	(ἄληθει)	ἄληθει	(ἄληθει)	ἄληθει
Dual.				
N. V. A.	(ἄληθεε)	ἄληθῃ	(ἄληθεε)	ἄληθῃ
G. D.	(ἄληθεοιν)	ἄληθοιν	(ἄληθεοιν)	ἄληθοιν
Plural.				
Nom.	(ἄληθεες)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθῃ
Voc.	(ἄληθεες)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθῃ
Acc.	(ἄληθεᾶς)	ἄληθεις	(ἄληθεᾶ)	ἄληθῃ
Gen.	(ἄληθεων)	ἄληθων	(ἄληθεων)	ἄληθων
Dat.	ἄληθεσίν(ν)		ἄληθεσίν(ν)	

Adjectives in *εσ* contract *εᾶ* of the A. sing. and N. A. neut. pl. into *ᾶ*, not *ῆ*: as, *ενδεᾶ* for *ενδεεᾶ*, from *ενδεεσ-*, *needy*. In words ending in *ιες* or *υες* both contractions are used: as, *ὑγᾶ* and *ὑγιῆ*, from *ὑγιεσ-*, *healthy*; *ευφᾶ* and *ευφῆ*, from *ευφιεσ-*, *well-grown, of good parts*.

158. So are declined *ακριβεσ-*, *accurate*; *ἄμελεσ-*, *careless*; *ασθενεσ-*, *weak*; *εγκρατεσ-*, *strong*; *ευγενεσ-*, *well-born*; *ευσεβεσ-*, *pious*; *σαφεσ-*, *clear*; *ὑγιεσ-*, *healthy*. On the declension of proper names compounded of *γενεσ-*, *birth*; *κρατεσ-*, *power*; *σθενεσ-*, *strength*, etc., see § 85.

159. The above are the principal classes of adjectives. Many single adjectives, chiefly compounds, of various terminations,

are declined like nouns of the separable (third) declension : thus,

ἄπατωρ, <i>fatherless</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	ἄπατωρ, n. ἄπατορ.
	A. S.	ἄπατορᾶ ἄπατορ, etc.
εὐελπίδ, <i>full of hope</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	εὐελπίς n. εὐελπί, etc.
φίλοπολιδ- & φίλοπολι, } <i>patriotic</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	φίλοπολις, n. φίλοπολι.
	G. S. m. f. n.	φίλοπολίδος & φίλοπολεως, etc.
ιδρι-, <i>skilful</i> ;	N. S. m. f.	ιδρίς, n. ιδρί.
	G. S. m. f. n.	ιδριος & ιδρεως (§ 97).

160. Many adjectives, either from their form or meaning, admit of no special form for the neuter : as, ἡλικ-, *in one's prime* ; ἀρπᾶγ-, *rupacious* ; μωνυχ-, *solid-hoofed* ; αγνωτ-, *unknowen* ; αδμητ-, *untamed* ; ακμητ-, *unwearied* ; γυμητ-, *light-armed* ; ἡμιθνητ-, *half-dead* ; πενητ-, *poor* ; ἀναλκιδ-, *cowardly* ; ἄπαιδ-, *childless* ; αιθων-, *flashing* ; μακροχειρ-, *long-handed*. These are all declined regularly : thus, N. S. m. f. ἀρπαξ, πενης, μακροχειρ, etc. Some of these words are accompanied by collateral forms which admit of a neuter : as, αδμητο-, N. S. m. f. αδμητος, n. αδμητον. Similarly are found μωνυχο-, αγνωτο- or αγνωστο-, ακμητο-, and others.\*

161. Adjectives compounded of ποδ-, *foot*, take an anomalous neuter nom. and acc. in -ουν : thus, ἄποδ-, *without feet* ; τρίποδ-, *having three feet* ; τετράποδ-, *having four feet*, are declined N. S. m. f. ἄπους, n. ἄπουν, etc.

162. Some adjectives ending in a suffix exclusively masculine, are for the most part only of the masc. gender : thus, εθελοντα-, *voluntary* ; † ἰβριστα-, *violent* ; νεφεληγερετα- (poet.) *cloud-collecting*, have no feminine. Similarly ηρίγενεια- (poet.), *early-born*, has no masc.

163. The adjectives μεγα- and μεγᾶλο-, *great* ; πολυ- and πολλο-, *much, many* ; πρᾶυ- and πρᾶο-, *mild*, are declined partly from one crude form, partly from the other.

\* Yet the consonant-forms are sometimes found as neuter, at all events in the gen. and dat. : as, δι' ἀμφιτρητος ἀνλίου, Soph. Phil. 19 ; εν μεσοις βοτοις σῖθηροκμησίν, Aj. 325.

† But εθελοντην αυτην occurs in Herod. i. 5.

	μεγα- and μεγᾶλο-, m. n. ; μεγᾶλα-, f. great. Masc. Fem. Neut.			πολυ- and πολλο-, m. n. ; πολλα-, f. much, many. Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.						
Nom.	μεγᾶς	μεγᾶλη	μεγᾶ	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Voc.	μεγᾶ	μεγᾶλη	μεγᾶ	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
Acc.	μεγᾶν	μεγᾶλην	μεγᾶ	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
Gen.	μεγᾶλου	μεγᾶλης	μεγᾶλου	πολλου	πολλης	πολλου
Dat.	μεγᾶλῳ	μεγᾶλῃ	μεγᾶλῳ	πολλῳ	πολλῇ	πολλῳ
Dual.						
N. V. A.	μεγᾶλω	μεγᾶλᾶ	μεγᾶλω	πολλῶ	πολλᾶ	πολλῶ
G. D.	μεγᾶλοιν	μεγᾶλαιν	μεγᾶλοιν	πολλοιν	πολλαιν	πολλοιν
Plural.						
Nom.	μεγᾶλοι	μεγᾶλαι	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾶ
Voc.	μεγᾶλοι	μεγᾶλαι	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλοι	πολλαι	πολλᾶ
Acc.	μεγᾶλους	μεγᾶλᾶς	μεγᾶλᾶ	πολλους	πολλᾶς	πολλᾶ
Gen.	μεγᾶλων	μεγᾶλων	μεγᾶλων	πολλων	πολλων	πολλων
Dat.	μεγᾶλοις	μεγᾶλαις	μεγᾶλοις	πολλοις	πολλαις	πολλοις

	πρᾶο- and πρᾶῦ-, m. n. ; πρᾶεια-, f. mild. Masc. Fem. Neut.		
Sing.			
Nom.	πρᾶος	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶον or πρᾶῦ
Voc.	πρᾶε	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶον
Acc.	πρᾶον	πρᾶειᾶν	πρᾶον
Gen.	πρᾶου	πρᾶειᾶς	πρᾶου
Dat.	πρᾶῳ	πρᾶειᾳ	πρᾶῳ
Dual.			
N. V. A.	πρᾶω	πρᾶειᾶ	πρᾶω
G. D.	πρᾶοιν	πρᾶειαιν	πρᾶοιν
Plural.			
Nom.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεῖ
Voc.	πρᾶεις or πρᾶοι	πρᾶειαι	πρᾶεῖ
Acc.	πρᾶους	πρᾶειᾶς	πρᾶεῖ
Gen.	πρᾶεων	πρᾶειων	πρᾶεων
Dat.	πρᾶεσὶ(ν) or πρᾶοις	πρᾶειαις	πρᾶεσὶ(ν) or πρᾶοις



*Comparison of Adjectives.*

164. The most frequently used suffix for the comparative degree of adjectives is *-τερο* (m. n. *-τερα*, f.), and for the superlative *-τάτο* (m. n. *-τάτα*, f.).

165. These suffixes are added to the crude form of the simple adjective; but crude forms in *ο* lengthen *ο* into *ω*, if the syllable preceding be short.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
κουφο-, <i>light</i> ;	κουφοτερο-, <i>lighter</i> ;	κουφοτάτο-, <i>lightest</i> .
πικρο-, <i>bitter</i> ;	πικροτερο-, <i>bitterer</i> ;	πικροτάτο-, <i>bitterest</i> .
σοφο-, <i>wise</i> ;	σοφοτερο-, <i>wiser</i> ;	σοφοτάτο-, <i>wisest</i> .
γλυκυ-, <i>sweet</i> ;	γλυκυτερο-, <i>sweeter</i> ;	γλυκυτάτο-, <i>sweetest</i> .
μελαν-, <i>black</i> ;	μελαντερο-, <i>blacker</i> ;	μελαντάτο-, <i>blackest</i> .
μακάρ-, <i>blessed</i> ;	μακαρτερο-, <i>more blessed</i> ;	μακαρτάτο-, <i>most blessed</i> .
σάφεσ-, <i>clear</i> ;	σάφεστερο-, <i>clearer</i> ;	σάφεστάτο-, <i>clearest</i> .
χάριεντ-, <i>graceful</i> ;	χάριεστερο-, <i>more grace- ful</i> ;	χάριεστάτο-, <i>most grace- ful</i> .
ἄχαριτ-, <i>un- graceful</i> .	ἄχαριστερο-, <i>more ungrace- ful</i> ;	ἄχαριστάτο-, <i>most un- graceful</i> ;

166. Γεραιο-, *aged*; πάλαιο-, *ancient*; and σχολαιο-, *leisurely*, omit *ο* before these endings—γεραιτερο-, πάλαιτερο-, σχολαιτάτο-; but from πάλαιο- and σχολαιο- the fuller forms are sometimes found. On the other hand, μεσο-, *in the midst*; ἴσο-, *equal*; ευδιο-, *calm*; πρωϊο-, *early*; οψιο-, *late*; πλησιο-, *near*, substitute *αι* for *ο* or *ω* in the comparative and superlative: as, μεσαιτερο-, πρωϊαιτάτο-, etc.;—ἡσυχιο-, *quiet*, has both ἡσυχαιτερο- and ἡσυχωτερο-\*;—φίλο-, *dear*, has φίλωτερο-(-τάτο-), φίλαιτερο-(-τάτο-), and φιλυτερο-(-τάτο-): also φίλιον, φίλιστο- (§ 169). From μεσο- was also formed μεσάτο-, *in the midst*, originally a superlative: in like manner νεάρο-, *youthful*, and νεάτο-, *last*, must be regarded as originally comparative and superlative from νεο-, *young, new*.

\* These forms in *αιτερο*, *αιτάτο*, were perhaps originally adverbial comparatives and superlatives, made from such adverbs as *πάλαι*, *περα*, *ἡσυχῃ*, *σχολῇ*, from which, in like manner, the adjectives *πάλαιο*-, *περαίο*-, *ἡσυχαιο*-, *σχολαιο*-, were derived. Exactly in the same way must *μυχαιτάτο*-, *in the remotest corner*, be regarded as formed from *μύχο*-, *in the corner*, an adverbial dative from *μύχο*-. See Ahrens, G. G. §§ 112. 9, 212. 4.

167. In some adjectives the syllable *εσ* is inserted between these suffixes and the root : this takes place,

a. With words in *ον* : as,

σωφρον-, *sound-minded* ; Comp. σωφρονεστερο- ; Sup. σωφρο-  
[νεστάτο-.

ευδαιμον-, *prosperous* ; ευδαιμονεστερο- ; ευδαι-  
[μονεστάτο-.

But *πιον*, *fat*, has *πιότερο* ; and *πεπον*, *ripe*, *πεπαιτερο*.

b. With the words *ακρατο*, *unmixed* ; *ερρωμενο*, *strong* ; and some others, which make *ακρατεστερο*, *ερρωμενεστερο*, etc.

168. The words *λαλο*, *talkative* ; *πτωχο*, *beggarly* ; *οψοφαγο*, *dainty* ; and a few others, take *-ιστερο*, *-ιστάτο* : as, *λαλιστερο*, *πτωχιστάτο*, etc.

169. The second, and less frequent, suffix for the comparative of adjectives is *-ιον* (*ι* for the most part in the older language, *ι* in Attic), and for the superlative *-ιστο* : the final vowel of the crude form is rejected before *ι*. These suffixes are chiefly found in connection with adjectives in *υ*.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
ήδ-υ-, <i>sweet</i> ;	ήδιον-, <i>sweeter</i> ;	ήδιστο-, <i>sweetest</i> .
τάχ-υ-, <i>swift</i> ;	θασσον-, <i>swifter</i> ; (for <i>τάχιον</i> , § 45)	τάχιστο-, <i>swiftest</i> .
μεγ-α-, <i>great</i> ;	μειζον-, <i>greater</i> ; (for <i>μεγιον</i> , § 45)	μεγιστο-, <i>greatest</i> .

These comparatives are declined like other adjectives in *ον* (§ 155).

170. Very frequently comparatives and superlatives in *ιον*, *ιστο*, are found in connection with positives of a somewhat different crude form, or even containing an entirely different root : thus,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
αισχρο-, <i>shameful</i> ;	αισχίον-, (also <i>αισχροτερο</i> -,	αισχιστο-. <i>αισχροτάτο</i> ).
εχθρο-, <i>hostile</i> ;	εχθιον-, (also <i>εχθροτερο</i> -,	εχθιστο-. <i>εχθροτάτο</i> ).
μακρο-, <i>long</i> ;	μασσον-, (also <i>μακροτερο</i> -,	μηκιστο- (or <i>μακ</i> -). <i>μακροτάτο</i> ).
μικρο-, <i>little</i> ;	μειον-, (also <i>μικροτερο</i> -,	_____. <i>μικροτάτο</i> ).
οικτρο-, <i>pitiable</i> ;	_____. (also <i>οικτροτερο</i> -,	οικτιστο-. <i>οικτροτάτο</i> ).

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
αλγεινός, <i>painful</i> ;	αλγίων,	αλγιστός.
κάλλος, <i>beautiful</i> ;	καλλίων,	καλλιστός.
ολίγος (ελάχυν-), <i>few</i> ;	ελασσόν,	ελάχιστος. (also ολίγιστος-).
πολύς, <i>much, many</i> ;	πλείων,	πλείστος.
ῥαδίος, <i>easy</i> ;	ῥᾶον,	ῥᾶστο.

171. Many of these forms are connected with neuter substantives in εσ : compare αισχεσ-, *shame* ; εχθεσ-, *hatred* ; μηκεσ-, *length* ; αλγεσ-, *pain* ; καλλεσ-, *beauty* ; τάχεσ-, *swiftness*. Again, the verbs αισχύν-, *shame* ; μηκύν-, *lengthen* ; αλγύν-, *pain*, etc., render probable the former existence of adjectives in υ.

172. In connection with ἀγᾶθος, *brave, good*, the following comparatives and superlatives occur :—

<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
ἄμειων,	
ἄρειον (Epic),	ἄριστος.
βελτίον,	βελτιστός.
κρείσσον (κρείττον-),	κράτιστος (κράτεσ-, <i>strength</i> ).
λαΐον, λαφον (poet.),	λαφστός.
φερτερόν (poet.),	φερτάτος, φερίστος (poet.).

173. In connection with κακός, *cowardly, bad*, the following comparatives and superlatives are found :—

<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
κάκιον,	κάκιστος.
χειρόν (χειρεῖον, Ep.),	χειρίστος.*
ήσσον (for ήπιον-),	ήκιστος.

174. The following words are more or less defective :—

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
—	ὕστερον, <i>later</i> ;	ὕστατος, <i>latest</i> .
(εξ, <i>out of</i> ),	—	εσχάτος, <i>farthest</i> .
(ὑπερ, <i>over</i> ),	ὑπερτερόν, <i>higher</i> ;	ὑπερτάτος & ὑπέρτατος, <i>highest</i> .
(πρὸ, <i>before</i> ),	πρὸτερόν, <i>former</i> ;	πρώτος, <i>first</i> .

\* Homer has a defective adjective—A. sing. *χηρηᾶ* ; D. *χηρηῖ* ; Pl. N. *χηρηες*, *inferior*, with which these words are doubtless connected.

## ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES.

175. Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of the suffix *-ws* to the crude form : as, *σωφρον-, temperate*, *σωφρονως, temperately* ; *παντ-, all*, *παντως, in all ways*.

176. The final vowel of adjectives in *o* disappears entirely before the adverbial suffix : *σοφο-, wise*, *σοφως, wisely* ; *ψυχρο-, cold*, *ψυχρως, coldly*.

177. Words in *u* and *eo* are modified in the same way as in the gen. sing. of the adjective : *σαφες-, clear*, *σαφως (σαφειως), clearly* ; but *ταχυ-, quick*, *ταχεως, quickly*, without contraction.

178. Very frequently the acc. neut. both of the singular and the plural takes the place of the adverbial form : as, *ταχῦ, quickly* ; *ευ (Epic eü), well*, originally the neuter acc. sing. of an adjective *εὔ-* or *ἡν-, noble, good*.

179. Another form of the adverb is in *ä* : as, *ταχᾶ (from ταχυ-), quickly, perhaps* ; *ἅμα, at the same time* (from the obsolete *ἅμο-, one, some*, whence *ἅμως, etc.*) ; *μᾶλᾶ, very*. To *μᾶλᾶ* belong the comparative *μᾶλλον (potius)*, and the superlative *μάλιστα (potissimum)*.

180. For the adverb of the comparative the neuter acc. sing. of the adjective is employed, and for the adverb of the superlative the neuter acc. plur. of the adjective : as, *σοφωτερον, more wisely* ; *καλλιον, more beautifully* ; *σοφωτατά, most wisely* ; *καλλιστά, most beautifully*. Adverbs in *ws* are, however, sometimes formed from comparative and superlative adjectives : *καλλιονως, more beautifully*.

181. The adverb *οὕτως, thus* (from *τοῦτο-, this*), loses the final *s* before a consonant. The following adverbs, derived from prepositions, have entirely lost the *s* : *ἄνω, upwards*, from *ἀνά, up* ; *κάτω, downwards*, from *κάτᾶ, down* ; *εἰς, within*, from *εἰς* or *εἰς, into* ; *ἐξω, without*, from *ἐξ, out of* ; also the comparatives *ἀνωτερω, κάτωτερω, etc.* Similarly are found *ἄπωτερω (from ἄπο, from), more remotely* ; *εγγύτερω (or εγγύτερον), more nearly* ; and *εγγυτάτω (or εγγυτάτᾶ), most nearly*, from *εγγυ-, near* ; and a few others.\*

\* On Adverbs derived from Verbs and Substantives, see the §§ on *Derivation*.

## PRONOUNS.

182. The personal pronouns are,—

	FIRST PERSON. <i>I, me.</i>	SECOND PERSON. <i>thou, you.</i>	THIRD PERSON. <i>him, her, it.</i>
Singular.			
Nom.	εγω	σὺ	—
Acc.	ἐμε, με	σε	ἐ
Gen.	ἐμου, μου	σου	οὗ
Dat.	ἐμοι, μοι	σοι	οἱ
Dual.			
N. A.	(νωῖ) νω	(σφωῖ) σφω	(σφωε)
G. D.	(νωῖν) νφν	(σφωῖν) σφφν	(σφωῖν)
Plural.			
Nom.	ἡμεῖς	ὑμεῖς	σφεῖς, π. σφεᾶ
Acc.	ἡμᾶς	ὑμᾶς	σφᾶς, π. σφεᾶ
Gen.	ἡμῶν	ὑμῶν	σφων
Dat.	ἡμῖν	ὑμῖν	σφισί(ν)

183. The crude forms in the singular are ε-με- (Lat. *me-*), σε- (L. *te-*), and ἐ- (L. *se-*). The nominatives εγω and σὺ are anomalous, that of ἐ- is wanting.

The crude forms in the dual are νω- (L. *no-s*), σφω- (L. *vo-s*), and σφω- : the dual of the 3rd person is not used in prose.

The crude forms in the plural are ἡμε-, ὑμε-, and σφε-.\* ἐ- is at once the personal pronoun of the 3rd pers. (L. *eo-*), and a reflexive pronoun. It is not of frequent use in Attic prose, the cases of αυτο- (with the exception of the nominative) being used instead in the former signification, and the compound ἐαυτο- in the latter (§§ 192, 194).

184. If there is no emphasis on the personal pronoun, its forms are enclitic. In this case the shorter forms of the 1st pers. are alone used : δοκεῖ μοι, *it appears to me* ; but ἐμοὶ οὐ σοὶ τούτο ἀρεσκεῖ, *it is to me, not to thee, that this is pleasing*. When the forms of the plural are enclitic, the final vowel in the acc. and dat. is shortened : ἡμᾶς, ὑμῖν, etc.

\* Or, perhaps, rather ἡμετ-, ὑμετ-, σφετ-. On the primitive forms of the personal pronouns, see a paper by Mr. Key, *Phil. Soc. Trans.* iv p. 25.

185. The original demonstrative pronoun of the Greek language was *το*, *this, that*. In the declension of this word, *τ* of the C. F. is softened into *ι* in the N. m. f. of the sing. and plur.; and in the N. and A. n. sing. *ν* is not added.

	<i>το</i> , m. n. <i>τα</i> , f. <i>this, that; the</i> .								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁ	ἡ	το	τῷ	τᾷ	τῷ	οἱ	αἱ	τᾶ
<i>Acc.</i>	τον	την	το	τοῦ	ταῦ	τοῦ	τούς	τάς	τᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	του	της	του	τοῦ	ταῖν	τοῖν	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς

In Homer *το*- retains its original demonstrative force: in later Greek it was used as the English definite article *the*.

In Attic the feminine forms of the dual are seldom found, *τῷ, ταῖν*, being used instead.

186. From the simple demonstrative, or article, *το*-, other stronger demonstratives are formed: (1) *το-δε, this* (Lat. *hō-*), by the addition of the enclitic demonstrative particle *δε*; and (2) *τοῦτο, this, that* (Lat. *hō-* or *ec-*), by reduplication. *Το-δε* is declined like the article. *Τοῦτο*-, in like manner, softens *τ* into the aspirate in the N. m. f. sing. and plur., and rejects *ν* in the N. and A. n. sing.; the diphthong of the first syllable is *ου* when the vowel of the final syllable is *ο* or *ω*, *αι* when that vowel is *α* or *η*.

	<i>το-δε</i> , m. n.; <i>τα-δε</i> , f. <i>this</i> .			<i>τοῦτο</i> -, m. n.; <i>ταῦτα</i> -, f. <i>this, that</i> .		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Singular.						
<i>Nom.</i>	ὁδε	ἡδε	τοδε	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
<i>Acc.</i>	τονδε	τηνδε	τοδε	τουτον	ταυτην	τοῦτο
<i>Gen.</i>	τουδε	τηςδε	τουδε	τουτου	ταυτης	τουτου
<i>Dat.</i>	τῷδε	τῇδε	τῷδε	τουτῷ	ταυτῇ	τουτῷ
Dual.						
<i>N. A.</i>	τῷδε	ταῖδε	τῷδε	τουτῷ	ταυτᾷ	τουτῷ
<i>G. D.</i>	τοῖνδε	ταῖνδε	τοῖνδε	τουτοῖν	ταυταῖν	τουτοῖν
Plural.						
<i>Nom.</i>	οἶδε	αἶδε	τᾶδε	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
<i>Acc.</i>	τουσδε	ταςδε	τᾶδε	τουτους	ταυτᾶς	ταυτᾶ
<i>Gen.</i>	τωνδε	τωνδε	τωνδε	τουτων	ταυτων	τουτων
<i>Dat.</i>	τοισδε	ταισδε	τοισδε	τουτοις	ταυταις	τουτοις

187. From *το*, *this*, are derived, further, *τοσο*, *so great, so many* (L. *tanto*-, *tot*); *τοιο*-, *of such a kind* (L. *talī*-); and *τηλικο*-, *of such an age, so great*; which are declined regularly (N. S. *τοσος*, *τοση*, *τοσον*, etc.). In Attic prose, however, the forms *τοσο-δε*, *τοιο-δε*, *τηλικο-δε*, which are declined regularly, and *τοσσουτο*-, *τοιουτο*-, *τηλικουτο*- (N. *τοσσουτος*, *τοσσαυτη*, *τοσουτο* and *τοσσουτον*, etc.), are used instead of the simple forms.

188. The adverbs from *το*-, *το-δε*, and *τουτο*-, are *ως* (earlier, *τως*), *ωδε* (for *ωσδε*), and *οιτως* or *οιτω*-, in *this manner, so, thus*. The adverb *ως* (for *τως*), *thus*, must not be confounded with *ως*, *how*, as the adverb of the relative pronoun: in accentuated Greek these are distinguished (*ὡς*, *ὡς*, *thus*; but *ὡς*, *how*, *as*).

189. *Εκεινο*-, *that yonder* (L. *illo*-), is declined regularly, except that it also rejects the final *ν* in the N. and A. n. sing. :—

Sing. <i>Nom.</i> <i>εκεινος</i>	<i>εκεινη</i>	<i>εκεινο</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>εκεινον</i>	<i>εκεινην</i>	<i>εκεινο</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.

From *εκεινο*- is formed the adverb *εκεινως*, in *that way*.

190. The forms of the demonstrative pronouns are often strengthened by the addition of *ι*: thus, *οιτοσοι*-, *οδι*-, *εκεινωνι*-, *αιτηι*-, *τοισδι*-, etc. Compare in Latin, *hosce*, *hiscce*, etc. In Ionic Greek, and in the poets, *εκεινο*- is also found in the shorter form *κεινο*-.

191. *Αυτο*-, *self* (L. *ipso*-), and *αλλο*-, *other*, are declined regularly, rejecting, however, *ν* in the neut. sing.

<i>αυτο</i> -, m. n.; <i>αυτα</i> -, f. <i>self</i> .			<i>αλλο</i> -, m. n.; <i>αλλα</i> -, f. <i>other</i> .		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
Sing. <i>Nom.</i> <i>αυτος</i>	<i>αυτη</i>	<i>αυτο</i>	<i>αλλος</i>	<i>αλλη</i>	<i>αλλο</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>αυτον</i>	<i>αυτην</i>	<i>αυτο</i>	<i>αλλον</i>	<i>αλλην</i>	<i>αλλο</i>
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

192. The personal pronouns compounded with *αυτο*- give the reflexive pronouns; they are declined as follows :—

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Acc.</i> <i>εμαυτον</i> -, <i>-ην</i> , <i>myself</i> ,	<i>ημᾶς αυτους</i> or <i>αυτᾶς</i> , <i>ourselves</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> <i>εμαυτου</i> -, <i>-ης</i> ,	<i>ημων αυτων</i> ,
etc.	etc.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Acc.</i> σεαυτον, -ην, <i>thyself</i> , or σαυτον, -ην,	ὑμᾶς αὐτους or αὐτᾶς, <i>yourselves</i> .
<i>Gen.</i> σεαυτου, -ης, or σαυτου, -ης, etc.	ὑμῶν αὐτων, etc.
<i>Acc.</i> ἐαυτον, -ην, -ο, <i>himself</i> , <i>her</i> - or αὐτον, -ην, -ο, [ <i>self</i> , <i>itself</i> ].	σφᾶς αὐτους or αὐτᾶς, <i>themselves</i> . and ἐαυτους, -ᾶς, ᾶ, or αὐτους, -ᾶς, ᾶ,
<i>Gen.</i> ἐαυτου, -ης, -ου, or αὐτου, -ης, -ου, etc.	σφῶν αὐτων, and ἐαυτων or αὐτων, etc.

193. Αυτο-, in connection with, and immediately following, the article το-, signifies *the same*; it is thus declined:—

<i>Sing. Nom.</i> ὁ αὐτος	ἡ αὕτη	το αὐτο
or αὐτος (ἀύτος)	αὕτη (ἀύτη)*	ταῦτο or ταῖτον

*Gen.* του αὐτου or ταῖτου, της αὐτης, του αὐτου or ταῖτου, etc.

194. Αυτο- in all its cases, except the nominative, is also used for the pronoun of the 3rd person, *him*, *her*, *it*, etc. In this sense it is never placed at the beginning of the sentence.

195. From αλλο- is formed the reciprocal pronoun αλληλο-, *each other*; the N., of course, could not occur: it is thus declined:—

Dual.	Plural.
<i>Acc.</i> (αλληλω, -ᾶ, -ω)	αλληλους, -ᾶς, -ᾶ
<i>Gen.</i> αλληλου, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλων
<i>Dat.</i> αλληλοιν, -αιν, -οιν	αλληλοισ, -αις, -οις.†

196. The possessive pronouns are derived from the personal, and are declined like adjectives in ο with three terminations (§ 144).

\* In accentuated Greek αὐτή or ἀυτή, whereas the nom. sing. fem. of *ουτο-*, *this*, is αὕτη: so ταῦτά (for τα αὐτά), *the same things*, but ταῦτα, *these things*.

† This form appears to have arisen from a reduplication. Compare the similar, though more extended, use of *altero-*, *alio-*, repeated, in Latin.



From <i>εμο-</i>	is made <i>εμο-</i> , mine,	N. <i>εμος, εμη, εμων.</i>
<i>σε-</i>	<i>σο-</i> , thine,	N. <i>σος, ση, σων.</i>
[ <i>ἐ-</i>	<i>έο-</i> or <i>ό-</i> , his, her,	N. <i>έος, έη, έων</i> or <i>ός, ή, όν.</i> ]
<i>ήμε-τ-</i>	<i>ήμετερο-</i> , our,	N. <i>ήμετερος, -ρά, -ρων.</i>
<i>ύμε-τ-</i>	<i>ύμετερο-</i> , your,	N. <i>ύμετερος, -ρά, -ρων.</i>
<i>σφε-τ-</i>	<i>σφετερο-</i> , their,	N. <i>σφετερος, -ρά, -ρων.</i>

197. The possessive pronoun of the 3rd pers. (*έο-*), is not used in Attic prose; for the simple possessive the genitive *αυτου* (*ejus*) is employed, and *εαυτου* (*aiουtu*) for the reflective: thus, *τον πατέρα αυτου*, *patrem ejus*; *τον εαυτου πατέρα*, *suum patrem*. Similarly, *μου, σου* (enclitic), *ήμων, ύμων*, and *αυτων*, are used for the other possessive pronouns if unemphatic: thus, *τον εμων πατέρα*, *meum patrem*; but *τον πατέρα μου*, *patrem meum*.

198. The relative pronoun is *ό-*, *who, which, what*. In the N. and A. n. sing. *ν* is dropped.

	ό-, m. n.; ό-, f. <i>who, which, what</i> .*								
	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ός	ή	ό	ώ	ᾶ	ώ	οί	αί	ᾶ
Acc.	όν	ήν	ό				οὓς	ᾶς	ᾶ
Gen.	οὗ	ἥς	οὔ	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
Dat.	φί	ῇ	φί				οῖς	αῖς	οῖς

199. The direct interrogative pronoun is *τίν-*; *who? which? what?* The indirect interrogative, compounded of *τίν-* and the relative *ό-*, is *ό-τίν-*. The forms of the direct interrogative, which are then enclitic,† are also used for the indefinite pronoun, *any, some*. In the declension of this word, *ν* is dropped in the N. and A. neut. sing., and disappears before *σ* in the N. masc. without compensation, contrary to the rule (§ 40). Compare, also, the shorter forms given below.

\* The forms of the nom. sing. and plur. of the relative are written in accented Greek as follows: *ός, ή, ό*; *οί, αί, ᾶ*; they may thus be distinguished from the corresponding cases of the article, *ό, ή, τό*; *οί, αί, τά*, where it will be observed that the identical forms have no accent.

† Enclitics are little words which are pronounced with, and as it were lean on (*εγκλιν-*, *lean on*) the word preceding. Hence, when written with other words, they take no accent, except that disyllabic enclitics are in certain cases accented on the second syllable. Thus, while the cases of the interrog. pronoun always have an accent and on the root-syllable, those of the indef. generally have none: *τίς; τίνα; who?* but *τίς, τίνα* (sometimes *τινά*), *some one*.

	τις, m. f. n. <i>who? which? what?; any.</i> <i>Masc. &amp; Fem. Neut.</i>		ὅ-τις, m. n.; ὅ-τιν, f. <i>who, etc.</i> (indirect interrog.); <i>whosoever.</i> <i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>		
Singular.					
Nom.	τις	τι	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅ τι
Acc.	τιᾶ	τι	ὅτινᾶ	ἥτινᾶ	ὅ τι
Gen.	τινος	τινος	οὗτινος	ἥτινος	οὗτινος
Dat.	τινί	τινί	οὗτινι	ἥτινι	οὗτινι
Dual.					
N. A.	τινε	τινε	ὅτινε	ἥτινε	ὅτινε
G. D.	τινοιν	τινοιν	οὗτινοιν	ἥτινοιν	οὗτινοιν
Plural.					
Nom.	τινες	τινά	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινά
Acc.	τινάς	τινά	οὗστινάς	ἁστινάς	ἅτινά
Gen.	τινων	τινων	ὁντινων	ᾠντινων	ὁντινων
Dat.	τισίν(ν)	τισίν(ν)	οἰστίσιν(ν)	αιστίσιν(ν)	οἰστίσιν(ν)

For *τινος*, *τινί* (both interrogative and indefinite), *του* and *τη* are often used, and *αὐτῶ* for the neut. plur. *τινᾶ* (indef.) For *οὗτινος*, *οὗτινι*, *ὅτου* and *ὅτῃ* are found; and in the plural, less frequently, *ὅτων*, *ὅτοις(ν)*, for *ὁντινων*, *οἰστίσιν(ν)*: *ἅτῶ* occurs for *ἅτινά*. To distinguish the neuter pronoun from the conjunction *ὅτι*, because, *that*, the former is usually written *ὁ τι*, or *ὁ, τι*.

200. Another indefinite pronoun is *δενᾶ*, *quidam*; it is sometimes uninflected, more usually declined as follows, with the article:—

Singular. N. ὁ, ἡ, το δεινᾶ.	Plural. N. οἱ δεινες.
A. τον, την, το δεινᾶ.	A. τους δεινάς.
G. του, της, του δεινος.	G. των δεινων.
D. τη, τη, τη δεινί.	

201. From the relative *ὅ* are derived *ὅσο*, *how great*, *how many* (L. *quanto*, *quot*), and *οἷο*, *of what kind* (L. *quali*). To these correspond the interrogatives *ποσο*; and *ποιο*; which are also used as indefinite, and the indirect interrogatives *ὅποσο* and *ὅποιο*. For a more complete list of these forms, see § 203.

202. The indirect interrogatives *ὅ-τιν*, *ὅποσο*, etc., are also relatives (*whoever*, etc.), differing from the simple relative *ὅ* as the Latin forms made by adding *-cunque* differ from *quo*.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Greek. English. Latin.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Interrogative.	Indefinite. (Enclitic.)	Indirect Interrog. (and Relative).
G. E. Latin.	το, το-δε, τουτο, this, that. ho, i- or eo.	ὅς, who, which, what. qui- or quo-.	τίς; who? which? what? qui- or quo-?	τίς,* a, any, some. qui- or quo- (encl.), aliqui-.	ὅτις, who, etc.; whoever, etc. qui-; qui-cunque.
G. E. L.	ἐτέρο-, one of two. altero-.		ποτέρο; whether of the two? utero-?	ποτέρο-, either of the two. utero- (encl.), alter- utero-.	ὅποτερο-, whether of the two; whichever of the two. utero-, utero- cunque.
G. E. L.	τοσο-, τοσο-δε, τοσουτο-, of such a size, or number. tanto-, tot.	ὅσο-, (as great, as many) as. quanto-, quot.	ποσο-; how great? how many? quanto-? quot?	ποσο-, of any size, or num- ber. aliquanto-, aliquot.	ὅποσο-, how great, etc.; how great soever. quanto-, etc.; quan- to-cunque, etc.
G. E. L.	τοιο-, τοιο-δε, τοιοουτο-, of such a sort, such. tali-.	οἷος, (such) as. quali-.	ποιο-; of what sort? quali-?	ποιο-, of any sort. (quali- libet.)	ὅποιο-, of what sort; of what sort soever. quali-; quali-cunque.
G. E.	ηλικιο-, ηλικιο-δε, ηλικιουτο-, of such an age, etc.	ηλικος, (as old) as, etc.	ηλικιο-; how old? etc.	ηλικιο-, of any age, etc.	ὅπηλικιο-, how old, etc.; how old soever.

\* In accentuated Greek the interrogative and indefinite pronouns are generally distinguishable, the former having an accent, the latter in most cases having none.

TABLE OF CORRELATIVE PRONOMINAL ADVERBS.\*

204.

	where.	whither.	whence.	road by which.	time.	manner.
το, this	τοῦτι, ἐνθά	εἰθὰ	εἰθεν	τῇ	τοτε	τῶς, ὥς
τοῦδε, this	ἐνθάδε	εἰθάδε	εἰθενδε	τῇδε		ὧδε
τουτο, this, that	ἐνταυθα	ἐνταυθα	ἐντευθεν	ταυτῇ		οὕτως
ἐκεῖνο, that yonder	ἐκεῖ	ἐκεῖσε	ἐκεῖθεν	ἐκευῇ		ἐκείνως
αυτο, self, etc.	αὐτοῦ, αὐτου†	αὐτοσε	αὐτοθεν		ὅτε	αὐτως
ο, which	οὗ, οὐ	οἱ	ὁθεν	ῇ		ὧς
[πο-;] which?	ποῦτι; που;	ποῖ;	ποθεν;	τῇ;	ποτε;	πῶς; †
[πο-, encl.] any	ποῦτι, που	ποῖ	ποθεν	τῇ	ποτε	πῶς
[ὅπο-] whichever	ὁποῦτι, ὅπου	ὅποι	ὁποθεν	ὁπῇ	ὅποτε	ὁπῶς
ἕτερο, either of two	ἑτέρωδῃ	ἑτέρωσε	ἑτέρωθεν	ἑτέρῳ		ἑτέρως
ποτερο; which of two?	ποτερωδῃ;	ποτερωσε;	ποτερωθεν			ποτερως;
ὁποτερο, whichever of two	ὁποτερωδῃ	ὁποτερωσε	ὁποτερωθεν			ὁποτερως
ἐκάτερο, each of two	ἐκάτερωδῃ	ἐκάτερωσε	ἐκάτερωθεν			ἐκάτερος
ἑαστο, each	ἑαστοδῃ		ἑαστοθεν		ἐκαστοτε	
ὁμο, one and the same	ὁμου	ὁμοσε	ὁμοθεν	ὁμῇ		ὁμῶς
ἄλλο, other	ἄλλοδῃ	ἄλλοσε	ἄλλοθεν	ἄλλῃ	ἀλλοτε	ἀλλῶς
ἅπαν, all	ἅπαντοδῃ	ἅπαντοσε	ἅπαντοθεν	ἅπῃ	ἅπαντοτε	ἅπαντως
[ἄμο-] one, some	ἄμο-	ἄμοσε	ἄμοθεν			ἄμως
οὐδ' ἄμο- (οὐτὶν-), } not one	οὐδ' ἄμοδῃ (& -μου)	οὐδ' ἄμοσε (-μοι)	οὐδ' ἄμοθεν	οὐδ' ἄμῃ	οὐποτε	οὐδ' ἄμως
μηδ' ἄμο- (μητὶν-), }	μηδ' ἄμοδῃ (& -μου)	μηδ' ἄμοσε (-μοι)	μηδ' ἄμοθεν	μηδ' ἄμῃ	μηποτε	μηδ' ἄμως
ἀμφοτερο, both	ἀμφοτερωδῃ	ἀμφοτερωσε	ἀμφοτερωθεν	ἀμφοτέρῃ		ἀμφοτέρως
οὐδέτερο, } neither of the	οὐδέτερωδῃ	οὐδέτερωσε	οὐδέτερωθεν			οὐδέτερος
μηδέτερο, } two	μηδέτερωδῃ	μηδέτερωσε	μηδέτερωθεν			μηδέτερος

\* Some of the forms included in this table are of rare occurrence, others are only found in the poets, or in Ionic Greek, etc.

† These seeming genitives, αὐτου, οὐ, που, etc., are perhaps contractions of the older forms αὐτοδῃ, ὅδῃ, ποδῃ, etc.

‡ The interrogative pronominal adverbs take an accent in accentuated Greek, ποῖ; πῶς; and are thus distinguished from the indefinite adverbs, which are enclitic, ποῖ, ποτε (sometimes ποτὶ), πῶς. See § 199.

205. From *τίς*-, *any*, are derived the negative pronouns *οὐτίς*- (*nēmōn*-, *nullō*-), *μητίς*- (*ne quis*-) *no one, none*; and from *ἕτερο*-, *one of two*, the negatives *οὐδτερο*-, *μηδτερο*-, *neither of the two*.

206. As from *το*-, *this*, and *ὅ*-, *what*, are derived *τοιο*-, *of this sort*, and *οιο*-, *of what sort*; so from *ἄλλο*-, *other*, is formed *ἄλλοιο*-, *of another sort*; from *ἕτερο*-, *the other*, *ἑτεροιο*-, *of the other sort*; from *ὁμο*-, *one and the same*, *ὁμοιο*-, *of the same sort*; and from *παντ*-, *all*, *παντοιο*-, *of all sorts*.

207. In addition to the adverbial forms from *ἄλλο*-, *έκαστο*-, and *παντ*-, given in the table, the following are found:—

*ἀλλᾶχοῖ* and *ἀλλᾶχου*, *ἀλλᾶχοσε*, *ἀλλᾶχοθεν*, *ἀλλᾶχῃ*.

*έκαστᾶχοῖ* and *έκαστᾶχου*, *έκαστᾶχοσε*, *έκαστᾶχοθεν*.

*παντᾶχοῖ* and *παντᾶχου*, *παντᾶχοσε* (-χοι), *παντᾶχοθεν*, *παντᾶχῃ*.

And in like manner from *πολλο*-, *many*, are derived—

*πολλᾶχοῖ* and *πολλᾶχου*, *πολλᾶχοσε*, *πολλᾶχοθεν*, *πολλᾶχῃ*.

208. Other correlative are *τεὼς* and *τοφρᾶ*, *so long* (L. *tamdiu*); *έως* and *οφρᾶ* (for *όφρᾶ*), *while* (L. *quamdiu*); *ποστος*; *which in a series?* and *όποστος*; *τηνικά* (*τηνικάδε*, *τηνίκαυτᾶ*), *then*; *ήνικά*, *when*; *πηνικά*; *when?* and *όπηνικά*.

209. To relative pronouns and adverbs may be joined the particles *δη*, *δηποτε*, and *ουν*, with the meaning of—*ever* (L. *cumque*), and the enclitic *περ*, by which the idea of *precision* is added: *όστις δηποτε*, *quicumque*; *όπως ουν*, *utcumque*; *ώσπερ*, *just as*.

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## NUMERALS.

210. The cardinal, ordinal, and adverbial numbers are as follows:—

Arabic Sym-bols.	Greek Sym-bols.	Cardinal.	Ordinal.	Adverbs.
1	α'	έν-(Fev-), m.n.; μια-, f.	πρωτο-	ἅπαξ*
2	β'	δυο-	δευτερο-	δὺς
3	γ'	τρι-	τρίτο-	τρίς
4	δ'	τεσσάρ-	τεταρτο-	τετράκις
5	ε'	πεντε	πμπτο-	πεντάκις
6	ς'	έξ	έκτο-	έξάκις
7	ζ'	έπτά	έβδομο-	έπτάκις
8	η'	οκτω	ογδοο-	οκτάκις
9	θ'	εννᾶ	ενᾶτο- (εννᾶτο-)	ενᾶκις
10	ι'	δεκά	δεκάτο-	δεκάκις
11	ια'	ένδεκά	ένδεκάτο-	ένδεκάκις
12	ιβ'	δωδεκά	δωδεκάτο-	δωδεκάκις
13	ιγ'	τρισκαιδεκά	τρισκαιδεκάτο-	
14	ιδ'	τεσσάρεσκαιδεκα	τεσσάρᾶκαιδεκάτο-	
15	ιε'	πεντεκαιδεκά	πεντεκαιδεκάτο-	
16	ισ'	έκκαιδεκά	έκκαιδεκάτο-	
17	ις'	έπτάκαιδεκά	έπτάκαιδεκάτο-	
18	ιη'	οκτωκαιδεκά	οκτωκαιδεκάτο-	
19	ιθ'	εννᾶκαιδεκά	εννᾶκαιδεκάτο-	
20	κ'	εκοσί(ν)	εικοστο-	εικοσάκις
21	κα'	έν- και εικοσί(ν)	έν- (οἱ πρωτο-) και εικοστο-	
30	λ'	τριάκοντά	τριάκοστο-	τριάκοντάκις
40	μ'	τεσσάρᾶκοντά	τεσσάρᾶκοστο-	τεσσάρᾶκοντάκις
50	ν'	πεντηκοντά	πεντηκοστο-	πεντηκοντάκις
60	ξ'	έξηκοντά	έξηκοστο-	έξηκοντάκις
70	ο'	έβδομηκοντά	έβδομηκοστο-	έβδομηκοντάκις
80	π'	ογδοηκοντά	ογδοηκοστο-	ογδοηκοντάκις
90	ρ'	εννηκοντά	εννηκοστο-	εννηκοντάκις
100	ρ'	έκατον	έκατοστο-	έκατοντάκις
200	ς'	διακοσιο- (plural)	διακοσιοστο-	διακοσιᾶκις
300	τ'	τριάκοσιο-	τριάκοσιοστο-	
400	υ'	τετράκοσιο-	τετράκοσιοστο-	
500	φ'	πεντάκοσιο-	πεντάκοσιοστο-	
600	χ'	έξάκοσιο-	έξάκοσιοστο-	
700	ψ'	έπτάκοσιο-	έπτάκοσιοστο-	
800	ω'	οκτάκοσιο-	οκτάκοσιοστο-	
900	θ'	ενᾶκοσιο-	ενᾶκοσιοστο-	
1,000	ρ	χίλιο-	χίλιοστο-	χίλιᾶκις
2,000	β	δισχίλιο-	δισχίλιοστο-	
10,000	μ	μύριο-	μύριοστο-	μύριακις

\* Probably contracted from ἅμακις, which would be the regularly made adverb from the old ἅμο-, one, some. If ἅμο- and ὁμο-, one and the same, are connected, ἅπαξ and ὁμου would be represented both in root and meaning by the Latin *semel*, *simul*. Compare, further, ἅμα, *sim-plex*, *sim-ilis*, the German *samm-lung*, and English *same*.

211. The letters of the alphabet, in uninterrupted order, are sometimes used as symbols of the numbers. In the notation given above, which is that in most frequent use, *Ϝ* (*vau*), or *Ϛ* (*stigma*), is inserted after *ε* as the sign for 6; *Ϟ* (*koppa*) after *π*, for 90; and *Ϡ* (*sampi*) after *ω*, for 900. With 1,000 the alphabet begins again; but a dash is now made *under* the letters: thus, *β̣ρ̣μ̣δ̣*=2344; *ρ̣ων̣ζ̣*=1857.

212. The cardinal numbers from 1 to 4 are declined as follows:—

<i>έν-, m. n. ; μια-, f. one.</i>			<i>δυο-, m. f. n. two.</i>	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>M. F. N.</i>	
<i>N.</i> <i>εις</i>	<i>μιά</i>	<i>έν</i>	<i>N. A.</i>	<i>δυο</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>ένᾱ</i>	<i>μῆν</i>	<i>έν</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>δύοιν</i> and <i>δύειν</i>
<i>G.</i> <i>ένος</i>	<i>μῆς</i>	<i>ένος</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>δύοιν</i> (rarely <i>δύσιν(ν)</i> )
<i>D.</i> <i>ένι</i>	<i>μῆ</i>	<i>ένι</i>		

<i>τρι-, m. f. n. three.</i>		<i>τεσσαρ- (τεττάρ-) m. f. n. four.</i>	
<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M. F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> <i>τρεις</i>	<i>τριᾶ</i>	<i>N.</i> <i>τεσσαρες</i>	<i>τεσσάρᾱ</i>
<i>A.</i> <i>τρεις</i>	<i>τριᾶ</i>	<i>A.</i> <i>τεσσαράς</i>	<i>τεσσάρᾱ</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>τριων</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>τεσσαρων</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>τρίσιν(ν)</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>τεσσαρσίν(ν)</i>

213. Like *έν-* are declined *ουδεν-, m. n. ; ουδεμια-, f.* and *μηδεν-, m. n. ; μηδεμια-, f. not even one, no one*, compounded of *έν-* and *ουδε, μηδε*. *Δυο* is also found undeclined. *Αμφο-, both*, *N. A. αμφω* *G. D. αμφουιν*, is interchanged with the plural form *αμφοτεροι, -αι, -ᾱ*; the neut. sing. *αμφοτερον* is also frequent.

214. The cardinal numbers from 5 to 199, both included, are undeclined: for 13 and 14, however, are also found *τρεις και δεκά* and *τεσσαρες και δεκά*, *τρεις* and *τεσσαρες* being declined. In expressing the composite numbers above 20, the smaller number is generally placed first, *και* being used; *πεντε και εικοσι*, 25: the order is, however, sometimes reversed, and then *και* may be omitted; *εικοσι και πεντε*, or *εικοσι πεντε*. In the combination of three numbers, the larger numbers usually precede; *έκατον και εικοσι και έπτᾱ*, 127.

215. For the ordinal numbers from 13 to 19, *τρίτο- και δεκάτο-*, etc., also occur. Above 20, either *πεμπτο- και εικοστο-*, or *εικοστο- πεμπτο-*, or *πεντε και εικοστο-*, may be used.

216. The higher cardinal numbers from 200 upwards, and all the ordinals, are declined regularly as adjectives in *o* with three terminations.

217. Distributive numerals are formed by compounding the cardinals with the preposition *σύν*, *with*: as, *συνδυο*, *two by two* (L. *binī*); *συντρις*, *three by three* (*trinī*), etc.

218. Multiplicatives are formed by composition with the syllable *πλοο-*, *πλου-*: as, *ἀπλοο-*, *ἀπλου-*, *simple*; *διπλου-*, *τριπλου-*, *twofold*, *threelfold*, etc. Compare the Latin words *simplex*, *duplex*, etc. A series, of similar meaning, is formed in *πλάσιο-*, *διπλάσιο-*, *twice as many*; *τριπλάσιο-*, *πολλαπλάσιο-*, etc.

219. Numeral adverbs in *-ᾶχη* or *-χη* are formed (§ 207): as, *μονᾶχη*, *in one way only* (from *μονο-*, *single*); *δίχη* (and *δίχᾶ*), *in two ways*; *τρίχη*, *τετράχη*, etc.

220. Feminine substantives in *-ᾶδ* are formed: as, *μονᾶδ*, *the number one, unity*; *δυᾶδ*, *the number two*; *τριᾶδ*, *πεμπᾶδ*, *ἐκάτοσιᾶδ*, *χιλῖᾶδ*, *μυριάδ*: *μυριάδ* is used to express multiples of 10,000; *τρις μυριάδες*, 30,000, etc.

221. Adjectives in *-αίο* are formed from many of the ordinal numerals, signifying on *what day an event happened*: thus, *δευτεραίο-*, *τρίταιο-*, *δεκάταιο-*, etc., *on the second, third, tenth day*, etc.: so are made *προτεραίο-*, *ὑστεραίο-*, *on the day before, on the day after*; but these are chiefly used in the dat. fem., as *τῇ προτεραίᾳ* (sc. *ἡμέρᾳ*), *on the day before*.

222. From the most important adjectives of quantity are formed adverbs in *-κῖς*: as, *ἐκαστᾶκῖς*, *each time*; *πολλᾶκῖς*, *many times, often*; *ὀλίγᾶκῖς*, *few times, seldom*; *ὁσᾶκῖς*, *πλεισᾶκῖς*, etc.: *δυᾶκῖς* and *τριᾶκῖς*, for *δῖς* and *τρίς*, are quoted by a grammarian from Aristophanes.

## VERBS.

223. In the conjugation of the Greek verb are distinguished—  
a. Three numbers: *singular*, *dual*, and *plural*; and three persons in each number.

224. b. Three voices: *active* (or *simple*), *ετραῖπον*, *I turned*; *ελῦσᾰ*, *I loosened*: *middle* or *reflective*, *ετραῖπομην*, *I turned myself*: *ελῦσαμην*, *I loosened for myself*:\* and *passive*, *ετραῖπην*, *I was turned*; *ελῦθην*, *I was let loose*.

\* E. g. *ελῦσαντο τοὺς φίλους*, they set their friends free.



225. There are special forms for the passive voice only in the indefinite tenses; in the other tenses, the middle forms have at the same time a passive signification.

226. Verbs which are only found in the middle or passive are called *deponents*.

227. c. Two main classes of tenses:—

A. Principal Tenses: viz.

<i>Present-Imperfect</i> ,	λυω, <i>I am loosening.</i>
<i>Present-Perfect</i> ,	λελύκᾱ, <i>I have loosened.</i>
<i>Future (simple)</i> ,	λύσω, <i>I shall loosen.</i>
<i>Future-Perfect (pass.)</i> ,	λελύσομαι, <i>I shall have been let loose.</i>

B. Historical Tenses: viz.

<i>Past-Imperfect</i> ,	ελυον, <i>I was loosening.</i>
<i>Past-Perfect</i> ,	ελελύκη, <i>I had loosened.</i>
<i>Aorist, or Past-Indefinite*</i> }	ελύσα (1 aor.), <i>I loosened.</i>
(of two forms), }	ετράπον (2 aor.), <i>I turned.</i>

228. The imperfect tenses, present and past, signify (1) an action, etc., going on at the time specified: as, τυπτω, *I am striking*; ετυπον, *I was striking*: and (2) an action, etc., repeated or habitual: as, τυπτω, *I (habitually) strike*; ετυπον, *I used to strike*.

229. The perfect tenses of the Greek verb signify not only that the action, etc., is completed, but that its consequences survive: τεθνήκᾱ, *I have died, am dead*; ἐκεκλημην, *I had been called, my name was*; λελύσομαι, *I shall have been let loose, I shall be free*. No separate form exists for the future-perfect in the active voice: when such a tense is required, it is expressed by a periphrasis of the perf. participle and the future of εσ-, *be*: λελύκως εσομαι, *I shall have loosened*.

230. By *indefinite* or *aorist* (αοριστο-, *undefined*), is meant that the action, etc., simply, is signified, no regard being had to its duration or completeness: ετυψᾱ, *I struck*. An indefinite tense, therefore, may either signify a single and momentary action, or an action of some duration contemplated as momentary.

231. The simple future active is, according to the nature of the verb, either imperfect (a future state), σιγήσω, *I shall be silent*, or, more frequently, indefinite (a future action), τυψω, *I shall strike*. In the passive the future of this form, τυψομαι, is

\* See, however, § 310.

only imperfect (*I shall receive blows, not, I shall be struck*), a distinct form existing for the indefinite future.

232. *d.* Five moods, viz.

<i>Indicative,</i>	λῶμεν, <i>we are loosening.</i> ἐλῶμεν, <i>we were loosening.</i>
<i>Subjunctive,</i>	λῶμεν, <i>we are to loosen (solvamur).</i> λνοίμεν, <i>we were to loosen (solveremus).</i>
<i>Imperative,</i>	λυετ, <i>loosen ye!</i>
<i>Infinitive,</i>	λυειν, <i>to loosen, or loosening (subst.).</i>
<i>Participle,</i>	λυνοντ-, <i>loosening (adj.).</i>

233. The past tenses of the subjunctive and the future subj. are commonly treated as constituting a distinct mood, called the *optative*: thus, for example, λῶμεν (pres.-imperfect subj.) is called the present subjunctive, and λνοίμεν (past-imperfect subj.), the present optative. These tenses, however, are as closely connected in use and signification as the present and past tenses of the subjunctive in Latin.

234. The infinitive and participle, as partaking partly of the nature of the verb, and partly of the nature of the substantive or adjective, are sometimes comprehended under the name of the *participial mood*.

235. In addition to these forms verbal adjectives are derived with the endings -το and -τεο: as, λῦτο-, *solubili-*; λῦτεο-, *solvendo-*.

236. The original person-endings were, probably, as follows:—

	ACTIVE.			MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.		
	<i>Principal Tenses.</i>	<i>Historical Tenses.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Principal Tenses.</i>	<i>Historical Tenses.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>
Singular, 1.	-μῖ	-ν (for μ)		-μαι	-μην	
2.	-σῖ	-ς	-θῖ	-σαι	-σο	-σο
3.	-τῖ	-ν (for τ)	-τω	-ται	-το	-σθω
Dual, 1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθον	-μεθον	
2.	-τον	-τον	-τον	-σθον	-σθον	-σθον
3.	-τον	-την	-των	-σθον	-σθην	-σθων
Plural, 1.	-μεν	-μεν		-μεθα	-μεθα	
2.	-τε	-τε	-τε	-σθε	-σθε	-σθε
3.	-νσθι*	-ν*	-ντων	-νται	-ντο	-σθων
	(for -ντι)	(for -ντ)				

\* Older forms were, -ᾱσῖ, -ᾱν (for (σ)αντι, σαντ). See § 337, and n.

237. The person-endings of the principal tenses of the active voice are best seen in the pres-imperf. indicative of εσ-, be:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. εἰ-μί (for εσ-μί)	εσ-μεν	εσ-μεν (Ion. εἰ-μεν)
2. εσ-σῖ (Att. εἰ or εἰς)	εσ-τον	εσ-τε
3. εσ-τι(ν)	εσ-τον	εἰ-σῖ(ν)

238. The endings of the three persons in the singular are, properly, affixed pronouns, *I, thou, he*; and may be compared with the crude forms of the personal pronouns, -μί with με-, -σῖ with σε-, and -τι with the C. F. of the article το-.

239. The 1st person of the dual always coincides, in the active voice, with the 1st person plural.

240. According to the manner in which these suffixes are added to the tense-forms two principal conjugations may be distinguished:

The *first* conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect, and of the 2 aorist (active and middle), by means of a vowel called the *connecting vowel*, or *vowel of inflexion*: as, λυ-ο-μεν.

The connecting vowel is sometimes ε(η), sometimes ο(ω). In the indicative it is ο before μ or ν, ε before σ or τ; in the present tenses of the subjunctive it is ω before μ, η before σ or τ; in the past tenses of the subjunctive (optative) it is always ο, forming the diphthong α with the vowel ι, which is characteristic of those tenses; in the infinitive it is always ε, and in the participle ο.

As the 1 pers. sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation ends in -ω, the verbs which belong to it are often called *verbs in Ω*.

241. The *second*, and much less frequent but older, conjugation connects the personal suffixes with the tense-forms of the present and past imperfect and 2 aorist without any connecting vowel: as, εσ-μεν, *we are*.

As the 1 person sing. of the present-imperfect indic. active in this conjugation retains the original ending -μί, the verbs belonging to it are often called *verbs in ΜΙ*.

The forms of the other tenses are common to both conjugations.

242. The characteristic of the subjunctive mood in the present

tenses consists in the lengthened connecting vowel: pres.-imperf. of the indic. *λυομεν*, *we are loosening*; of the subj. *λυομεν*, *we are to loosen*.

243. The characteristic of the subjunctive in the past and future tenses consists in an *ι* inserted before the person-endings, which usually combines with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong, *οι*, *αι*, or *ει*; past-imperfect of the indic. *ελυομεν*, *we were loosening*; of the subj. *λυοιμεν*, *we were to loosen*.

244. The present tenses of the subj. have the personal suffixes of the principal tenses.

245. The past and future tenses of the subj. (opt.) have the personal suffixes of the historical tenses, except that in the 1 pers. sing. *-μι* is used, and that in the 3 pers. sing. *ν* is always dropped, as it is frequently in the indic. (§ 272, etc.). The forms of these tenses are, however, sometimes found with *η* prefixed to the person-endings; the 1 pers. sing. then ends in *ν*. The suffixes thus become with the mood-vowel—

*ι-ην, ι-ης, ι-η; ι-ητον, ι-ητον; ι-ημεν, ι-ητε, ι-ησᾶν* or *ι-εν*.

These forms are, in Attic, preferred, *for the singular*, in the imperfect of contract verbs and of verbs in *μι*, in the 2 aor. of verbs ending in vowels, and in the future of liquid verbs; also in the rarely used past-perf. subj. The forms without *η* are, however, sometimes found in the singular, and those with *η* occur in the plural, at all events in the 1 and 2 persons.

246. The original ending of the infinitive mood was, in the active, *-μεναι*, or, with the connecting vowel, *-ε-μεναι*; and in the middle, *-σθαι*, or, with the connecting vowel, *-ε-σθαι*.

247. The original ending of the participle was, in the active, *-ντ* (*ο-ντ*), and in the middle, *-μενο* (*ο-μενο*).

#### *Of the Augment.*

248. All the historical tenses of the indicative mood take, in addition to the person-endings, a further sign of past time, called the *augment*. The augment is either *syllabic* or *temporal*.

249. The syllabic augment consists in the vowel *ε* prefixed to the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a consonant: as, *λυ-*, *loosen*, *ελυον*, *I was loosening*; *τυπ-*, *beat*, *ετυπην*, *I was beaten*. An initial *ρ* is doubled after the augment:\*

\* See § 286, n.

ῥῑπ- (ῥῑφ-), *throw*, ἐρρίπτον, *I was throwing*. In three verbs, βουλ- (m.),\* *wish*; δύνα- (m.), *be able*; μελλ-, *be going to* —, the syllabic augment sometimes appears in the form η: ἡβουλομην, *I was desirous*; ἡδύνᾱμην, *I was able*; ἡμελλον, *I was going to* —, as well as ἐβουλομην, etc.

250. The temporal augment consists in a lengthening of the initial vowel of the root, and is admitted by all verbs which begin with a vowel. Thus,

α becomes η :	ἄγ-, <i>lead</i> ,	ἡγον, <i>I was leading</i> .
ε .....	ἡ ελα-, <i>drive</i> ,	ἡλάσῃ, <i>I drove</i> .
ο .....	ω ορῶχ-, <i>dig</i> ,	ωρυξῆ, <i>I dug</i> .
ι .....	ῑ 'ικ- (m.), <i>come</i> ,	'ῑκομην, <i>I came</i> .
υ .....	ῡ 'ύφᾱν-, <i>weave</i> ,	'ῡφαινον, <i>I was weaving</i> .
αι .....	ῃ αισθ- (m.), <i>perceive</i> ,	ῃσθομην, <i>I perceived</i> .
αυ .....	ῃυ αυδα-, <i>speak</i> ,	ῃυδων, <i>I was speaking</i> .
οι .....	φ οικτερ-, <i>pity</i> ,	φκτειρῃ, <i>I pitied</i> .

The long vowels η, ω, ῑ, ῡ, and, for the most part, the diphthongs εῖ, εῦ, οῦ, do not take the augment.

251. The following verbs beginning with ε take εῖ instead of η in the augmented tenses: εἰ-, *suffer*; εἰθῖδ-, *accustom*; εἰλκ-, *roll*; εἰλκ- or εἰλκυ-, *draw*; εἰπ- (m.), *follow*; ἐργᾶδ- (m.), *labour*; ἐρπ- or ἐρπῦδ-, *creep*; ἐστια-, *feast*; εχ-, *hold*; also (in the 2 aor. and the 1 aor. pass.), ἐ-, *let go, send*; and the aorist roots εἰλ-, *seize*, and εἰδ-, *seat*. The reason of this peculiarity appears to be that the roots in question originally began with a consonant, either F or σ, and therefore took the syllabic augment: when F or σ was dropped, ε of the augment combined with ε of the root to form εῖ.†

252. For the same reason the verbs 'ᾱδ-, *please*; ᾱγ-, *break*; 'ἄλο-, *be captured*; ωθε-, *push*; ὠνε- (m.), *buy*, take the syllabic augment in some or all of the augmented tenses: as, εἰδον (for εἴδον, Hom. εὐᾱδον), *I pleased*, etc. Similarly from ἰδ-, *see* (ori-

\* The symbol (m.) inserted after the crude form of a verb signifies that that verb is inflected only in the *middle* or reflective voice (deponents). Many of these verbs, however, have aorists of the passive form with the deponent meaning.

† Compare ἐπ-, ἐρπ-, and εἰδ- with the Latin roots *sēc-* or *sequ-*, *serp-*, and *sēd-*; ἐργᾶδ- and the subst. ἐργο-, n. *work*, with the English *work*, and German *Werk*; and εχ- with its 2 aor. εσχ-ον (for ε-σεχ-ον), the by-form ἰσχ-ω, and the future σχησ-ω.

ginally *fid-*, Latin *vid-*), the 2 aor. is *ειδον* (i.e. *ειδον* from *ειφιδον*), *I saw*, not *ιδον*.

253. *ἑορτάδ-*, *keep holiday*, takes the augment on the second syllable: *ἑορτάζον*, *I was keeping holiday*. The compound verb *ἀν-οίγ-*, *open*; *ὄρα-*, *see*; and *ἀνδᾶν-* (*ᾶδ-*), *please*, take both the syllabic and temporal augment: *ἑώραν*, *I beheld*; *ἠεργον*, *I was opening*; *ἠνθάρων* (Hom.), *I was pleasing*.

254. Verbs compounded with a preposition have the augment between the preposition and the root: as, *εισ-φέρ-*, *bring in*, *εισεφερον*, *I was bringing in*; *προσ-ἄγ-*, *lead up*, *προσηγον*, *I was leading up*. *Εκ* has the form *εξ* before the vowel *ε*: *εκ-βάλ-*, *throw out*, *εξεβάλλον*, *I threw out*. *Σύν* and *εν*, if they have undergone any change before the initial consonant of the verbal root, resume their original form: *συν-λεγ-*, *gather together*, *συνελεξά*, *I gathered together*; *εμ-βάλ-*, *throw in*, *εμβάλλον*, *I threw in*. The final vowel of prepositions ending in a vowel is elided before the augment: *ἀπο-φέρ-*, *bear away*, *ἄπεφερον*, *I was bearing away*: but *περί*, *round* and *προ* *before*, never suffer elision: *περίεβᾶλλον*, *προεβᾶλλον*, for *προεβᾶλλον*.

255. Verbs which are not compounded with prepositions, but derived from compound nouns, regularly take the augment at the beginning: as, *ἐναντιο-* (m.), *oppose oneself* (from *ἐναντιο-*, *opposite*), *ἠναντιουμην*, *I was opposing myself*; *παρήσιᾶδ-* (m.), *speak boldly* (from *παρήσια-*, *boldness of speech*), *ἐπαρήσιᾶσάμην*, *I spoke boldly*. Yet in the Attic dialect many follow the rule of compound verbs: as, *ἐκκλησιᾶδ-*, *hold an assembly* (from *ἐκκλησια-*, *assembly*), *ἐξεκλησιαζον*, *I was holding an assembly*; *ὑποπτεν-*, *suspect* (from *ὑποπτο-*, *suspicious*), *ὑποπτευσά*, *I suspected*.

256. Some compound verbs had so entirely lost this character that they were treated as simples: as, *κάθευδ-*, *sleep*, *ἐκάθευδον*, *I was sleeping*; *κάθιδ-*, *make sit down*, *ἐκάθισα*, *I seated*: but *κάθηυδον* is also found. Some of these verbs take a double augment: as, *ἄνεχ-* (m.), *uphold*; *ἄνορθο-*, *set upright*; past-imperf. 1 pers. *ἠνειχομην*, *ἠνωρθουν*, and a few others.

Other irregularities and exceptions to the general rules will be found in dictionaries.

#### *Of the Crude Form of the Verb, and the Tense-Forms.*

257. By the *crude form* form of a verb is meant that form from the union of which with the endings of persons, tenses, and

moods, in obedience to the laws of letter-change, all the various forms of that verb may be explained. Thus, from an inspection of the forms λῶω, *I am loosening*; λῶσω, *I shall loosen*; λελύκῃ, *I have loosened*: τίμαω, *I honour, value*; τιμήσομεν, *we shall honour*; τετίμηκεν, *he has honoured*, it is seen that λυ- and τίμα- are the crude forms of those verbs. Again, from the same crude forms, by the addition of certain other suffixes, nouns are derived: e.g. λύσι-, *the act of loosening*; λύτηρ-, *one who loosens*; λυτρο-, *ransom*: τιμήσι-, *valuation*; τιμητα-, *one who values, censor*; τιμηματ-, *estimate*.

258. If the C.F. of a verb cannot be further analysed it is called a *root*, and the verb made from it a *root-verb*. But if the C.F. be itself the C.F. of a noun formed by some noun-suffix, or if it be formed by the addition of some verbal suffix, the verb is called a *derived verb*. Thus, τίμα- is at the same time the C.F. of a feminine substantive signifying *honour*, derived from the root τι-, *pay* (*honour*), by addition of the fem. suffix -μα, and the C.F. of a derived verb signifying *render honour*.

259. By a *tense-form* is meant that form from which, by addition of the personal suffixes, the several persons of the tense are made: thus, τιμήσ- is the future tense-form of τίμα-, whence are made τιμήσω, *I shall honour*; τιμήσεις, *you will honour*, etc.

260. *Imperfect Tense-Form*.—From the imperfect tense-form are conjugated the present and past imperfect tenses, active and middle.\*

The imperfect tense-form is not always the same as the crude form of the verb: it is much more frequently the C.F. strengthened by some addition or modification. Thus, λείπω is *I am leaving*, and λείπ- is the imperfect T.F., but the C.F. of the verb is λῖπ-, as seen in the 2 aor. ἐλίπον, *I left*. This strengthened form is sometimes called the *increased form*.

261. There are many different ways of making the increased form, and according to the relation existing between the crude form of the verb and the increased form of the imperfect tenses, verbs may be divided into several classes.

262. I. Verbs in which the C.F. is not increased. To this class belong most verbs whose C.F. ends in a vowel (sometimes called *pure verbs*), and many verbs ending in some consonant:

\* That is, middle and passive, so far as these voices coincide, § 225.

as, λυ-, *loosen*; παυ-, *make to cease*; νικα-, *conquer*; φιλε-, *love*; δουλο-, *enslave*; τρεπ-, *turn*; ἄγ-, *lead*; μεν-, *remain*. In all these the imperfect tense-form coincides with the crude form.

263. II. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by strengthening the root-vowel.

a. When the final letter is a mute consonant: as, C. F. τᾱκ-, *melt*; λᾱβ-, *take*; φῦγ-, *flee*; πῖθ-, *persuade*; τριβ-, *rub*: I. F. (increased forms) τηκ-, ληβ-,\* φευγ-, πειθ-, τριβ-.

b. When the final letter is a liquid (ν or ρ): as, C. F. φθερ-, *destroy*; φᾱν-, *shew*; ἄμῦν-, *drive off*: I. F. φθειρ-, φαιν-, ἄμῦν-. But these words should perhaps be referred to the next class (see § 45, d.).

264. III. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding ε cons. (§ 45).

a. If the final consonant be any k-sound, it generally passes into σσ (later Attic ττ): thus, C. F. φῦλᾱκ-, *watch*; τᾱγ-, *arrange*; οῦχ-, *dig*: I. F. φῦλασσ-, τασσ-, ορυσσ-. But many words ending in γ, including several signifying sound, have their increased form in ζ: as, C. F. κᾱγ-, *scream*; οἰμωγ-, *cry* οἰμοι; σφᾱγ-, *butcher*: I. F. κραζ-, οἰμωζ-, σφαζ- (and σφαττ-).

b. If the final consonant be δ, it passes generally into ζ: thus, C. F. φᾱδ-, *tell*: I. F. φραζ-. Some verbs ending in τ have their increased-form ending in σσ (ττ): C. F. πλᾱτ-, *mix* *mix*; ερετ-, *row*; ἄρμωτ-, *fit*: I. F. πλασσ-, ερεσσ-, ἄρμωττ- (and ἄρμωζ-).

c. A few words ending in a p-sound have increased forms ending in σσ or ζ: thus, from πεπ-, *cook*; νῖβ-, *wash*, the increased forms are πεσσ-, νιζ- (later νιπτ-).

d. Final λ passes into λλ: thus, C. F. βᾱλ-, *throw*; αγγελ-, *announce*: I. F. βαλλ-, αγγελλ-.

265. IV. Verbs in which the crude form is increased by some consonantal affix.

a. ᾱν or ν is added.

When ᾱν is added, if the root-syllable be short, either it is strengthened by prefixing to the final mute its cognate nasal (§ 26), or, less commonly, the added syllable is lengthened: thus, C. F. αισθ-, (m.), *perceive*; τυχ-, *hit*; μαθ-, *learn*; λαβ-, *take*: I. F. αισθ-ᾱν-, τυγχ-ᾱν-, μαθ-ᾱν-, λαμβ-ᾱν-: C. F. ἵκ-, *come*; ἄλιτ-, *sin*: I. F. ἵκ-ᾱν-, ἄλιτ-ᾱν-.

\* See below, IV, a.



When *ν* is added, the root-vowel is often lengthened: C. F. *τεμν*, *cut*; *δᾶκν*, *bite*; *βαν*, *go*; *ελαν*, *drive*: I. F. *τεμνν*, *δακνν*, *βαινν*, *ελανν*. But in some of these verbs the *ν* may have claims to be regarded as originally part of the root.

b. *νε* is added: C. F. *ἵκν* (m.) *come*; I. F. *ικνε*.

c. *νυ* is added. Some verbs of this formation have roots ending in *σ*, which passes into *ν* before *νυ* (§ 48). Thus, C. F. *δεικν* (*δίκν*), *shew*; *ζευγν* (*ζῦγν*), *join*; *ἱστν*, *clothe*: I. F. *δεικννυ*, *ζευγννυ*, *ἱστννυ*.

d. *τ* is added to many roots ending in a p-sound: C. F. *τύπτν*, *strike*; *βλάπτν*, *thwart*; *βᾶπτν*, *dip*: I. F. *τυπτνν*, *βλαπτνν*, *βαπτνν*.

e. *εθ* or *θ* is added: C. F. *φλεγν*, *scorch*; *εδν*, *eat*; *πלאνν*, *fill*: I. F. *φλεγεθν*, *εσθν* (for *εδθν*), *πληθν* (*be full*). The verbs of this class are chiefly poetical, and coexist with forms made from the simple root; e. g. *φλεγω*, *εθω*, *πιμπλημῖ* (*I fill*). The 2 aor. is also found strengthened by addition of *εθ* or *ᾶθ*.

266. V. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by adding *ισκ* or *σκ*: C. F. *ἄλσκ*, *be captured*; *γηρασκ*, *grow old*; *εὕρισκ*, *find*; *πάθσκ*, *suffer*; *χάσσκ*, *yawn*, *gape*: I. F. *ἄλισκ*, *γηρασκ*, *εὕρισκ*, *πασσχ* (for *παθσκ*), *χασσκ*. Verbs of this class usually signify, in those tenses which contain the element *σκ*, the beginning or progress of an action, etc., and are hence called *inceptives*.

267. VI. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by reduplication, that is, by prefixing to the root a syllable consisting of its initial consonant and the vowel *ι*; the short vowel of the root is then often elided: C. F. *δον*, *give*; *γενν*, *become*; *πετν*, *full*: I. F. *δίδον*, *γίγνν*, *πίπτν* (for *γύγενν*, *πίπτετν*). This mode of formation is often combined with the preceding: thus, from *γινω*, *be of opinion*; *δρα*, *run away*, the increased forms are *γινγνωσκ*, *διδρασκ*.

268. VII. Verbs in which the C. F. is increased by the addition of *ε*:\* C. F. *δοκν*, *seem*; *κᾶλν*, *call*; *ωθν*, *push*: I. F. *δοκεν*, *κᾶλεν*, *ωθεν*. On the other hand, in many words the short form is used in the imperfect tenses, while the longer form in *ε* appears in the other tenses: thus, *βουλν* (m.), *wish*, is the imperfect T. F.; while the future, perfect, and aorist are made from *βουλεν*.

\* This *ε* is perhaps a modification of *ε* cons., and may be compared with *i* in such Latin verbs as *cāpi*-, *rāpi*-, *fāci*-, which also only appears in the imperfect (and future) tenses.

269. By the side of a few simple verbs the root-vowel of which is  $\epsilon$ , collateral forms exist, made by adding  $\epsilon$  or  $\alpha$  to the C. F., and changing the root-vowel into  $\omega$  in the former case, into  $\alpha$  in the latter: thus,  $\phi\omega\beta\epsilon$ - (m.) is found by the side of  $\phi\epsilon\beta$ - (m.), *take to flight, fear*;  $\phi\omega\epsilon$ - (with a slight change of meaning), by the side of  $\phi\epsilon\rho$ -, *carry*;  $\tau\rho\omega\pi\alpha$ -, by the side of  $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi$ -, *turn*. Sometimes a substantive seems to connect the earlier and later forms: thus,  $\phi\epsilon\beta$ -, *flee*;  $\phi\omega\beta\omega$ -, m. *flight, terror*; derived verb  $\phi\omega\beta\epsilon$ -, *put to flight, frighten*, and (mid.) *conceive terror, fear*.

270. VIII. Verbs ending in  $f$  or  $\sigma$  properly fall under classes I and II; but as they have certain peculiarities in common, it is convenient to class them by themselves.

$F$  is dropped in the increased form;  $\alpha$  before  $f$  becomes  $\alpha\iota$  (in later Attic  $\bar{\alpha}$ ),  $\epsilon$  generally remains unchanged; in those tenses in which a consonant follows the C. F.,  $af$  and  $\epsilon f$  for the most part become  $av$  and  $\epsilon v$ . Roots in  $\epsilon f$  often retain traces of a primitive root in  $v$ . Thus from  $\kappa af$ -, *burn*;  $\chi\epsilon f$ - (originally  $\chi v$ -), *pour*, the imperfect T. F. are  $\kappa\alpha\iota$ - (Att.  $\kappa\bar{\alpha}$ -),  $\chi\epsilon$ - (poet.  $\chi\epsilon\iota$ -).

$\Sigma$  is dropped in the imperfect T. F., sometimes with, more frequently without, compensation: in the other tenses it is dropped before  $\sigma$ ,\* but generally reappears before  $\mu$ ,  $\tau$ , or  $\theta$ . It is not always easy to determine with certainty what was the final consonant of verbs ranged under this class; many exhibit traces of a lost dental mute, which of course appears as  $\sigma$  before  $\mu$ ,  $\tau$ , or  $\theta$ . Thus from  $\kappa\lambda\alpha\sigma$ - ( $\kappa\lambda\alpha\delta$ -?), *break*;  $\sigma\pi\alpha\sigma$ - ( $\sigma\pi\alpha\delta$ -?), *draw*;  $\nu\alpha\sigma$ -, *dwell*;  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *complete* (compare the subst.  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, n. *end*);  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta$ -, *shut* ( $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\delta$ -, f. *key*), the imperfect tense-forms are  $\kappa\lambda\alpha$ -,  $\sigma\pi\alpha$ -,  $\nu\alpha\iota$ -,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ - (poet.  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota$ -),  $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota$ -.

271. The imperfect tenses, present and past, are made from the imperfect tense-form (increased form), by the addition of the person-endings, with the connecting vowels proper to the several moods and persons (§§ 236, 240).

272. In the First Conjugation (verbs in  $\Omega$ ) the personal suffixes of the singular are much disguised, coalescing with the connecting vowel. It is to be observed that,

(1.) In the 1 p. sing. pres.-imperf. indic. act.,  $-\mu\bar{\iota}$  is dropped, and  $\omega$  lengthened into  $\omega$ :  $\lambda\omega\omega$  for  $\lambda\upsilon\omega\mu\bar{\iota}$ .

In the 2 and 3 pp. sing.  $-\epsilon\sigma\bar{\iota}$  and  $-\epsilon\tau\bar{\iota}$  become  $-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  and  $-\epsilon\iota$ . In the present subj. the  $\iota$  becomes subscript,  $-\eta\varsigma$  and  $-\eta$ .

\* But see § 40, n.

In the 3 p. plur. *-οντι* (for *-οντι*) becomes *-ουσι*: *λυουσι* for *λυοντι*. The original form in *οντι* was retained in Doric. With *λυοντι* compare the Latin *solvunt*.

(2.) In the 2 p. sing. of the pres. indic. mid. *-η* or *-ει* results from *-ε(σ)αι*: *λυη* or *λυει* for *λυεσαι* (§ 48): *ει* is the pure Attic form, and the only existing form in the three words *οiei, thou thinkest*; *βουλει, thou wishest*; and *οψει, thou wilt see*. In like manner *σ* is dropped in the subj., *λυη* (never *λυει*) for *λυησαι*.

(3.) In the 3 p. sing. past-imperf. indic. act. the suffix *ν* (for *τ*, § 55) was only retained before vowels and the longer pauses (§ 56).

(4.) In the 2 p. sing. of the past-imperf. indic., and of the imperf. imperat., in the middle voice, *-ου* arises from *ε(σ)ο*: *ελου* for *ελυεσο*, *λυου* for *λυεσο*. In the 2 p. sing. past subj. mid. *-οιο* arises from *-οισο*.

(5.) In the 2 p. sing. imperf. imperat. act. the ending *-θι* is dropped: *λυ-ε*, *loosen!* for *λυ-ε-θι*.

(6.) In the infin. act. *-αι* of the ending *-ε-μεναι* was thrown away; *μ* was then dropped, and *ε-εν* contracted to *ειν*: *λυ-ειν* for *λυ-ε-μεν*, from *λυ-ε-μεναι*.\*

(7.) The C. F. of the participle in the active ends in *-οντ* (m. and n.; *-ουσα*, f.); in the middle and passive in *-ομενο* (f. *-ομενα*). For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

273. Verbs whose crude forms end in *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, regularly contract those vowels with the connecting vowels of the endings according to the rules laid down in § 33.† Hence they are called *Contract Verbs*. Verbs ending in the weak vowels *ι* or *υ* do not suffer contraction (§ 32).

274. The past-imperfect indic., active and middle, will of course have the augment prefixed.

\* Such forms as *λυμεν* and *λυμεναι* are found, however, in the older poets.

† The four verbs *ζα-*, *live*; *πεινα-*, *be hungry*; *διψα-*, *be thirsty*; *χρα-* (m.), *use*; and a few others, contract into *η* (*y*) instead of *α* (*a*): thus we find in the infin. *ζην*, *πεινην*, *διψην*, *χρησθαι*, for *ζαν*, *πειναν*, etc.; and in the indic. *ζης*, *ζη*, *ζητε*, etc., for *ζας*, etc. Similarly *ριγω-*, *freeze*, contracts into *ω* and *φ*, as well as into *ον* and *οι*: infin. *ριγων* and *ριγουν*; subj. *ριγω* and *ριγοι*, etc. Monosyllable roots ending in *ε* only take those contractions which issue in *ει*: thus, from *πλε-*, *sail*, is found *πλεω*, *I sail*, not *πλω*; but the 2 p. is regularly *πλειε* for *πλεεω*.

275. *Future Tense-Form.*—From the future tense-form is deduced the future tense, active and middle. It is regularly made by the addition of  $-(\epsilon)\sigma$  to the crude form of the verb; the  $\epsilon$  is usually dropped: as,  $\lambda\upsilon$ -, *loosen*;  $\lambda\upsilon\sigma$ -, *shall loosen*. The future is thus formed in all words ending in vowels or mute consonants. The gutturals combine with  $\sigma$  to make  $\xi$ ; the labials to make  $\psi$ ; the dentals and  $\sigma$  are rejected before it (§§ 39, 40): as,  $\alpha\gamma$ -, *lead*;  $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi$ -, *write*;  $\alpha\delta$ -, *sing*;  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\nu\delta$ -, *pour*;  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, *complete*: future T. F.  $\alpha\xi$ -,  $\gamma\rho\alpha\psi$ -,  $\alpha\sigma$ -,  $\sigma\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma$ - (§ 41),  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -.

276. The  $\sigma$  of the future is generally added to the crude form of the verb: thus,  $\tau\upsilon\pi$ -, *beat*;  $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa$ -, *watch*;  $\phi\rho\alpha\delta$ -, *tell*, the increased forms of which are  $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ -,  $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma$ -,  $\phi\rho\alpha\xi$ -, have in the future  $\tau\upsilon\psi$ -,  $\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\xi$ -,  $\phi\rho\alpha\sigma$ -. But in those verbs (Class II.) which end in mutes, and make their increased forms by lengthening the radical vowel, and in some others, the future is made from the increased form: thus,  $\lambda\iota\pi$ -, *leave*, I. F.  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$ -, future T. F.  $\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi$ -, not  $\lambda\iota\psi$ -;  $\lambda\alpha\beta$ -, *take*, I. F.  $\lambda\eta\beta$ - and  $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta$ -, future T. F.  $\lambda\eta\psi$ - (Ion.  $\lambda\alpha\mu\psi$ -).

277. Verbs ending in a vowel have the vowel lengthened before  $\sigma$  of the future;  $\alpha$  becomes  $\bar{\alpha}$  if  $\epsilon$ ,  $\iota$ , or  $\rho$  precede, otherwise  $\eta$ : thus C. F.  $\delta\rho\alpha$ -, *do*;  $\epsilon\alpha$ -, *allow*;  $\tau\iota\mu\alpha$ -, *honour*;  $\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon$ -, *make*;  $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron$ -, *enslave*;  $\lambda\upsilon$ -, *loosen*: future T. F.  $\delta\rho\alpha\sigma$ -,  $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}\sigma$ -,  $\tau\iota\mu\eta\sigma$ -,  $\pi\omicron\iota\eta\sigma$ -,  $\delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\sigma$ -,  $\lambda\upsilon\sigma$ -. There are some exceptions to this rule; but of these the greater number are apparent only, a final consonant ( $\sigma$  or  $\delta$ ) having been lost between the vowel of the root and the future  $\sigma$ : thus,  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon(\sigma)$ -, *complete*, future  $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ - (§ 279).

278. Verbs ending in  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\rho$ , originally retained the old form of the future,  $\epsilon\sigma$ : as,  $\beta\alpha\lambda$ -, *throw*, future T. F.  $\beta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma$ -, not  $\beta\alpha\lambda\sigma$ -;  $\sigma$  was then omitted (§ 48), and, in Attic, contraction ensued of  $\epsilon$  with the vowels of the person-endings:  $\bar{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\nu$ -, *ward off*;  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda$ -, *announce*;  $\nu\epsilon\mu$ -, *distribute*;  $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho$ -, *destroy*: future T. F.  $\bar{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\nu\epsilon$ -,  $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ -,  $\nu\epsilon\mu\epsilon$ -,  $\phi\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ -, for  $\bar{\alpha}\mu\upsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma$ -, etc. Three verbs,  $\kappa\epsilon\lambda$ -, *drive to land*;  $\kappa\upsilon\rho$ -, *meet*;  $\omicron\rho$ -, *rouse*, form the future in  $\sigma$  without  $\epsilon$ — $\kappa\epsilon\lambda\sigma$ -,  $\kappa\upsilon\rho\sigma$ -,  $\omicron\rho\sigma$ -.

279. *Attic Future.*—Many verbs ending in  $\alpha\delta$  and  $\iota\delta$ , whose futures end in  $\alpha\sigma$  and  $\iota\sigma$ , and others which exhibit in the future  $\sigma$  preceded by a short vowel, frequently throw out  $\sigma$  (§ 48); contraction then ensues of  $\bar{\alpha}$  or  $\epsilon$  with the person-endings,

according to the usual rules: thus, εἰδ-, *drive*; τελε(σ)-, *complete*: future T. F. εἶδ-, τελεσ-; 1 p. pl. εἶδσομεν (εἶλαομεν), εἶλωμεν, τελεσομεν (τελεομεν), τελοουμεν. Between ι and the person-endings the original ε was retained, and then contracted: κομῖδ-, *convey*, fut. 1 p. pl. κομίσσομεν, or κομῖσομεν (not κομιομεν). This form is called the *Attic future*.

Other irregularities, affecting individual verbs, will be noticed in the tables, or found in dictionaries.

280. The person-endings of the future tense are, in the indicative, the same as those of the present-imperfect; in the subjunctive (opt.), as those of the past-imperfect. There is no future of the imperative. In the infinitive and participle the endings are those of the imperfect.

281. In the active and middle there exist no special forms for the future-indefinite, the simple future in σ being indefinite in verbs of an *active*, imperfect only in verbs of a *stative* signification (§ 231). Thus, λύσω, *I shall loosen*, is indefinite; σιγήσω, *I shall be silent*, is imperfect: ἀρξω is either indefinite, *I shall obtain the command*, or imperfect, *I shall exercise rule*. But the passive voice possesses a distinct future-indefinite (§ 331), and the simple future in σ is used only as a future-imperfect: this future is, consequently, much more frequently found with the middle, than with the passive signification; and hence it is usually called the *future middle*. It is, however, no less a tense of the passive voice, than the corresponding forms of the present and past imperfect, and is always employed when its peculiar shade of meaning is required.\*

282. The future middle is often found with an active signification, especially in verbs expressing some act of the body ending in oneself, so that a reflective form is reasonable: as, ἄκου-, *hear*; ἀδ-, *sing*; βαδῖδ-, *walk*: futures, ἄκουσομαι, *I shall hear*; ᾄσομαι, *I shall sing*; βαδῖονμαι, *I shall walk*.

283. For the future perfect, see §§ 308, 309.

284. *Perfect Tenses*.—From the perfect tense-form are made the present and past perfect tenses of the active middle and passive, and the future perfect (sometimes called the third future), which is for the most part confined to the middle and passive.

\* As in Soph. Phil. 48, καὶ φυλάσσεται στήθος, which Schneidewin interprets by ἐν φυλάκῃ ἔσται.

285. The leading characteristic of the perfect tenses is the reduplication, which consists in prefixing to the root its initial consonant followed by the vowel *ε*. In verbs compounded with prepositions the reduplication is inserted between the preposition and the root: as, *λυ-*, *loosen*, perfect T.F. *λελυ-*; but *εκλυ-*, perfect T.F. *εκλελυ-*.

The reduplication is retained through all the moods, and in the participles.

286. In forming the reduplication the following rules are to be observed:—

*a.* If the C.F. of the verb begin with an aspirated consonant, the corresponding *tenuis* is substituted in the reduplication (§ 44): as, *χωρε-*, *give place*; *θυ-*, *sacrifice*; *φράδ-*, *tell*: perfect T.F. *κεχωρη-*, *τεθυ-*, *πεφράδ-*.

*b.* If the C.F. of the verb begin with two consonants (not a mute and liquid), or with a double consonant, or with *ρ*, the syllabic augment (*ε*) is prefixed instead of the reduplication (*ρ* being at the same time doubled\*): *ῥάγ-*, *break*; *στελ-*, *send*; *ζητε-*, *seek*; perfect T.F. *εῤῥωγ-*, *εσταλ-*, *εζητη-*. But *κρα-* (m.), *acquire*; *μνα-* (m.), *remember*; and *στα-*, *stand*, make *κεκτη-*, *μεμνη-*, *έστη-* for (*σεστη-*).

*c.* If the C.F. of the verb begin with a mute followed by a liquid, the mute only appears in the reduplication: as, *γράφ-*, *write*; *πλάγ-*, *strike*; *πνεφ-*, *breathe*: perfect T.F. *γεγράφ-*, *πεπληγγ-*, *πεννευ-*. But verbs beginning with *γν* take the augment only; verbs beginning with *βλ*, *γλ*, have both formations (§ 60, *b*).

287. Words beginning with a vowel have the initial vowel lengthened, as in the case of the temporal augment: as, *ορθο-*, *straighten*, perfect T.F. *ωρθω-*.

288. Some verbs beginning with *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, take, however, instead of this augmented vowel, what is termed the Attic reduplication, which consists in a repetition of the first syllable of the root, the original initial vowel being lengthened: as,

\* The ground of this peculiarity appears to be that initial *ρ* had been, in the old language, almost always preceded by *φ*; hence the perfects of verbs beginning with *ρ* were only entitled to the augment, and when *φ* was removed *ρ* was doubled. Compare *ῥάγ-*, with Latin *frāg-*; *ῥίφ-*, *throw*; *ῥιζο-*, *make to strike root*; *ῥεγ-*, *work*, with the German *werfen*, *Wurzel*, *Werk*: *φρηξι-*, for *ρηξι-*, *breaking*, is cited by a grammarian from Alcæus. (Ahrens.)

ἄκου- (ἄκοφ-), *hear*; ἐλύθ-, *come*; ορύχ-, *dig*: perfect T. F. ἄκηκο-, ἐληλύθ-, ορωρύχ-.

289. The verbs ἄλο-, *be taken*; ἄγ-, *break*; ἰκ-, *seem*; ἐθ- (or ἦθ-), *be accustomed*; ἄνογ-, *open*, which originally began with *F*, have in their perfect, ἐἴλω-, εἴγ-, εἰκ-, εἰωθ- (and εἰωθ-), ἄνεργ- (from *F*εἴλω-, etc.).

Other irregularities will be noticed in the *Tables of Principal Parts*.

290. *Perfect Active Tense-Form*.—In the older stage of the language a perfect active was seldom formed from any other than root-verbs. If the root ended in a vowel, *κ* was inserted between that vowel and the person-endings. In Attic Greek, however, the formation of a perfect active was extended to all classes of verbs, and the insertion of *κ* became a leading feature of the tense, the older and simpler form of the tense being retained only in root-verbs. Thus of the perfect active two forms are to be distinguished, the older, or (so called) 2nd perfect, and the more recent, or 1st perfect. The 2 perf., again, is sometimes called the *strong*, and the 1 perf. the *weak* form of the tense.

291. *Older, or Second, Perfect*.—The 2 perf. is much the less frequent form of the tense. It is formed immediately from the C. F. of the verb, but the following vowel-changes must be attended to: *ä* is lengthened into *ā* after *ρ*, otherwise into *η*; as, κρᾶγ-, *cry out*; πλᾶγ-, *strike*; perfect T. F. κερᾶγ-, πεπληγ-; but ῥᾶγ-, *break*, has ἐρῶγ-: *ε* becomes *ο*; as, γεν-, *become*, perf. T. F. γεγον-. Verbs of class II. *a*. generally use the increased form in the perfect, as in the future, *ει* becoming *οι*; as, λῖπ- (*λειπ*-), *leave*; φύγ- (*φενγ*-), *flee*: perf. T. F. λελοιπ-, πεφευγ-.

292. *First Perfect*.—The 1 perf. tense-form is made by adding *κ* to the reduplicated root: as, λυ-, *loosen*, perf. T. F. λελύκ-. The final vowel of pure verbs is regularly lengthened before *κ*, as before *σ* of the future.

293. In words ending in any of the guttural or labial mutes *κ* is not added, but the final mute is aspirated instead: as, βλάβ-, *thwart, hurt*; κοπ-, *cut*; ἄγ-, *lead*; φῦλάκ-, *watch*: 1 perf. T. F. βεβλάβ-, κεκοφ-, ηγ-, πεφύλακ-: *φ* and *χ*, of course, undergo no change,—γράφ-, *write*, 1 perf. T. F. γεγράφ-. Three verbs, πεμπ-, *send*; τρεπ-, *turn*; κλεπ-, *steal*, change *ε* into *ο* in the 1 perf., πεπομφ-, τετροφ- (also τετράφ-), κεκλοφ-.

294. The dental mutes go out before *κ*: as, φράδ-, *tell*; πιθ- (*πειθ*-) *persuade*: 1 perf. T. F. πεφράκ-, πεπεικ-.

295. Monosyllabic words ending in λ, ν, or ρ, and having ε as their radical vowel, change this ε into α in the 1 perf. : ας, στελ-, *send*; φθερ-, *destroy* : 1 perf. T. F. εσταλκ-, εφθαρκ- : final ν is often thrown out : \* τεν-, *stretch*; κρι-, *judge* : perf. T. F. τεῶκ-, κεκρικ-. The perfects of βᾶλ-, *throw*; κάμ-, *toil*; τεμ-, *cut*; θᾶν-, *die*, suffer transposition of the vowel, which is then lengthened, βεβᾶλκ-, κεκμηκ-, τετμηκ-, τεθνηκ- (*metathesis*).†

296. From some verbs both forms of the perfect are made. The 1 perf. is then usually transitive, the 2 perf. intransitive : the 2 perf. of some verbs is intransitive even when no 1 perf. is found.

297. The person-endings of the present perfect of the indic. active are attached by means of a connecting vowel α : the 1 p. sing. takes no suffix, the final ι is dropped in the 2 and 3 pp. sing., and in the 3 p. ᾱ becomes ε, ν (for τ) being retained before vowels and the longer stops : in the 3 p. plur. -αντι becomes -αντι.

298. The person-endings of the past-perfect indic. active are those of the historical tenses, but these are attached to the tense-form by means of the diphthong ει.‡ In the 3 p. plur. the ending is -σαν, and the connecting vowel ε, not ει. In the older Attic the forms of the singular end in -η, -ης, -ει(ν), contracted from the earlier Ionic -εᾷ, -εᾶς, -εει(ν); and ε seems to have been used rather than ει in the 1 and 2 pp. plur.

299. In the past-perf. indic. the augment is prefixed to the

\* Final ν of these roots disappears also in other forms, and should rather be regarded as foreign to the root.

† It has also been proposed to explain these forms as derived, by syncope, from βεβᾶλκ-, etc. (§ 46, n.).

‡ Such is the usual explanation of the syllables ᾱ and ει in the perfect tenses of the active. It has been argued, however, with much probability that these vowels are rather integral elements of the tenses in question, corresponding to that element which in the Latin stands between the sibilated (or other) perfect tense-form and the person-endings, and perhaps representing the verb *be*. Thus, ἐστηκ-η or ἐστηκ-εα (i. e. ἐστηκ-εσ-α?), *I had stationed myself*, will answer to *stet-ēra-m*, ἐστηκ-ης or ἐστηκ-εα-ς to *stet-ēra-s*, ἐστηκ-εσ-α-ν to *stet-ēra-nt*, etc. The 1 person suffix, which is wanting to the form in -η, is seen in the common ἐστηκειν. This view will be found consistent with that presented in § 337, n.; *ιστᾶ-σαν*, *they were placing*, ἐστηκ-εσᾶ-ν, *they were from placing* (themselves). Key, *Lat. Gr.* § 475, n.



reduplicated root; it is, however, very frequently omitted in Attic Greek.

300. In the subjunctive the perfect (present and past) has the same endings as the imperfect. In the past-perfect the endings -οιην, -οιης, -οιη, are preferred for the singular, as in contract verbs.

301. The imperative of the perf. act. is only found in a few isolated forms, almost exclusively of verbs whose perf. is used as a new present; the old ending of the 2 sing. in *θι* is preferred: as, *ἑστᾷθι*, *stand!* *τεθνᾷθι*, *die!* *τεθνᾷτω*, *let him die*; *κεκραχθῆ*, *shout!* *γέγωνε*, *speak!*

302. The ending of the infinitive is -*εναι* (for -*μεναι*\*); the C. F. of the participle ends in -*οι* (m. and n.; -*υια*, f.). For the declension see § 153.

303. *Perfect Middle and Passive.*—The present and past perfect tenses of the mid. and pass. are formed by adding to the reduplicated T. F. the same person-endings as in the imperfect tenses, but without any connecting vowel: thus, λν-, *loosen*, perfect T. F. λελν-, 1 p. perf. indic. mid. λελῦμαι, 2 p. λελῦσαι, etc.: past perf. indic. ἐλελύμην, etc.: infin. λελυσθαι, partic. λελύμενο.

304. The perfect tenses of the subjunctive are formed by means of the perf. partic. passive and the corresponding mood of εο-, *be*†

305. The same rules apply on the lengthening of the final vowel of contract verbs as in the 1 perf. active. In like manner ε of monosyllabic roots ending in λ, ν, ρ, passes into α: *τρέφ*-(*θρεφ*-), *nourish*; *τρέπ*-, *turn*; and *στρέφ*-, *twist*, also change ε into α in the perf. passive: as, *τετραμμαι*, *I have been nourished*, *τετραμμαι*, *εστραμμαι*.

306. As the person-endings begin with consonants, in annexing these to roots ending in a consonant various changes become necessary:—

a. Before μ (§ 38),

	C. F.	1 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes γ	πλεκ-, <i>plait</i> ,	πεπλεγμαι.
dental	σ: πιθ- ( <i>πειθ</i> -), <i>persuade</i> ,	πεπεισμαι.
labial	μ: γραφ-, <i>write</i> ,	γεγραμμαι.

\* The fuller suffix is seen in the Epic forms *ἑσταῖμεναι* and *ἑσταῖμεν*. *ἰδμεναι* and *ἰδμεν*.

† From *κτα*- (m.), *acquire*, and a very few other verbs, are formed *κεκτωμαι*, *κεκτημην* (also -*ψμην*), etc.

Roots ending in γγ, γχ, μπ, lose γ and μ before those endings which begin with μ: as, σφιγγ-, *squeeze*; καμπ-, *bend*; 1 p. perf. pas. εσφιγγμαι, not εσφιγγμαι; κεκαμμαι, not κεκαμμαι. N before μ generally becomes σ, sometimes μ. Those verbs which drop final ν in the perfect active (§ 295), drop it in the passive also.

b. Before σ (§§ 39, 40),

	C. F.	2 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes κ:	τᾶγ-, <i>array</i> ,	τεταξαι (κο).
dental is dropped:	πίθ-,	πεπεισται.
labial becomes π:	γῥᾶφ-,	γεγραψαι (πσ).

c. Before τ (§§ 36, 37),

	C. F.	3 p. perf. pas.
any guttural becomes κ:	τᾶγ-,	τετακται.
dental	σ: πίθ-,	πεπεισται.
labial	π: γῥᾶφ-,	γεγραπται.

d. σ of σθ is dropped when a consonant immediately precedes, the preceding consonant being subjected to the usual laws (§ 48): as, τεταχθε, βεβλαφθαί, for τεταγσθε, βεβλασθαί.

e. The endings of the 3 p. plur., -νται and -ντο, cannot be pronounced after roots ending in a consonant. Sometimes the Ionic endings, -ᾶται, -ᾶτο, are substituted, before which γ, κ, β, π, are aspirated: as, C. F. τᾶγ-, τετᾶχᾶται, *they have been arrayed*. More frequently a circumlocution is employed of the perf. part. with the 3 p. plur. of the pres. and past tenses of εσ-, be: as, πεπεισμενοι (or -μεναι) εισί, *they have been persuaded*; π. ησᾶν, *they had been persuaded*.

307. In many verbs ending with a vowel, σ appears to be inserted before μ and τ in the perfect passive: as, C. F. τελε-, *complete*; σπα-, *draw*; ἄκου-, *hear*: perf. pass. τετελεσμαι, εσπασται, ηκουσμεθα. In most of these cases, especially when the preceding vowel is short, it will be found that the σ is rather part of the root, and has disappeared from it in other forms of the verb, or represents some other consonant which has so disappeared (§ 270).

308. *Future Perfect (3rd Future), Mid. and Pass.*—This tense adds σ to the perfect T. F., and takes the person-endings of the principal tenses (-μαι, etc.): as, C. F. λν-, *loosen*; πᾶγ-, *do*: 1 p. fut. perf. λελύσομαι, πεπραξομαι. This tense is not formed from verbs whose C. F. ends in a liquid.

309. Two instances only occur of a future-perfect in the active, and these are from verbs whose perfects have acquired the force of a new present: *ἴστηξ-, shall stand*; *τεθνήξ-, shall be dead*. In other cases, when a fut.-perf. is required in the active, it is formed by means of the perf. part. and the future of *εσ-, be*: *λελύκως (-κυῖ) εσομαι, I shall have loosened*.

310. *Aorist (or Indefinite) Tenses*.—The indicative mood possesses no special form for the present-indefinite, *I strike*: in the few instances in which this tense is required the past-indefinite is generally employed. Hence by the term *aorist* the *past-indefinite* is usually meant, unless the contrary is specified: yet the subjunctive contains distinct forms for the present and past indef.; the aorist imperative is, of course, present; and the infinitive of the aorist, as of the other tenses, is either present or past: the aorist participle, like the aorist indicative, is almost exclusively a past-indefinite. The passive voice has a future-indefinite throughout.

310.\* Of the Aorist Tense, as of the Perfect, there are two distinct forms: the older form, commonly called the *Second Aorist*; and the more recent, commonly called the *First Aorist*: the 2 aor. is sometimes termed the *strong* form of the tense, and the 1 aor. the *weak* form. These tenses are identical in meaning, and are seldom both formed from the same verb, or (if formed from the same verb) both in use at the same period. See, however, § 323.

311. The middle aorists have not, like the imperfect tenses of the middle, the signification of the passive as well: thus, *ερωψάμην* (1 aor. mid.) is only *I struck myself*, not *I was struck*. The passive voice possesses a distinct form for the aorist, as it does for the future-indefinite.

312. The aorists, first and second, take the augment in the indicative.

313. *Older, or Second Aorist Tense-Form*.—From the 2 aor. tense-form is deduced the 2 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is the pure crude form of the verb.

314. In many verbs having *ε* for their radical vowel, this *ε* passes into *α* in the 2 aor.: as, *ῥπεν-, turn*, 2 aor. T. F. *ῥπᾶν*, or, with the augment, *εῖπᾶν*. The 2 aor. of *ἄγ-, lead*, *ἄγᾶν*, and a few other 2 aorists which are only used in poetry, are formed by reduplication.

315. The inflexion of the 2 aor., active and middle, is the same as that of the imperfect in all the moods.

316. The 2 aor. is for the most part only found in verbs which have an increased form different from the pure crude form. Hence it is (with a few exceptions, § 332) not found in vowel-verbs.

317. *First Aorist Tense-Form.*—From the 1 aor. tense-form is deduced the 1 aor. tense, active and middle. The tense-form is made by the addition of the syllable *σα* to the crude form of the verb: C.F. λυ-, γράφ-, τελε(σ)-, 1 aor.T.F. ἐλύσα-, ἐγράψα-, ἐτέλεσα-. The remarks in § 276, etc., on the modification of consonants and vowels before *σ* of the future, apply equally to this tense.

318. Words ending in λ, μ, ν, or ρ, which form the future without *σ*, also reject *σ* in the 1 aor. The radical vowel is lengthened in compensation: *ä* becomes *ā* after ε, ι, or ρ, otherwise η; ε becomes ει; *ĩ* and *ũ* become *ĩ* and *ũ*. Observe, however, that ἄρ-, *raise*, and ἄλ- (m.), *leap*, though presenting η in the 1 aor. indic. by virtue of the augment, have *ā*, not η, in the other moods. A few other verbs have *ā* for η even in Attic, as κερδάν-, *gain*; κοιλάν-, *make hollow*; λευκάν-, *whiten*; ὀργάν-, *make angry*: 1 aor. T. F. (with the augment) ἐλευκάνα-, ἐκερδάνα-, ἐκοιλάνα-, ὀργάνα-. Some verbs, as σημάν-, *shew*; καθάρ-, *cleanse*; τετράν-, *bore*; and μῶν-, *pollute*, vary between *ā* and η, ἐσημῆνα- and ἐσημᾶνα-, etc. The three verbs κελ-, κύρ-, ὀρ- (§ 278), and κεντ-ε-, *goad*, make the 1 aor. regularly in σα, ἐκელσα-, ἐκερσα-, ὠρσα-, ἐκενσα-: μάχ- (m.), *fight*, and a few other words insert ε before σ, ἐμάχεσάμην, *I fought*, etc.

319. In affixing the person-endings, observe that

In the 1 p. sing. indic. act. ν is not added: in the 3 p. α passes into ε, and ν is retained before vowels and the longer pauses, ἐτύλεν or ἐτύψε.

In the 2 p. sing. indic. mid. α(σ)ο becomes ω.

In the present tense of the subj. act. and mid. α of the tense-form is absorbed in ω and η of the endings; and in the past tense it combines with the mood-vowel ι to form αι.

In the 2 and 3 p. sing. and the 3 p. plural of the past subj. act. the forms of the Æolic aorist, -εῖας, -εῖε(ν), -εῖαν, are preferred even in Attic.

The 2 p. sing. imperat. act. has a suffix ν, and α passes into ο: in the 2 p. sing. imperat. mid. ι is added for the person-ending.

320. In the infin. act. the mood-ending, the syllable *μεν* being dropped, coalesces with *a* of the tense-form into the diphthong *ai*. The infin. mid. ends, without change, in *-ασθαι*.

The C. F. of the particip. in the active ends in *-αντ* (m. and n.; *-ᾶσα*, f.); in the middle in *-ᾶμενο* (m. and n.; *-ᾶμενα*, f.) For the declension see §§ 152, 144.

321. Three forms of the 1 aor. will be found to coincide exactly, the 3 p. sing. past subj. act., the infin. act., and the 2 p. sing. imper. mid. In accented Greek these forms are often distinguishable by a difference of accent.\*

322. The 1 aor. is the form of the aorist tense for all verbs which cannot, (and for many which can), form the 2 aor. Hence it is found in all contract verbs, in most verbs ending in a liquid, and in all derived verbs.

323. From some verbs both forms of the aorist are made, the 1 aor. having a transitive, the 2 aor. an intransitive signification (§ 333).

324. *Aorists Passive*.—The aorist of the passive is made from a different tense-form from that employed in the active and middle. There are two forms of the tense, as in the other voices.

325. *Older, or Second Aorist*.—The tense-form of the 2 aor. is made by adding *ε* to the pure C. F. of the verb. As in the 2 aor. active, *ε* in monosyllabic roots is sometimes changed into *ᾶ*: C. F. *τύπ-*, *strike*; *τρέφ-*, *nourish*: 2 aor. T. F. *τύπε-*, *τρέφε-*; whence *ετύπην*, *I was struck*; *ετρέφην*, *I was nourished*.

326. *First Aorist*.—The tense-form of the 1 aor. is made by adding *θε* to the pure C. F. of the verb. On the necessary changes of final consonants before *θ*, see §§ 36, 37. The final vowels of vowel-verbs are, with few exceptions, lengthened, as

\* The 3 p. sing. of the aor. past subj. act. always has the acute accent on the penult., the inf. act. is always accented on the penult., with the circumflex if the vowel be long, the imper. mid. is accented (with the acute) on the antepenult. in a word of more than two syllables, but in a disyllable it will be identical with the inf. act.: thus, from the roots *βουλεν-*, *advise*; *τύπ-*, *strike*; *πᾶγ-*, *do*; *καλ-*, *call*, we shall have

Past subj. act.	Inf. act.	Imper. mid.
βουλεύσαι (or βουλεύσεαι(ν), etc.)	βουλεύσαι	βούλευσαι.
τύψαι	τύψαι	τύψαι.
πράξαι	πράξαι	πράξαι.
καλέσαι	καλέσαι	κάλεσαι.

before other consonant-suffixes: C. F. *πᾶγ*, *do*; *τίμα*, *honour*: 1 aor. T. F. *πραχθε-*, *τιμηθε-*; whence *επραχθη*, *it was done*; *ετιμηθη*, *he was honoured*. As in the perfect passive, *σ* is sometimes inserted before *θ* in this tense, most frequently after short vowels, more rarely after long vowels or diphthongs. See, however, § 307.

327. The 2 aor. pass. is of much less frequent occurrence than the 1 aor.; it is not found in derivative verbs, or in vowel-verbs, nor, with very few exceptions, is it found in verbs which have a 2 aor. in the active voice.

328. The person-endings of both passive aorists are the same as those of the 2 aor. active, except that in the 3 p. plur. indic. *-σαν* is used: they are added to the tense-form without any connecting vowel, *ε* of the T. F. being lengthened into *η* before those endings which begin with a single consonant: in the 3 p. sing. indic. *ε* becomes *η*, and *ν* is never added. In the indic. the augment is, of course, prefixed. In the 2 p. sing. imperative the old ending, *-θι*, is retained, and in the 1 aor. *-θηθι* becomes *-θητι* (§ 44).

329. In the present tenses of the subj., *ε* of the T. F. is contracted with the long vowels of the suffixes. In the past tenses this *ε* forms a diphthong with the mood-vowel *ι*: in the sing. of these tenses, and sometimes even in the dual and plur., the endings *-ην*, *-ης*, etc., are used instead of *-μυ*, *-ς*, etc. (§ 245).

330. The termination of the infin. is *-ναι*, from the earlier *-μεναι*\*: of the participle, *-ντ*: 2 aor. T. F. *ῥῖπ-*, infin. *ῥῖπηναι*, part. C. F. *ῥῖπεντ* (m. and n.; *ῥῖπεισα*, f.). (§ 152.)

331. *Futures Indef. Passive* (1st and 2nd).—In addition to the simple future pass. (fut. imperf.) a future indef. is formed by adding *σ* to the unaugmented T. F. of the aorist; *ε* of course becomes *η*. There are two forms of this tense, corresponding to the two forms of the aorist: C. F. *ῥῖπ-*, *strike*, 2 fut. pass. T. F. *ῥῖπσ-*; C. F. *πᾶγ*, *do*, 1 fut. pass. T. F. *πραχθσ-*. The person-endings are the same as those of the simple future. The fut.-indef. differs in meaning from the fut.-imperf. as the aorist (past-indef.) differs from the past-imperf.

332. It has been said (§ 316) that verbs ending in a vowel have no 2 aor. active. There are, however, a few verbs of this class, almost all of which are made in the imperfect tenses from

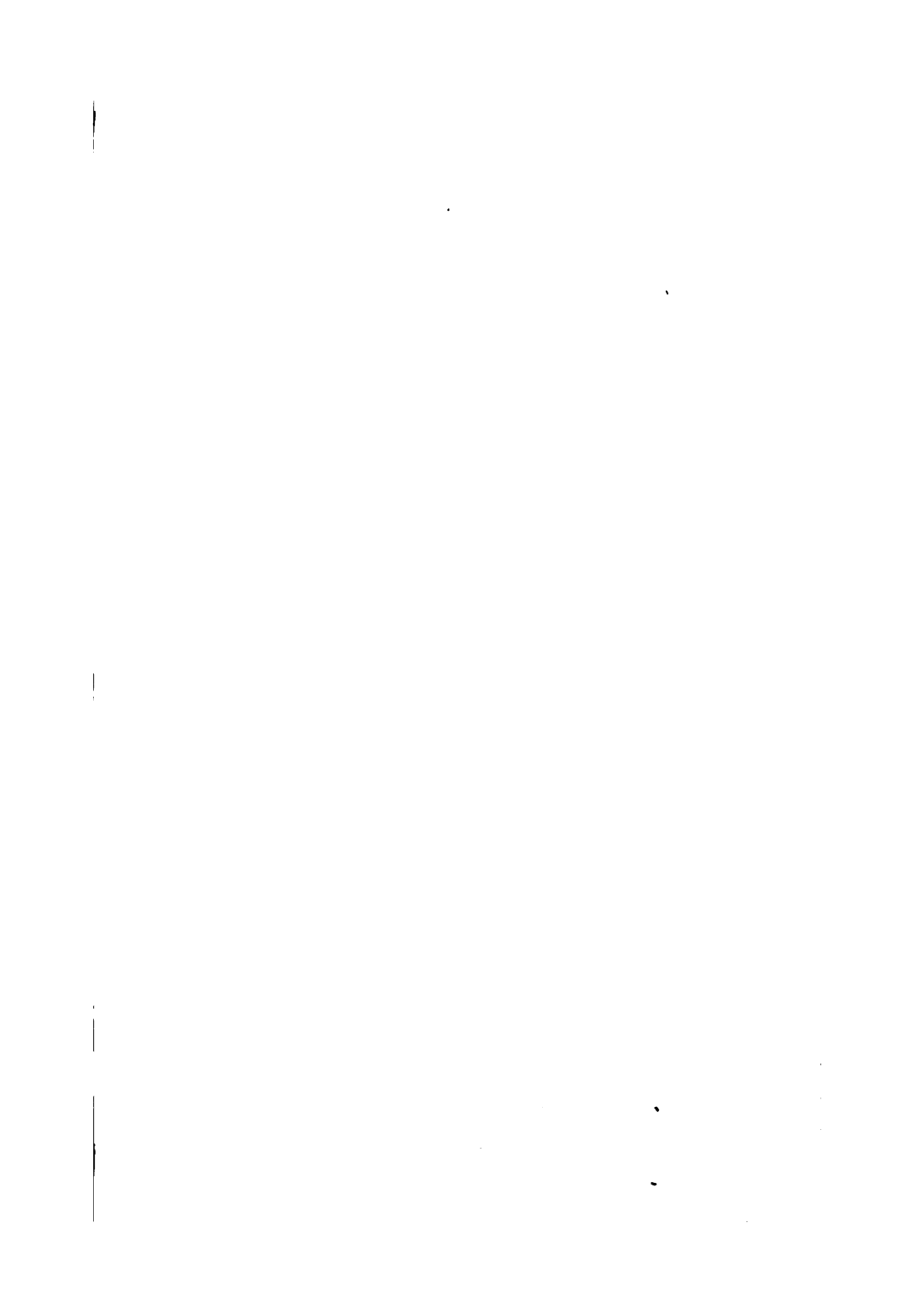
\* The fuller form is seen in the Epic *φᾶνμεναι*, etc.

an increased form ending in a consonant, which have a 2 aor. active formed by addition of the several suffixes without a connecting vowel. The vowel of the root, if short, is lengthened in those forms in which a single consonant follows, but remains unchanged before *ι* in the past tenses of the subj., and before *ν* in the partic. and 3 p. plur. imperat., as in these forms the syllable is already long; *-σαν* is the ending of the 3 p. pl. indic.; *-θι* of the 2 p. sing. imper.; *-ναι* of the infin.; and the nom. masc. of the partic. is made by adding *ς*. These aorists, therefore, agree in inflection with the 2 aor. passive, and it will be observed that they are all, with the doubtful exception of *εγνων*, intransitive.

If the C. F. end in *ο*, this vowel becomes *ω* in the present tenses subj., and absorbs the vowel of the suffix.

333. Some of these verbs have also a 1 aor. of the ordinary formation: in this case the 1 aor. is regularly transitive: e.g. C. F. *βα-*, *go*; *γνω-*, *have an opinion*; *δν-*, *enter*; *στα-*, *stand*; *φν-*, *be born*: 2 aor. *εβην*, *I went*; *εγνων*, *I had an opinion, knew*; *εδυν*, *I entered*; *εστην*, *I stood*; *εφυν*, *I was born*: 1 aor. *εβησα*, *I caused to go*; *αν-εγνωσα*, *I caused change of opinion, persuaded*; *κατ-εδυσα*, *I caused to sink*; *εστησα*, *I caused to stand*; *εφυσα*, *I produced, begat*. Of *δν-*, *στα-*, and *φν-*, the imperfect tenses, pres. and past, and the simple future are, like the 1 aor., transitive, the perfect tenses, like the 2 aor., intransitive.

334. In the following tables a type of each of the leading varieties of inflection found under the First Conjugation is presented at one view. The verb *λυ-*, *loosen*, has been adopted for a standard, as its crude form undergoes no change in the imperfect tenses, and as it, ending in the weak vowel *υ* (§ 32), everywhere exhibits the various suffixes unaffected by any collision either of consonants or of vowels, so that the suffix and root are always seen distinct and entire. It has not, however, been thought necessary to conjugate every verb with equal fullness in every tense: the contract verbs, for instance, which are given each at full length in the imperfect tenses, are thrown into one column in the future, as their endings are now the same as those of the standard, *λυ-*; while the liquid verb *αγγελ-*, which in the former tenses was ranged with the mute verbs, receives in the future a column to itself, since its endings are here peculiar.





IMPERFECT TE

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λίπ-, түπ-, прāγ-, φράδ-, αγγελ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φραζ-, αγγελλ- leave, strike, do, tell, announce.		
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	S. λυ-ω λυ-εις λυ-ει D.2. λυ-ε-τον λυ-ε-τον P. λυ-ο-μεν λυ-ε-τε λυ-ουσι(ν)	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρασσ-ω, φραζ-ω, αγγελλ-ω, } -εις, -ει, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
	Past- Imperfect.	S. ε-λυ-ο-ν ε-λυ-ε-ς ε-λυ-ε-(ν) D.2. ε-λυ-ε-τον ε-λυ-ε-την P. ε-λυ-ο-μεν ε-λυ-ε-τε ε-λυ-ο-ν	ελειπ-ον, ετυπτ-ον, επρασσ-ον, εφραζ-ον, ηγγελλ-ον, } -ες, -ε(ν), etc.	ετίμ ετίμ ετίμ ετίμ ετίμ ετίμ ετίμ
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω λυ-ης λυ-η D.2. λυ-η-τον λυ-η-τον P. λυ-ω-μεν λυ-η-τε λυ-ω-σι(ν)	λειπ-ω, τυπτ-ω, πρασσ-ω, φραζ-ω, αγγελλ-ω, } -ης, -η, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
	Past. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λυ-οι-μί λυ-οι-ς λυ-οι D.2. λυ-οι-τον λυ-οι-την P. λυ-οι-μεν λυ-οι-τε λυ-οι-εν	λειπ-οιμί, τυπτ-οιμί, πρασσ-οιμί, φραζ-οιμί, αγγελλ-οιμί, } -οις, -οι, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λυ-ε λυ-ε-τω D.2. λυ-ε-τον λυ-ε-των P.2. λυ-ε-τε λυ-ο-ντων or λυ-ε-τωσαν	λειπ-ε, τυπτ-ε, πρασσ-ε, φραζ-ε, αγγελλ-ε, } -ετω, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα	
INFINITIVE.	λυ-ειν	λειπειν, τυπτειν, πρασσειν, φραζειν, αγγελλειν	(τιμ	
PARTICIPLE.	λυ-ο-ντ-	λειποντ-, τυπτοντ-, πρασσοντ-, φραζοντ-, αγγελλοντ-	τίμα	

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IMPERFECT TENSES.—

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λῖπ-, τῦπ-, πᾶγ-, φᾶῑḍ-, ἀγγέλ- λειπ-, τυπτ-, πρᾶσσ-, φραζ-, ἀγγέλλ- leave, strike, do, tell, announce.		
INDICATIVE.	Present- Imperfect.	S. λυ-ο-μαι λυ-ῶ, or λυ-ει λυ-ε-ται D. λυ-ο-μεθον λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθον P. λυ-ο-μεθᾶ λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ο-νται	λειπ-ομαι, τυπτ-ομαι, πρᾶσσ-ομαι, φραζ-ομαι, ἀγγέλλ-ομαι, } -ῶ (ει), -εται, etc.	τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα:
		S. ε-λυ-ο-μην ε-λυ-ου ε-λυ-ε-το D. ε-λυ-ο-μεθον ε-λυ-ε-σθον ε-λυ-ε-σθην P. ε-λυ-ο-μεθᾶ ε-λυ-ε-σθε ε-λυ-ο-ντο	ελειπ-ομην, ετυπτ-ομην, επρᾶσσ-ομην, εφραζ-ομην, ηγγέλλ-ομην, } -ου, -ετο, etc.	ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα ετίμα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Present. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λυ-ω-μαι λυ-ῶ λυ-ῶ-η-ται D. λυ-ω-μεθον λυ-ῶ-σθον λυ-ῶ-σθον P. λυ-ω-μεθᾶ λυ-ῶ-σθε λυ-ω-νται	λειπ-ωμαι, τυπτ-ωμαι, πρᾶσσ-ωμαι, φραζ-ωμαι, ἀγγέλλ-ωμαι, } -ῶ, -ηται, etc.	τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα: τίμα:
		S. λυ-οι-μην λυ-οι-ο λυ-οι-το D. λυ-οι-μεθον λυ-οι-σθον λυ-οι-σθην P. λυ-οι-μεθᾶ λυ-οι-σθε λυ-οι-ντο	λειπ-οιμην, τυπτ-οιμην, πρᾶσσ-οιμην, φραζ-οιμην, ἀγγέλλ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λυ-ου λυ-ε-σθω D. 2. λυ-ε-σθον λυ-ε-σθων P. 2. λυ-ε-σθε λυ-ε-σθων or λυ-ε-σθωσᾶν	λειπ-ου, τυπτ-ου, πρᾶσσ-ου, φραζ-ου, ἀγγέλλ-ου, } -εσθω, etc.	τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα τίμα	
INFINITIVE.	λυ-ε-σθαι	λειπεσθαι, τυπτεσθαι, πρᾶσσεσθαι, φραζεσθαι, ἀγγελλεσθαι	τίμα	
ARTICLE.	λυ-ο-μενο-	λειπομενο-, τυπτομενο-, πρᾶσσομενο-, φραζομενο-, ἀγγελλομενο-	τίμα	

τίμα- honor.	αἰτε- ask.	δουλο- enslave.			
ἡμαι ῆ (ει) ῆται ῆμεθον ἰσθον ἰσθον ῆμεθᾶ ἰσθε ονται	τίμωμαι τίμα τίμᾶται τίμωμεθον τίμασθον τίμασθον τίμωμεθᾶ τίμασθε τίμωνται	αἰτε-ομαι αἰτε-ῆ (ει) αἰτε-εται αἰτε-ομεθον αἰτε-εσθον αἰτε-εσθον αἰτε-ομεθᾶ αἰτε-εσθε αἰτε-ονται	αἰτουμαι αιτη (ει) αιτεται αἰτουμεθον αἰτεισθον αἰτεισθον αἰτουμεθᾶ αἰτεισθε αἰτουνται	δουλο-ομαι δουλο-ῆ (ει) δουλο-εται δουλο-ομεθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-εσθον δουλο-ομεθᾶ δουλο-εσθε δουλο-ονται	δουλουμαι δουλοι δουλoutai δουλουμεθον δουλουσθον δουλουσθον δουλουμεθᾶ δουλουσθε δουλουνται
ομην ου ετο ομεθον εσθον εσθον ομεθᾶ εσθε ουντο	ετίμωμην ετίμω ετίμᾶτο ετίμωμεθον ετίμασθον ετίμασθην ετίμωμεθᾶ ετίμασθε ετίμωντο	ῆτε-ομην ῆτε-ου ῆτε-ετο ῆτε-ομεθον ῆτε-εσθον ῆτε-εσθην ῆτε-ομεθᾶ ῆτε-εσθε ῆτε-οντο	ῆτουμην ῆτου ῆτειτο ῆτουμεθον ῆτεισθον ῆτεισθην ῆτουμεθᾶ ῆτεισθε ῆτουντο	εδουλο-ομην εδουλο-ου εδουλο-ετο εδουλο-ομεθον εδουλο-εσθον εδουλο-εσθην εδουλο-ομεθᾶ εδουλο-εσθε εδουλο-οντο	εδουλουμην εδουλοι εδουλουτο εδουλουμεθον εδουλουσθον εδουλουσθην εδουλουμεθᾶ εδουλουσθε εδουλουντο
ωμαι ῆ ῆται ωμεθον ῆσθον ῆσθον ωμεθᾶ ῆσθε ωνται	τίμωμαι τίμα τίμᾶται τίμωμεθον τίμασθον τίμασθον τίμωμεθᾶ τίμασθε τίμωνται	αἰτε-ωμαι αἰτε-ῆ αἰτε-ῆται αἰτε-ωμεθον αἰτε-ῆσθον αἰτε-ῆσθον αἰτε-ωμεθᾶ αἰτε-ῆσθε αἰτε-ωνται	αιτωμαι αιτη αιτηται αιτωμεθον αιτησθον αιτησθον αιτωμεθᾶ αιτησθε αιτωνται	δουλο-ωμαι δουλο-ῆ δουλο-ῆται δουλο-ωμεθον δουλο-ῆσθον δουλο-ῆσθον δουλο-ωμεθᾶ δουλο-ῆσθε δουλο-ωνται	δουλωμαι δουλοι δουλoutai δουλωμεθον δουλωσθον δουλωσθον δουλωμεθᾶ δουλωσθε δουλωνται
οιμην οιο οιτο οιμεθον οισθον οισθην οιμεθᾶ οισθε οιυντο	τίμψωμην τίμψω τίμψτο τίμψωμεθον τίμψσθον τίμψσθην τίμψωμεθᾶ τίμψσθε τίμψυντο	αἰτε-οιμην αἰτε-οιο αἰτε-οιτο αἰτε-οιμεθον αἰτε-οισθον αἰτε-οισθην αἰτε-οιμεθᾶ αἰτε-οισθε αἰτε-οιυντο	αιτοιμην αιτοιο αιτοιτο αιτοιμεθον αιτοισθον αιτοισθην αιτοιμεθᾶ αιτοισθε αιτοιυντο	δουλο-οιμην δουλο-οιο δουλο-οιτο δουλο-οιμεθον δουλο-οισθον δουλο-οισθην δουλο-οιμεθᾶ δουλο-οισθε δουλο-οιυντο	δουλοιμην δουλοιο δουλοιτο δουλοιμεθον δουλοισθον δουλοισθην δουλοιμεθᾶ δουλοισθε δουλοιυντο
ου ισθω ισθον ισθων ισθε ισθων οτ ισθωσᾶν	τίμω τίμασθω τίμασθον τίμασθων τίμασθε τίμασθων οτ τίμασθωσᾶν	αἰτε-ου αἰτε-εσθω αἰτε-εσθον αἰτε-εσθων αἰτε-εσθε αἰτε-εσθων οτ αἰτε-εσθωσᾶν	αιτου αιτεισθω αιτεισθον αιτεισθων αιτεισθε αιτεισθων οτ αιτεισθωσᾶν	δουλο-ου δουλο-εσθω δουλο-εσθον δουλο-εσθων δουλο-εσθε δουλο-εσθων οτ δουλο-εσθωσᾶν	δουλου δουλουσθω δουλουσθον δουλουσθων δουλουσθε δουλουσθων οτ δουλουσθωσᾶν
εσθαι τίμασθαι	αἰτε-εσθαι αἰτεισθαι	δουλο-εσθαι δουλουσθαι			
ομενο- τίμωμενο-	αἰτε-ομενο- αἰτουμενο-	δουλο-ομενο- δουλουμενο-			

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FIRST AORIST.				
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ-  loosen.	τύπ-, τυπτ-, strike,	πράγ-, πρασσ-, do,	φράδ- φραζ-, tell.
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-σᾶ ε-λύ-σᾶ-ς ε-λύ-σε(ν) D.2. ε-λύ-σᾶ-τον ε-λύ-σᾶ-την P. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεν ε-λύ-σᾶ-τε ε-λύ-σᾶ-ν	ετυψ-ᾶ, επραξ-ᾶ, εφράσ-ᾶ,	{ -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λύ-σ-ω λύ-σ-ῃς λύ-σ-ῃ D.2. λύ-σ-ῃ-τον λύ-σ-ῃ-τον P. λύ-σ-ῃ-μεν λύ-σ-ῃ-τε λύ-σ-ῃ-σι(ν)	τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φράσ-ω,	{ -ῃς, -ῃ, etc.
	Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λύ-σαι-μι λύ-σαι-ς or λύσειᾶς λύ-σαι or λύσειε(ν) D.2. λύ-σαι-τον λύ-σαι-την P. λύ-σαι-μεν λύ-σαι-τε λύ-σαι-εν or λύσειαν	τυψ-αιμί, πραξ-αιμί, φράσ-αιμί,	{ -αις, -αι, or or etc. -ειᾶς, -ειε(ν),
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λύ-σον λύ-σᾶ-τω D.2. λύ-σᾶ-τον λύ-σᾶ-των P.2. λύ-σᾶ-τε λύ-σᾶ-ντων or λύ-σᾶ-τωσάν	τυψ-ον, πραξ-ον, φράσ-ον,	{ -ᾶτω, etc.	
INFINITIVE.	λύ-σα-ι	τυψαι, πραξαι, φράσαι		
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-σα-ντ-	τυψαντ-, πραξαντ-, φράσαντ-		

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σῆεφη  
ηγγ  
ημυφη  
αγγ  
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αγγ  
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AORIST TENSE

FIRST AORIST.			
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λῑπ-, πρᾶγ- φρᾶδ-, ἀγγελ- λειπ-, πρᾶσσ-, φρᾶζ-, ἀγγελλ- leave, do, tell, announce.	
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λῦ-θη-ν ε-λῦ-θη-ς ε-λῦ-θη D.2. ε-λῦ-θη-τον ε-λῦ-θη-την P. ε-λῦ-θη-μεν ε-λῦ-θη-τε ε-λῦ-θη-σᾶν	ελειφ-θην, επραχ-θην, εφρασ-θην, ηγγελ-θην, } -θης, -θη, etc.	
SUBJUNCTIVE.	<div>Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)</div> <div>Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)</div>	S. λῦ-θω λῦ-θῃς λῦ-θῃ D.2. λῦ-θη-τον λῦ-θη-τον P. λῦ-θω-μεν λῦ-θη-τε λῦ-θω-σῖ(ν)	λειφ-θω, πραχ-θω, φρασ-θω, αγγελ-θω, } -θῃς, -θῃ, etc.
		S. λῦ-θειη-ν λῦ-θειη-ς λῦ-θειη D.2. λῦ-θειη-τον λῦ-θειη-την P. λῦ-θειη-μεν λῦ-θειη-τε λῦ-θειη-σᾶν	λειφ-θειην, πραχ-θειην, φρασ-θειην, αγγελ-θειην, } -θειης, -θειη, etc.
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λῦ-θη-τῖ λῦ-θη-τω D.2. λῦ-θη-τον λῦ-θη-των P.2. λῦ-θη-τε λῦ-θε-ντων or λῦ-θη-τωσᾶν	λειφ-θητῖ, πραχ-θητῖ, φρασ-θητῖ, αγγελ-θητῖ, } -θητω, etc.	
INFINITIVE	λῦ-θη-ναι	λειφθηναι, φρασθηναι, αγγελθηναι	
PARTICIPLE.	λῦ-θε-ντ-	λειφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-, αγγελθεντ-	

FUTURE INDEFINITE

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE.			
INDIC.	S. λῦ-θη-σ-ο-μαι λῦ-θη-σ-ῃ (ει) λῦ-θη-σ-ε-ται etc.	λειφθησ-ομαι, πραχθησ-ομαι, φρασθησ-ομαι, αγγελθησ-ομαι, } -ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.	
SUBJ. (OPTAT.)	S. λῦ-θη-σ-οι-μῆν λῦ-θη-σ-οι-ο λῦ-θη-σ-οι-το etc.	λειφθησ-οιμην, πραχθησ-οιμην, φρασθησ-οιμην, αγγελθησ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.	
ΥΠΟΘΕΤΙΚΗ	λῦ-θη-σ-ε-σθαι	λειφθησεσθαι, πραχθησεσθαι, φρασθησεσθαι, αγγελθησεσθαι	
	λῦ-θη-σ-ο-μενο-	λειφθησομενο-, πραχθησομενο-, φρασθησομενο-, αγγελθησομενο-	

NES.—PASSIVE.

TABLE IX.

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERBS.
<p>τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο-</p> <p>honour, ask, enslave.</p>	<p>τύπ- τυπ- strike.</p>	<p>βα- βαιν- go.</p>
<p>τίμη-θην, } ἤτη-θην, } -θης, -θη, etc. δουλω-θην,</p>	<p>ε-τύπ-η-ν ε-τύπ-η-ς ε-τύπ-η ε-τύπ-η-τον ε-τύπ-η-την ε-τύπ-η-μεν ε-τύπ-η-τε ε-τύπ-η-σάν</p>	<p>ε-βη-ν ε-βη-ς ε-βη ε-βη-τον ε-βη-την ε-βη-μεν ε-βη-τε ε-βη-σάν</p>
<p>τίμη-θω, } αἰτη-θω, } -θης, -θῃ, etc. δουλω-θω,</p>	<p>τύπ-ω τύπ-ῃς τύπ-ῃ τύπ-ῃ-τον τύπ-ῃ-των τύπ-ω-μεν τύπ-ῃ-τε τύπ-ω-σί(ν)</p>	<p>βω βῃς βῃ βῃ-τον βῃ-των βω-μεν βῃ-τε βω-σί(ν)</p>
<p>τίμη-θειην, } αἰτη-θειην, } -θειης, -θειῃ, etc. δουλω-θειην,</p>	<p>τύπ-ειη-ν τύπ-ειη-ς τύπ-ειη τύπ-ειη-τον τύπ-ειη-την τύπ-ειη-μεν τύπ-ειη-τε τύπ-ειη-σάν</p> <p>OR</p> <p>τύπ-ει-τον τύπ-ει-την τύπ-ει-μεν τύπ-ει-τε τύπ-ει-εν</p>	<p>βα-ιη-ν βα-ιη-ς βα-ιη βα-ιη-τον βα-ιη-την βα-ιη-μεν βα-ιη-τε βα-ιη-σάν</p> <p>OR</p> <p>βα-ι-τον βα-ι-την βα-ι-μεν βα-ι-τε βα-ι-εν</p>
<p>τίμη-θητί, } αἰτη-θητί, } -θητω, etc. δουλω-θητί,</p>	<p>τύπ-η-θί τύπ-η-τω τύπ-η-τον τύπ-η-των τύπ-η-τε τύπ-ε-ντων OR τύπ-η-τωσάν</p>	<p>βῃ-θί βῃ-τω βῃ-τον βῃ-των βῃ-τε βα-ντων OR βῃ-τωσάν</p>
<p>τίμηθηναι, αἰτηθηναι, δουλωθηναι</p>	<p>τύπ-η-ναι</p>	<p>βῃ ναι</p>
<p>τίμηθεντ-, αἰτηθεντ-, δουλωθεντ-</p>	<p>τύπ-ε-ντ-</p>	<p>βα-ντ-</p>

FINITE PASSIVE.

TABLE X.

	SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.	
<p>τίμηθῃσ-ομαι, } αἰτηθῃσ-ομαι, } -ῃ(ει), -εται, δουλωθῃσ-ομαι, } etc.</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ομαι τύπ-η-σ-ῃ(ει) τύπ-η-σ-ε-ται etc.</p>	
<p>τίμηθῃσ-οιμην, } αἰτηθῃσ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, δουλωθῃσ-οιμην, } etc.</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-οι-μην τύπ-η-σ-οι-ο τύπ-η-σ-οι-το etc.</p>	
<p>τίμηθῃσεσθαι, αἰτηθῃσεσθαι, δουλωθῃσεσθαι</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι</p>	
<p>τίμηθῃσομενο-, αἰτηθῃσομενο-, δουλωθῃσομενο-</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-οι-μενο-</p>	

AORIST TENSES.—A

FIRST AORIST.					
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ-  loosen.	τύπ-, τυπτ-, strike,	πράγ-, πρασσ-, do,	φράδ- φράζ-, tell.	φά φα shu
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-σᾶ ε-λύ-σᾶ-ς ε-λύ-σε(ν) D.2. ε-λύ-σᾶ-τον ε-λύ-σᾶ-την P. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεν ε-λύ-σᾶ-τε ε-λύ-σᾶ-ν	ετυψ-ᾶ, επραξ-ᾶ, εφράσ-ᾶ,	{ -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.		εφη ηγγ ημυ
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λύ-σ-ω λύ-σ-ης λύ-σ-η D.2. λύ-σ-η-τον λύ-σ-η-τον P. λύ-σ-ω-μεν λύ-σ-η-τε λύ-σ-ω-σῖ(ν)	τυψ-ω, πραξ-ω, φράσ-ω,	{ -ης, -η, etc.	φησ αγγ ᾰμυ
		Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)	S. λύ-σαι-μι λύ-σαι-ς or λύσειᾶς λύ-σαι or λύσειε(ν) D.2. λύ-σαι-τον λύ-σαι-την P. λύ-σαι-μεν λύ-σαι-τε λύ-σαι-εν or λύσειαν	τυψ-αιμι, πραξ-αιμι, φράσ-αιμι,	{ -αις, -αι, or or etc. -ειᾶς, -ειε(ν),
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. λύ-σον λύ-σᾶ-τω D.2. λύ-σᾶ-τον λύ-σᾶ-των P.2. λύ-σᾶ-τε λύ-σᾶ-ντων or λύ-σᾶ-τωσᾶν	τυψ-ον, πραξ-ον, φράσ-ον,	{ -ᾶτω, etc.		φησ αγγ ᾰμυ
INFINITIVE.	λύ-σα-ι	τυψαι, πραξαι, φράσαι			
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-σα-ντ-	τυψαντ-, πραξαντ-, φράσαντ-			φησ

## CIVE.

TABLE VII.

		SECOND AORIST.
αγγελ-, ἄμυν- αγγελλ-, ἄμυν- announce, ward off.	τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.	λίπ- λειπ- leave.
ῥ, ῖ-ᾱ, ᾱ, } -ᾱς, -ε(ν), etc.	εἰμῃσ-ᾱ, γτησ-ᾱ, εδουλωσ-ᾱ, } -ᾱς, -ε(ν), etc.	ε-λίπ-ο-ν ε-λίπ-ε-ς ε-λίπ-ε(ν) ε-λίπ-ε-τον ε-λίπ-ε-την ε-λίπ-ο-μεν ε-λίπ-ε-τε ε-λίπ-ο-ν
ι, ῖ-ω, ω, } -ως, -η, etc.	τίμῃσ-ω, αἰτησ-ω, δουλωσ-ω, } -ως, -η, etc.	λίπ-ω λίπ-ης λίπ-ῃ λίπ-ῃ-τον λίπ-ῃ-την λίπ-ω-μεν λίπ-ῃ-τε λίπ-ω-σῖ(ν)
αιμί, ῖ-αιμί, -αιμί, } -αις, -αι, or or etc. -αιμί, } -εἰς, -ει(ν), etc.	εἰμῃσ-αιμί, αἰτησ-αιμί, δουλωσ-αιμί, } -αις, -αι, or or etc. -αιμί, } -εἰς, -ει(ν), etc.	λίπ-οι-μί λίπ-οι-ς λίπ-οι λίπ-οι-τον λίπ-οι-την λίπ-οι-μεν λίπ-οι-τε λίπ-οι-εν
ν, ῖ-ον, -ον, } -ᾶτω, etc.	εἰμῃσ-ον, αἰτησ-ον, δουλωσ-ον, } -ᾶτω, etc.	λίπ-ε λίπ-ε-τω λίπ-ε-τον λίπ-ε-των λίπ-ε-τε λίπ-ο-ντων or λίπ-ε-τωσαν
ναι, αγγελῖαι, ἄμυναι	εἰμῃσαι, αἰτησαι, δουλωσαι	λίπ-εν
ντ-, αγγελαντ-, ἄμυναντ-	εἰμῃσαντ-, αἰτησαντ-, δουλωσαντ-	λίπ-οντ-







AORIST TEN

FIRST AORIST.			
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	τύπ-, πᾶγ-, φράδ- τυπτ-, πρασσ-, φράζ- strike, do, tell.	φᾶ φαί sha
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μην ε-λύ-σω (σα-ο) ε-λύ-σᾶ-το D. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεθον ε-λύ-σα-σθον ε-λύ-σα-σθην P. ε-λύ-σᾶ-μεθᾶ ε-λύ-σα-σθε ε-λύ-σα-ντο	ετυψ-ᾶμην, επραξ-ᾶμην, } -ω, -ᾶτο, etc. εφράσ-ᾶμην, }	εφη ηγγι ημυι
SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres.-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.) S. λύ-σ-ω-μαι λύ-σ-ῃ λύ-σ-ῃ-ται D. λύ-σ-ω-μεθον λύ-σ-ῃ-σθον λύ-σ-ῃ-σθον P. λύ-σ-ω-μεθᾶ λύ-σ-ῃ-σθε λύ-σ-ω-νται	τυψ-ωμαι, πραξ-ωμαι, } -ῃ, -ῃται, etc. φράσ-ωμαι, }	φην- αγγε ἄμυι
	Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.) S. λύ-σαι-μην λύ-σαι-ο λύ-σαι-το D. λύ-σαι-μεθον λύ-σαι-σθον λύ-σαι-σθην P. λύ-σαι-μεθᾶ λύ-σαι-σθε λύ-σαι-ντο	τυψ-αιμην, πραξ-αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc. φράσ-αιμην, }	φην- αγγε ἄμυι
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λύ-σαι λύ-σα-σθω D. 2. λύ-σα-σθον λύ-σα-σθων P. 2. λύ-σα-σθε λύ-σα-σθων or λύ-σα-σθώσαν	τυψ-αι, πραξ-αι, } -ασθω, etc. φράσ-αι, }	φην- αγγε ἄμυι
INFINITIVE.	λύ-σα-σθαι	τυψασθαι, πραξασθαι, φράσασθαι	φ
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-σᾶ-μενο-	τυψαμενο-, πραξαμενο-, φράσαμενο-	φη

			SECOND AORIST.
αγγελ-, ἄμυν- αγγελ-, ἄμυν- announce, ward off.	τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.		λίπ- λειπ- leave.
μην, } -ᾶμην, } -ω, -ᾶτο, etc. ἴμην, }	εἰμίμησ-ᾶμην, } ἡτήσ-ᾶμην, } -ω, -ᾶτο, etc. ἐδουλωσ-ᾶμην, }		ε-λίπ-ο-μην ε-λίπ-ου (εο) ε-λίπ-ε-το ε-λίπ-ο-μεθον ε-λίπ-ε-σθον ε-λίπ-ε-σθην ε-λίπ-ο-μεθᾶ ε-λίπ-ε-σθε ε-λίπ-ο-ντο
μαι, } -ωμαι, } -γ, -ηται, etc. νμαι, }	τίμησ-ωμαι, } αἰτησ-ωμαι, } -γ, -ηται, etc. δουλωσ-ωμαι, }		λίπ-ω-μαι λίπ-γ λίπ-η-ται λίπ-ω-μεθον λίπ-η-σθον λίπ-η-σθον λίπ-ω-μεθᾶ λίπ-η-σθε λίπ-ω-νται
μην, } -αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc. ιμην, }	τίμησ-αιμην, } αἰτησ-αιμην, } -αιο, -αιτο, etc. δουλωσ-αιμην, }		λίπ-οι-μην λίπ-οι-ο λίπ-οι-το λίπ-οι-μεθον λίπ-οι-σθον λίπ-οι-σθην λίπ-οι-μεθᾶ λίπ-οι-σθε λίπ-οι-ντο
αι, } -ασθω, etc. ι, }	τίμησ-αι, } αἰτησ-αι, } -ασθω, etc. δουλωσ-αι, }		λίπ-ου (εο) λίπ-ε-σθω λίπ-ε-σθον λίπ-ε-σθων λίπ-ε-σθε λίπ-ε-σθων or λίπ-ε-σθωσᾶν
ασθαι, ἀγγελασθαι, ἄμυνασθαι	τίμησασθαι, αἰτησασθαι, δουλωσασθαι		λίπ-ε-σθαι
μενο-, ἀγγεῖλαμένο-, ἄμυνᾶμένο-	τίμησᾶμένο-, αἰτησᾶμένο-, δουλωσᾶμένο-		λίπ-ο-μενο-





ΑΟΡΙΣΤ ΤΕΝΣΕΣ.

FIRST AORIST.					
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ-  loosen.	λείπ-, λείπ-, leave,	πᾶγ- πρᾶσσ-, do,	φράδ-, φράζ-, tell,	αγγελ- αγγελλ- announce.
INDICATIVE.	S. ε-λύ-θη-ν ε-λύ-θη-ς ε-λύ-θη D.2. ε-λύ-θη-τον ε-λύ-θη-την P. ε-λύ-θη-μεν ε-λύ-θη-τε ε-λύ-θη-σάν	ελειφ-θην, επραχ-θην, εφρασ-θην, ηγγελ-θην, } -θης, -θη, etc.			
	SUBJUNCTIVE.	Pres-Indef. (SUBJUNCTIVE.)	S. λύ-θω λύ-θῃς λύ-θῃ D.2. λύ-θη-τον λύ-θη-τον P. λύ-θω-μεν λύ-θη-τε λύ-θω-σί(ν)	λειφ-θω, πραχ-θω, φρασ-θω, αγγελ-θω, } -θῃς, -θῃ, etc.	
Past-Indef. (OPTATIVE.)		S. λύ-θειη-ν λύ-θειη-ς λύ-θειη D.2. λύ-θειη-τον λύ-θειη-την P. λύ-θειη-μεν λύ-θειη-τε λύ-θειη-σάν	λειφ-θειην, πραχ-θειην, φρασ-θειην, αγγελ-θειην, } -θειης, -θειη, etc.		
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. λύ-θη-τί λύ-θη-τω D.2. λύ-θη-τον λύ-θη-των P.2. λύ-θη-τε λύ-θε-ντων or λύ-θη-τωσάν	λειφ-θητί, πραχ-θητί, φρασ-θητί, αγγελ-θητί, } -θητω, etc.			
INFINITIVE	λύ-θη-ναι	λειφθηναι, φρασθηναι, πραχθηναι, αγγελθηναι			
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-θε-ντ-	λειφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-, πραχθεντ-, αγγελθεντ-			

FUTURE INDEFINITE

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE.				
INDIC.	S. λύ-θη-σο-μαι λύ-θη-σῃ (ει) λύ-θη-σε-ται etc.	λειφθησομαι, πραχθησομαι, φρασθησομαι, αγγελθησομαι,	} -σῃ (ει), -εται, etc.	τίμη αιτη- σου
SUBJ. (OPTAT.)	S. λύ-θη-σοι-μην λύ-θη-σοι-ο λύ-θη-σοι-το etc.	λειφθησοιμην, πραχθησοιμην, φρασθησοιμην, αγγελθησοιμην,	} -σοι, -σιτο, etc.	τίμη αιτη- σου
VE.	λύ-θη-σε-εσθαι	λειφθησεσθαι, φρασθησεσθαι,	πραχθησεσθαι, αγγελθησεσθαι	τίμη
ΥΠ.	λύ-θη-σο-μενο-	λειφθησομενο-, πραχθησομενο-,	αγγελθησομενο-,	τίμη

## ES.—PASSIVE.

## TABLE IX.

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERBS.
<p>τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο-</p> <p>honour, ask, enslave.</p>	<p>τύπ- τυπτ- strike.</p>	<p>βα- βαιν- go.</p>
<p>τίμη-θην, ιτη-θην, δουλω-θην,</p> <p> <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\theta\eta\varsigma, -\theta\eta, \text{ etc.} \end{array}</math> </p>	<p>ε-τύπ-η-ν ε-τύπ-η-ς ε-τύπ-η ε-τύπ-η-τον ε-τύπ-η-την ε-τύπ-η-μεν ε-τύπ-η-τε ε-τύπ-η-σάν</p>	<p>ε-βη-ν ε-βη-ς ε-βη ε-βη-τον ε-βη-την ε-βη-μεν ε-βη-τε ε-βη-σάν</p>
<p>τίμη-θω, ιτη-θω, δουλω-θω,</p> <p> <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\theta\eta\varsigma, -\theta\eta, \text{ etc.} \end{array}</math> </p>	<p>τύπ-ω τύπ-ης τύπ-ῃ τύπ-η-τον τύπ-η-τον τύπ-ω-μεν τύπ-η-τε τύπ-ω-σί(ν)</p>	<p>βω βης βῃ βη-τον βη-τον βω-μεν βη-τε βω-σί(ν)</p>
<p>τίμη-θειην, ιτη-θειην, δουλω-θειην,</p> <p> <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\theta\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma, -\theta\epsilon\iota\eta, \text{ etc.} \end{array}</math> </p>	<p>τύπ-ειη-ν τύπ-ειη-ς τύπ-ειη  <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{τύπ-ειη-τον} \\ \text{τύπ-ειη-την} \\ \text{τύπ-ειη-μεν} \\ \text{τύπ-ειη-τε} \\ \text{τύπ-ειη-σάν} \end{array} \right\} \text{or} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{τύπ-ει-τον} \\ \text{τύπ-ει-την} \\ \text{τύπ-ει-μεν} \\ \text{τύπ-ει-τε} \\ \text{τύπ-ει-εν} \end{array} \right.</math> </p>	<p>βα-ιη-ν βα-ιη-ς βα-ιη  <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{βα-ιη-τον} \\ \text{βα-ιη-την} \\ \text{βα-ιη-μεν} \\ \text{βα-ιη-τε} \\ \text{βα-ιη-σάν} \end{array} \right\} \text{or} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{βα-ι-τον} \\ \text{βα-ι-την} \\ \text{βα-ι-μεν} \\ \text{βα-ι-τε} \\ \text{βα-ι-εν} \end{array} \right.</math> </p>
<p>τίμη-θητί, ιτη-θητί, δουλω-θητί,</p> <p> <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\theta\eta\tau\omega, \text{ etc.} \end{array}</math> </p>	<p>τύπ-η-θί τύπ-η-τω τύπ-η-τον τύπ-η-των τύπ-η-τε τύπ-ε-ντων or τύπ-η-τωσάν</p>	<p>βη-θί βη-τω βη-τον βη-των βη-τε βα-ντων or βη-τωσάν</p>
<p>τίμηθηναι, αιτηθηναι, δουλωθηναι</p>	<p>τύπ-η-ναι</p>	<p>βη ναι</p>
<p>τίμηθεντ-, αιτηθεντ-, δουλωθεντ-</p>	<p>τύπ-ε-ντ-</p>	<p>βα-ντ-</p>

## NITE PASSIVE.

## TABLE X.

	SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.
<p>τίμηθησ-ομαι, αιτηθησ-ομαι, δουλωθησ-ομαι,</p> <p> <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -\eta\text{ (ει)}, -\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota, \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}</math> </p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ομαι τύπ-η-σ-ῃ (ει) τύπ-η-σ-ε-ται etc.</p>
<p>τίμηθησ-οιμην, αιτηθησ-οιμην, δουλωθησ-οιμην,</p> <p> <math>\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -οιο, -οιτο, \\ \text{etc.} \end{array}</math> </p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-οι-μην τύπ-η-σ-οι-ο τύπ-η-σ-οι-το etc.</p>
<p>τίμηθησεσθαι, αιτηθησεσθαι, δουλωθησεσθαι</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι</p>
<p>τίμηθησομενο-, αιτηθησομενο-, δουλωθησομενο-</p>	<p>τύπ-η-σ-ομενο-</p>

**AORIST TENSE.**

FIRST AORIST.				
Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	λυ- loosen.	λίπ-, πᾶγ- λείπ-, πᾶσσ-, leave, do,	φράδ-, ἀγγέλ- φράζ-, ἀγγελλ-, tell, announce.	τίμ hon
INDICATIVE.	S. εἰ-λύ-θη-ν εἰ-λύ-θη-ς εἰ-λύ-θη D.2. εἰ-λύ-θη-τον εἰ-λύ-θη-την P. εἰ-λύ-θη-μεν εἰ-λύ-θη-τε εἰ-λύ-θη-σάν	λείφ-θην, επραχ-θην, εφρασ-θην, ηγγελ-θην,	}-θης, -θη, etc.	τίμη- τιμη- αίτιμα
SUBJUNCTIVE.	S. λύ-θω λύ-θῃς λύ-θῃ D.2. λύ-θῃ-τον λύ-θῃ-τον P. λύ-θω-μεν λύ-θῃ-τε λύ-θω-σί(ν)	λείφ-θω, πραχ-θω, φρασ-θω, αγγελ-θω,	}-θῃς, -θῃ, etc.	τίμη-θ τιμη-θ δουλω.
	S. λύ-θῃ-ν λύ-θῃ-ς λύ-θῃ D.2. λύ-θῃ-τον λύ-θῃ-την P. λύ-θῃ-μεν λύ-θῃ-τε λύ-θῃ-σάν	λείφ-θῃην, πραχ-θῃην, φρασ-θῃην, αγγελ-θῃην,	}-θῃης, -θῃη, etc.	τίμη-θ τιμη-θ δουλω
	S. 2. λύ-θη-τί λύ-θη-τω D.2. λύ-θη-τον λύ-θη-των P.2. λύ-θη-τε λύ-θε-ντων or λύ-θη-τωσάν	λείφ-θητί, πραχ-θητί, φρασ-θητί, αγγελ-θητί,	}-θητω, etc.	τίμη-θ τιμη-θ δουλω
INFINITIVE	λύ-θη-ναι	λείφθηναι, φρασθηναι,	πραχθηναι, αγγελθηναι	τίμ
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-θε-ντ-	λείφθεντ-, φρασθεντ-,	πραχθεντ-, αγγελθεντ-	τίμ

**FUTURE INDEFINITE**

FIRST FUTURE PASSIVE.				
INDIC.	S. λύ-θη-σ-ο-μαι λύ-θη-σ-ῃ (ει) λύ-θη-σ-ε-ται etc.	λείφθησ-ομαι, πραχθησ-ομαι, φρασθησ-ομαι, αγγελθησ-ομαι,	}-ῃ (ει), -εται, etc.	τίμηθ τιμηθ δουλω
SUBJ. (OPTAT.)	S. λύ-θη-σ-οι-μῆν λύ-θη-σ-οι-ο λύ-θη-σ-οι-το etc.	λείφθησ-οιμην, πραχθησ-οιμην, φρασθησ-οιμην, αγγελθησ-οιμην,	}-οιο, -οιτο, etc.	τίμηθ τιμηθ δουλω
INFINITIVE.	λύ-θη-σ-ε-σθαι	λείφθῃσεσθαι, φρασθῃσεσθαι,	πραχθῃσεσθαι, αγγελθῃσεσθαι	τίμη
PARTICIPLE.	λύ-θη-σ-ο-μενο-	λείφθῃσομενο-, πραχθῃσομενο-,		τίμη

## S.—PASSIVE.

TABLE IX.

	SECOND AORIST.	2 AOR. ACT. VOW. VERBS.
τίμα-, αἰτε-, δουλο- honour, ask, enslave.	τύπ- τυπτ- strike.	βα- βαιν- go.
τίμη-θην, τη-θην, δουλω-θην, } -θης, -θη, etc.	ε-τύπ-η-ν ε-τύπ-η-ς ε-τύπ-η ε-τύπ-η-τον ε-τύπ-η-την ε-τύπ η-μεν ε-τύπ-η-τε ε-τύπ-η-σάν	ε-βη-ν ε-βη-ς ε-βη ε-βη-τον ε-βη-την ε-βη-μεν ε-βη-τε ε-βη-σάν
τίμη-θω, ιτη-θω, ουλω-θω, } -θης, -θῃ, etc.	τύπ-ω τύπ-ης τύπ-ῃ τύπ-η-τον τύπ-η-τον τύπ-ω-μεν τύπ-η-τε τύπ-ω-σῖ(ν)	βω βης βῃ βη-τον βη-τον βω-μεν βη-τε βω-σῖ(ν)
τίμη-θειην, ιτη-θειην, ουλω-θειην, } -θειης, -θειη, etc.	τύπ-ειη-ν τύπ-ειη-ς τύπ-ειη τύπ-ειη-τον τύπ-ειη-την τύπ-ειη-μεν τύπ-ειη-τε τύπ-ειη-σάν	βα-ιη-ν βα-ιη-ς βα-ιη βα-ιη-τον βα-ιη-την βα-ιη-μεν βα-ιη-τε βα-ιη-σάν
τίμη-θητι, ιτη-θητι, ουλω-θητι, } -θητω, etc.	τύπ-η-θι τύπ-η-τω τύπ-η-τον τύπ-η-των τύπ-η-τε τύπ-ε-ντων or τύπ-η-τωσάν	βη-θι βη-τω βη-τον βη-των βη-τε βα-ντων or βη-τωσάν
τίμηθηναι, αιτηθηναι, δουλωθηναι	τύπ-η-ναι	βη ναι
τίμηθεντ-, αιτηθεντ-, δουλωθεντ-	τύπ-ε-ντ-	βα-ντ-

## NITE PASSIVE.

TABLE X.

	SECOND FUTURE PASSIVE.	
τίμηθησ-ομαι, ιτηθησ-ομαι, ουλωθησ-ομαι, } -σ(ει), -εται, etc.	τύπ-η-σ-ομαι τύπ-η-σ-ῃ (ει) τύπ-η-σ-ε-ται etc.	
τίμηθησ-οιμην, ιτηθησ-οιμην, ουλωθησ-οιμην, } -οιο, -οιτο, etc.	τύπ-η-σ-οι-μην τύπ-η-σ-οι-ο τύπ-η-σ-οι-το etc.	
τίμηθησεσθαι, αιτηθησεσθαι, δουλωθησεσθαι	τύπ-η-σ-ε-σθαι	
τίμηθησομενο-, αιτηθησομενο-,		





## SECOND, OR OLDER, CONJUGATION (VERBS IN MI).

335. The second conjugation differs from the first in the inflexion of the imperfect tenses, present and past, and of the 2 aorist.

336. All the endings of the imperfect and 2 aor. tenses are added to the C. F. without connecting vowel except in the subj., where the long vowels  $\omega$  and  $\eta$ , and the vowel  $\iota$ , must be regarded as the sign of mood.

337. The endings peculiar to this conjugation are as follows. In the Active :—

*Indic.* Pres. imperf. 1 p. sing.  $-\mu\acute{\iota}$  ; 3 p. sing.  $-\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$ , for  $-\tau\acute{\iota}(\nu)$  ;  
3 p. pl.  $-\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$  for  $-\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}(\nu)$ .\*

Past-imperf. and 2 aor. ; 3 p. pl.  $-\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$  (but see § 332).

Those verbs of this conjugation whose C. F. ends in a vowel, have that vowel lengthened before the endings of the sing. in the indic. act.

*Subj.* The endings of the singular in the past tenses (opt.) are,  $-\eta\nu$ ,  $-\eta\varsigma$ ,  $-\eta$  (§ 245), instead of the ordinary forms. In the plural both forms are used.

*Imper.* The 2 p. sing. retains the ending  $-\theta\acute{\iota}$  ; in Attic, however, this is generally rejected and the final vowel lengthened. In the 2 aor. a final  $\varsigma$  represents this  $\theta\acute{\iota}$ .

*Infín.* The suffix is  $-\nuαι$ , from the earlier  $-\muεναι$ . In the 2 aor. the root-vowel is lengthened.

*Partic.* The nominative sing. of the active participle is formed by addition of  $\varsigma$  to the C. F.

338. In the Middle and Passive :—

The pres. and past imperf. indic. and the pres. imperat. retain in the 2 p. sing. the old endings,  $-\σαι$ ,  $-\σο$ ,  $-\σο$ , without elision or contraction.

\* Or, perhaps, originally,  $-\sigmaα\tau\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\sigma$  disappearing, as so often happens, between two vowels of which the first is short (§ 48) : thus,  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon-\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , they are placing, would be deduced, through  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon-\alpha\tau\acute{\iota}$ , from  $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\epsilon-\sigmaα\tau\acute{\iota}$  ; and  $-\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu$ , the ending of the 3 pl. in the past tenses, would be related to  $-\sigmaα\tau\acute{\iota}$  of the present, exactly as  $ο-\nu$  ( $ο-\nu\tau$ ) of the 1st conj. to  $ο-ο\acute{\iota}$  ( $ο-\nu\acute{\iota}$ ). Hence also may, perhaps, be explained the apparently anomalous  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\xi\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$  and  $\iota\sigma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$  (i. e.  $\epsilon\kappa-\sigma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ ,  $\iota\delta-\sigma\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ ), Attic forms of the 3 pl. present-perfect of  $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa-$  and  $\acute{\iota}\delta-$ , for  $\epsilon\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , they seem, and  $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}$ , they know. See § 298, n., and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 82.

339. Some verbs of this conjugation have an increased form in the imperfect tenses made from the C. F. by a reduplication consisting of the repetition of the initial consonant followed by  $\dot{\iota}$ : thus,  $\sigma\tau\alpha$ -, *stand*;  $\theta\epsilon$ -, *place*;  $\dot{\epsilon}$ -, *let go, send*;  $\delta\omicron$ -, *give*: increased forms  $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ - (for  $\sigma\iota\sigma\tau\alpha$ -),  $\tau\dot{\iota}\theta\epsilon$ -,  $\iota\epsilon$ -,  $\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omicron$ -.

340. Another class consists of verbs which make their increased form by adding the syllable  $\nu\nu$ : as,  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$ - ( $\delta\dot{\iota}\kappa$ -) *shew*, increased form  $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\nu$ -. Many verbs of this class apparently add  $\nu\nu$  to the C. F., but in these words the first  $\nu$  probably represents a lost final consonant: as, C. F.  $\dot{\epsilon}\sigma$ - ( $F\epsilon\sigma$ -), *clothe*;  $\zeta\omega\sigma$ -, *gird*;  $\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma$ -, *quench*: increased forms,  $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\nu$ -,  $\zeta\omega\nu\nu$ -,  $\sigma\beta\epsilon\nu\nu$ -. Compare  $\epsilon\sigma\theta\eta\tau$ -, *f. clothing*, Lat. *vesti*-;  $\zeta\omega\sigma\tau\eta\omicron$ -, *m. girdle*; and the 1 aor.  $\epsilon\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}$ , *I quenched* (§§ 48, 265, c.).

Words of this class belong to the conjugation of words in  $\mu$  only in the imperfect tenses:  $\sigma\beta\epsilon\sigma$ - alone has a 2 aor. (intrans.). Even in the imperfect tenses many forms occur made from the C. F. in  $\nu\nu$  after the analogy of verbs in  $\omega$ . The subj. is formed almost exclusively after that type.

341. The following tables contain those parts of these verbs in which they differ from verbs of the 1st conjugation.

#### Remarks.

342. In the imperfect tenses of  $\theta\epsilon$ - and  $\delta\omicron$ - single forms occur, deduced from the C. F.  $\tau\dot{\iota}\theta\epsilon$ -,  $\delta\dot{\iota}\delta\omicron$ -, according to the rules of the 1st conjugation. It is not possible to decide, in some cases, on the claims of such forms to be admitted, as they are but of rare occurrence, and the MSS. are far from unanimous.

343. Three verbs of this conjugation— $\theta\epsilon$ -, *place*;  $\dot{\epsilon}$ -, *send*; and  $\delta\omicron$ -, *give*—have an anomalous 1 aor. indic. in  $-\kappa\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ , *I placed*;  $\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ , *I sent*;  $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ , *I gave*\*: this form is exclusively used in the singular for the 2 aor., sometimes in the 3 p. plur., and yet more rarely in the dual and the other persons of the plur. In the other moods and the participle the 2 aor. alone is used in Attic Greek.

344. In the 2 aor. indic. of  $\sigma\tau\alpha$ -, *stand*, the vowel of the root is lengthened throughout the tense. This tense is intransitive,

\* These forms in  $-\kappa\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $-\kappa\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ ,  $-\kappa\epsilon(\nu)$ , should perhaps be viewed as forms of the 2 aor. tense with the person-endings  $\acute{\alpha}$ ,  $\acute{\alpha}\zeta$ ,  $\epsilon$  (§ 298),  $\kappa$  being then inserted to prevent the concurrence of vowels as in the perf. act. (§ 298). See Ahrens, p. 97.



IMPERFECT TE

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	στα- i-στα- stand.	τῆ πῆ
INDICATIVE.	<b>Present-Imperfect.</b> S. ἰ-στη-μί ἰ-στη-ς ἰ-στη-σί(ν) D.2. ἰ-σᾶ-τον ἰ-σᾶ-τον P. ἰ-σᾶ-μεν ἰ-σᾶ-τε ἰ-σᾶ-σί(ν)	τῖ-θη-μί τῖ-θη-ς τῖ-θη-σί(ν) τῖ-θε-τον τῖ-θε-τον τῖ-θε-μεν τῖ-θε-τε τῖ-θε-ᾶσί(ν)
	<b>Past-Imperfect.</b> S. ἰ-στη-ν ἰ-στη-ς ἰ-στη- D.2. ἰ-σᾶ-τον ἰ-σᾶ-την P. ἰ-σᾶ-μεν ἰ-σᾶ-τε ἰ-σᾶ-σᾶν	ε-τῖ-θη-ν ε-τῖ-θη-ς ε-τῖ-θη- ε-τῖ-θε-τον ε-τῖ-θε-την ε-τῖ-θε-μεν ε-τῖ-θε-τε ε-τῖ-θε-σᾶν
SUBJUNCTIVE.	<b>Present (SUBJUNCTIVE).</b> S. ἰ-στω ἰ-σθς ἰ-σθ D.2. ἰ-σθ-τον ἰ-σθ-τον P. ἰ-στω-μεν ἰ-σθ-τε ἰ-στω-σί(ν)	τῖ-θω τῖ-θς τῖ-θ τῖ-θ-τον τῖ-θ-τον τῖ-θ-μεν τῖ-θ-τε τῖ-θ-σί(ν)
	<b>Past (OPTATIVE).</b> S. ἰ-στα-ιη-ν ἰ-στα-ιη-ς ἰ-στα-ιη- D.2. ἰ-στα-ιη-τον ἰ-στα-ιη-την P. ἰ-στα-ιη-μεν ἰ-στα-ιη-τε ἰ-στα-ιη-σᾶν	τῖ-θε-ιη-ν τῖ-θε-ιη-ς τῖ-θε-ιη- τῖ-θε-ιη-τον τῖ-θε-ιη-την τῖ-θε-ιη-μεν τῖ-θε-ιη-τε τῖ-θε-ιη-σᾶν
IMPERATIVE.	S.2. ἰ-στη ἰ-σᾶ-τω D.2. ἰ-σᾶ-τον ἰ-σᾶ-των P.2. ἰ-σᾶ-τε ἰ-στα-ντων or ἰ-σᾶ-τωσᾶν	τῖ-θει τῖ-θε-τω τῖ-θε-τον τῖ-θε-των τῖ-θε-τε τῖ-θε-ντων or τῖ-θε-τωσᾶν
INFINITIVE.	ἰ-σᾶ-ναι	τῖ-θε-ναι
PARTICIPLE.	ἰ-στα-ντ-	τῖ-θε-ντ-

ENSES.—ACTIVE.

TABLE XI.

ἐ- -θε- ace.	δο- δι-δο- give.	δεικ- (δίκ-) δεικ-νυ- show.
οὐ τίθεις	δι-δω-μί δι-δω-ς δι-δω-σί(ν) δι-δο-τον δι-δο-τον δι-δο-μεν δι-δο-τε δι-δο-ᾶσί(ν)	δεικ-νῦ-μί δεικ-νῦ-ς δεικ-νῦ-σί(ν) δεικ-νῦ-τον δεικ-νῦ-τον δεικ-νῦ-μεν δεικ-νῦ-τε δεικ-νυ-ᾶσί(ν)
οὐ { ἐ-τί-θουν ἐ-τί-θεις ἐ-τί-θει	ε-δι-δω-ν ε-δι-δω-ς ε-δι-δω ε-δι-δο-τον ε-δι-δο-την ε-δι-δο-μεν ε-δι-δο-τε ε-δι-δο-σάν	οὐ { ε-δι-δουν ε-δι-δους ε-δι-δου ε-δεικ-νῦ-ν ε-δεικ-νῦ-ς ε-δεικ-νῦ ε-δεικ-νῦ-τον ε-δεικ-νῦ-την ε-δεικ-νῦ-μεν ε-δεικ-νῦ-τε ε-δεικ-νῦ-σάν
	δι-δω δι-δως δι-δω δι-δω-τον δι-δω-τον δι-δω-μεν δι-δω-τε δι-δω-σί(ν)	δεικ-νυ-ω δεικ-νυ-ης δεικ-νυ-η etc.
οὐ { τί-θε-ι-τον τί-θε-ι-την τί-θε-ι-μεν τί-θε-ι-τε τί-θε-ι-εν	δι-δο-ιη-ν δι-δο-ιη-ς δι-δο-ιη δι-δο-ιη-τον δι-δο-ιη-την δι-δο-ιη-μεν δι-δο-ιη-τε δι-δο-ιη-σάν	οὐ { δι-δο-ι-τον δι-δο-ι-την δι-δο-ι-μεν δι-δο-ι-τε δι-δο-ι-εν δεικ-νυ-οι-μι δεικ-νυ-οι-ς δεικ-νυ-οι etc.
	δι-δου δι-δο-τω δι-δο-τον δι-δο-των δι-δο-τε δι-δο-ντων οὐ δι-δο-τωσάν	δεικ-νῦ δεικ-νῦ-τω δεικ-νῦ-τον δεικ-νῦ-των δεικ-νῦ-τε δεικ-νυ-ντων οὐ δεικ-νῦ-τωσάν
	δι-δο-ναι	δεικ-νῦ-ναι
	δι-δο-ντ-	δεικ-νυ-ντ-







IMPERFECT TENSES.—MI

Greek C. F. Increased Forms. English.	στα- ι-στα- stand.	θε- τι-θε- place.
INDICATIVE.	<i>Present- Imperfect.</i> S. ι-σταῖ-μαι ι-σταῖ-σαι ι-σταῖ-ται D. ι-σταῖ-μεθον ι-στα-σθον ι-στα-σθον P. ι-σταῖ-μεθᾶ ι-στα-σθι ι-στα-νται	τι-θε-μαι τι-θε-σαι τι-θε-ται τι-θε-μεθον τι-θε-σθον τι-θε-σθον τι-θε-μεθᾶ τι-θε-σθι τι-θε-νται
	<i>Past- Imperfect.</i> S. ι-σταῖ-μην ι-σταῖ-σο ι-σταῖ-το D. ι-σταῖ-μεθον ι-στα-σθον ι-στα-σθην P. ι-σταῖ-μεθᾶ ι-στα-σθι ι-στα-ντο	ε-τι-θε-μην ε-τι-θε-σο ε-τι-θε-το ε-τι-θε-μεθοι ε-τι-θε-σθον ε-τι-θε-σθην ε-τι-θε-μεθᾶ ε-τι-θε-σθι ε-τι-θε-ντο
SUBJUNCTIVE.	<i>Present (SUBJUNCTIVE).</i> S. ι-στω-μαι ι-στω ι-στω-ται D. ι-στω-μεθον ι-στω-σθον ι-στω-σθον P. ι-στω-μεθᾶ ι-στω-σθι ι-στω-νται	τι-θω-μαι τι-θυ τι-θη-ται τι-θω-μεθον τι-θη-σθον τι-θη-σθον τι-θω-μεθᾶ τι-θη-σθι τι-θω-νται
	<i>Past. (OPTATIVE).</i> S. ι-στα-ι-μην ι-στα-ι-ο ι-στα-ι-το D. ι-στα-ι-μεθον ι-στα-ι-σθον ι-στα-ι-σθην P. ι-στα-ι-μεθᾶ ι-στα-ι-σθι ι-στα-ι-ντο	τι-θε-ι-μην τι-θε-ι-ο τι-θε-ι-το τι-θε-ι-μεθον τι-θε-ι-σθον τι-θε-ι-σθην τι-θε-ι-μεθᾶ τι-θε-ι-σθι τι-θε-ι-ντο
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2. ι-σταῖ-σο ι-στα-σθω D. 2. ι-στα-σθον ι-στα-σθων P. 2. ι-στα-σθι ι-στα-σθων οἱ ι-στα-σθωσᾶν	τι-θε-σο τι-θε-σθω τι-θε-σθον τι-θε-σθων τι-θε-σθι τι-θε-σθων οἱ τι-θε-σθωσᾶν
PART. INFINITIVE.	ι-στα-σθαι	τι-θε-σθαι
PART. CIPLE.	ι-σταῖ-μενο-	τι-θε-μενο-

# IDDLE AND PASSIVE.

TABLE XII.

	δο- δι-δο- give.	δεικ- (δικ-) δεικ-νυ- show.
	δι-δο-μαι δι-δο-σαι δι-δο-ται δι-δο-μεθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-μεθᾶ δι-δο-σθε δι-δο-νται	δεικ-νῦ-μαι δεικ-νῦ-σαι δεικ-νῦ-ται δεικ-νῦ-μεθον δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νῦ-μεθᾶ δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νυ-νται
	ε-δι-δο-μην ε-δι-δο-σο ε-δι-δο-το ε-δι-δο-μεθον ε-δι-δο-σθον ε-δι-δο-σθην ε-δι-δο-μεθᾶ ε-δι-δο-σθε ε-δι-δο-ντο	ε-δεικ-νῦ-μην ε-δεικ-νῦ-σο ε-δεικ-νῦ-το ε-δεικ-νῦ-μεθον ε-δεικ-νυ-σθον ε-δεικ-νυ-σθην ε-δεικ-νῦ-μεθᾶ ε-δεικ-νυ-σθε ε-δεικ-νυ-ντο
	δι-δω-μαι δι-δῷ δι-δω-ται δι-δω-μεθον δι-δω-σθον δι-δω-σθον δι-δω-μεθᾶ δι-δω-σθε δι-δω-νται	δεικ-νυ-ω-μαι δεικ-νυ-ῃ δεικ-νυ-ηται etc.
	δι-δο-ι-μην δι-δο-ι-ο δι-δο-ι-το δι-δο-ι-μεθον δι-δο-ι-σθον δι-δο-ι-σθην δι-δο-ι-μεθᾶ δι-δο-ι-σθε δι-δο-ι-ντο	δεικ-νυ-οι-μην δεικ-νυ-οι-ο δεικ-νυ-οι-το etc.
	δι-δο-σο δι-δο-σθω δι-δο-σθον δι-δο-σθων δι-δο-σθε δι-δο-σθων οἱ δι-δο-σθωσᾶν	δεικ-νῦ-σο δεικ-νυ-σθω δεικ-νυ-σθον δεικ-νυ-σθων δεικ-νυ-σθε δεικ-νυ-σθων οἱ δεικ-νυ-σθωσᾶν
	δι-δο-σθαι	δεικ-νυ-σθαι
	δι-δο-μενο-	δεικ-νῦ-μενο-





ACTIVE.			
Greek C. F. English.	στα-stand.	θε-place.	δο-give.
INDICATIVE.	<p>S. ε-στη-ν ε-στη-ς ε-στη</p> <p>D.2. ε-στη-τον ε-στη-την</p> <p>P. ε-στη-μεν ε-στη-τε ε-στη-σαν</p>	<p>{ singular not found }</p> <p>ε-θε-τον ε-θε-την ε-θε-μεν ε-θε-τε ε-θε-σαν</p>	<p>{ singular not found }</p> <p>ε-δο-τον ε-δο-την ε-δο-μεν ε-δο-τε ε-δο-σαν</p>
SUBJUNCTIVE.	<p>S. στω σῃς etc., as in Imperfect.</p>	<p>θω θῃς etc., as in Imperf.</p>	<p>δω δῃς etc., as in Imperf.</p>
	<p>Past. (OPTAT.)</p> <p>S. στα-ιη-ν στα-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperfect.</p>	<p>θε-ιη-ν θε-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperf.</p>	<p>δο-ιη-ν δο-ιη-ς etc., as in Imperf.</p>
IMPERATIVE.	<p>S.2. στη-θι στη-τω</p> <p>D.2. στη-τον στη-των</p> <p>P.2. στη-τε στα-ντων or στη-τωνσαν</p>	<p>θε-ς θε-τω θε-τον θε-των θε-τε θε-ντων or θε-τωνσαν</p>	<p>δο-ς δο-τω δο-τον δο-των δο-τε δο-ντων or δο-τωνσαν</p>
INFINITIVE	στη-ναι	θε-ναι	δο-ναι
PARTICIPLE.	στα-ντ-	θε-ντ-	δο-ντ-

CONJUGATION OF THESE VERBS IN THE PERFECT

Future.	στησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	θησ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.	δωσ-ω, -εις, -ει, etc.
1 Aorist.	εστησ-ᾱ, -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.	εθηκ-ᾱ, -ᾶς, -ε(ν) in Indicative Active only; very rare in the Plural, especially in the 1st and 2nd.	εδωκ-ᾱ, -ᾶς, -ε(ν), etc.
Perfect.	<p>INDIC.</p> <p>S. ἐστηκᾱ ἐστηκᾶς ἐστηκε(ν)</p> <p>D.2. ἐστηκάτον ἐστηκάτον ἐστηκάμεν</p> <p>P. ἐστηκάτε ἐστηκάσι(ν) etc.</p>	<p>τεθεικᾱ τεθεικᾶς etc.</p>	<p>δεδικᾱ δεδικᾶς etc.</p>
	<p>IMPER.</p> <p>S.2. ἐστηκε ἐστηκετω etc.</p>	<p>{ ἐστάθι ἐστάτω etc.</p>	
	<p>INFIN.</p> <p>ἐστηκεναι or ἐσθάναι</p>	<p>τεθεικεναι or ἐσθάναι</p>	<p>δεδικεναι or ἐσθάναι</p>
	<p>PART.</p> <p>ἐστηκοτ- or ἐστωτ-</p>	<p>τεθεικοτ- or ἐστωτ-</p>	<p>δεδικοτ- or ἐστωτ-</p>

	MIDDLE.		
	στα- stand.	θε- place.	δο- give.
Singular Plural 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 32nd 33rd 34th 35th 36th 37th 38th 39th 40th 41st 42nd 43rd 44th 45th 46th 47th 48th 49th 50th 51st 52nd 53rd 54th 55th 56th 57th 58th 59th 60th 61st 62nd 63rd 64th 65th 66th 67th 68th 69th 70th 71st 72nd 73rd 74th 75th 76th 77th 78th 79th 80th 81st 82nd 83rd 84th 85th 86th 87th 88th 89th 90th 91st 92nd 93rd 94th 95th 96th 97th 98th 99th 100th	στα- has no Second Aorist in the Middle Voice.	S. ε-θε-μην ε-θου ε-θε-το D. ε-θε-μεθον ε-θε-σθον ε-θε-σθην P. ε-θε-μεθα ε-θε-σθε ε-θε-ντο	ε-δο-μην ε-δου ε-δο-το ε-δο-μεθον ε-δο-σθον ε-δο-σθην ε-δο-μεθα ε-δο-σθε ε-δο-ντο
1 Imperf.		S. θω-μαι θη etc., as in Imperf.	δω-μαι δψ etc., as in Imperf.
1 Imperf.		S. θε-ι-μην θε-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.	δο-ι-μην δο-ι-ο etc., as in Imperf.
		S. 2. θου θε-σθω D. 2. θε-σθον θε-σθων P. 2. θε-σθε θε-σθων or θε-σθωσᾶν	δου δο-σθω δο-σθον δο-σθων δο-σθε δο-σθων or δο-σθωσᾶν
or αἶν		θε-σθαι	δο-σθαι
		θε-μενο-	δο-μενο-

4 FUTURE, FIRST AORIST, AND PERFECT.

ς, -ει, etc.	στησ-ομαι, -η, etc.	θησ-ομαι, -η, etc.	δωσ-ομαι, -η, etc.
ς, -ε(ν) rarely found and 2 Pers.	MID. εστησᾶμην εστησω, etc. PAS. εσταῖθ-ην, -ης, etc.	ετεθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.	εδοθ-ην, -ης, -η, etc.
ς	ἐσταῖμαι ἐσταῖσαι etc.	τεθειμαι τεθεισαι etc.	δεδομαι δεδοσαι etc.
σαι	ἐστασθαι ἐσταμένο-	τεθεισθαι τεθειμένο-	δεδοσθαι δεδομένο-







General View of the Conjugation of λυ-, *loosen*, and γ

		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
		Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.
IMPERFECT.	<i>Present.</i>	λυω γρᾶφω	λυομαι γρᾶφομαι	λυω γρᾶφω	λυομαι γρᾶφομαι
	<i>Past.</i>	ελυον εγρᾶφον	ελυομην εγρᾶφομην	λυοιμι γρᾶφοιμι	λυοιμην γρᾶφοιμην
	<i>Future.</i>	[λῦσω γραψω]	λῦσομαι (Pass.) γραφσομαι (Pass.)		P. λῦσοιμην γραφσοιμην
PERFECT.	<i>Present.</i>	λελύκα γεγράφα	λελύμαι γεγραμμαι	λελύκω γεγράφω	λελύμενος ω γεγραμμένος ω
	<i>Past.</i>	ελελύκη εεγράφη	ελελύμην εεγραμμην	λελύκοιην γεγράφοιην	λελύμενος ειην γεγραμμένος ειην
	<i>Future.</i>	[λελύκως εσομαι γεγράφως εσομαι]	λελύσομαι ,γεγραφομαι		λελύσοιμην γεγραφοιμην
INDEFINITE.	<i>Present.</i>			λῦσω γραψω	M. λῦσωμαι γραφωμαι P. λῦθω γρᾶφω
	<i>Past.</i>	ελῦσᾶ εγραψᾶ	M. ελῦσᾶμην εγραψᾶμην P. ελῦθην εγρᾶφην	λῦσαιμι γραφαιμι	M. λῦσαιμην γραφαιμην P. λῦθειην γρᾶφειην
	<i>Future.</i>	λῦσω γραψω	M. λῦσομαι γραφσομαι P. λῦθσομαι γρᾶφσομαι	λῦσοιμι γραφσοιμι	M. λῦσοιμην γραφσοιμην P. λῦθσοιμην γρᾶφσοιμην

ίφ, *write*, in the several Voices, Moods, and Tenses.

TABLE XIV.

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
ct.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.	Act.	Mid. and Pass.
	λυου γράφου	λυνειν γράφειν  λυνειν γράφειν	λυεσθαι γράφεσθαι  λυεσθαι γράφεσθαι  P. λῦσεσθαι γραψεσθαι	λυων γράφων  λυων γράφων	λυομενοι γράφομενος  λυομενος γράφομενος  P. λῦσομενος γραψομενος
ε βε]	λελύσο γεγραψο	λελύκεναι γεγράφεναι  λελύκεναι γεγράφεναι	λελυσθαι γεγραφθαι  λελυσθαι γεγραφθαι  λελύσεσθαι γεγραψεσθαι	λελύκως γεγράφως  λελύκως γεγράφως	λελύμενος γεγραμμενος  λελύμενος γεγραμμενος  λελύσομενος γεγραφομενος
ν	M. λῦσαι γραφαι P. λῦθητι γράφηθι	λῦσαι γραφαι  λῦσαι γραφαι  λῦσεν γραφειν	M. λῦσασθαι γραφασθαι P. λῦθηναι γράφηναι  M. λῦσασθαι γραφασθαι P. λῦθηναι γράφηναι  M. λῦσεσθαι γραψεσθαι P. λῦθησεσθαι γράφησεσθαι	   λῦσᾷς γραφᾷς  λῦσων γραφων	   M. λῦσᾶμενος γραφᾶμενος P. λῦθεις γράφεις  M. λῦσομενος γραφομενος P. λῦθσομενος γράφησομενος



like the tenses of the same form noticed in § 332. On the signification of the different tenses of *στα*-, see § 333.

345. In the perfect of *στα*- an aspirate remains as a trace of the reduplication, *έστηκά* for *σεστηκά*. In the past-perfect the forms without the augment are more common, *έστηκε* (or *-κειν*), *έστηκης* (or *-κεις*), etc.; but *είστηκε*, etc., also occur. Of these tenses many forms are often syncopated, or, rather, are made without the insertion of *κ* (§ 290): as, *έστώμεν*, *έστώτε*, etc., for *έστηκάμεν*, etc., in the present-perf.; *έστώσαν* for *έστηκεσαν* in the 3 p. pl. of the past-perf.; *έστωμεν*, *έσταιην*, etc., for *έστηκωμεν*, *έστηκοιην*, etc., in the subjunctive; *έσθαι*, for *έστηκειναι*, in the infin.; *έστωτ*, for *έστηκοτ*, in the part. (N. S. *έστως*, *έστωσά*, *έστος*). In like manner are made many forms of the perfect tenses of *θύν*-, *δίε*, and *βα*-, *go*.

346. As the perfect of *στα*-, *έστηκά*, *I stand*, has the force of a new present (intrans.), a future is formed from it, *έστηξω*, *I shall stand*.

347. In the perfect of *θε*- and *έ*-, the vowel is irregularly lengthened into *ει*, not *η*. The vowel of *στα*-, and *δο*-, remains short in the perf. and 1 aor. passive, and the vowel of *θε*- and *έ*- in the 1 aor. pass.

348. In the present tenses subj. of *δο*-, the vowel *ο*, instead of undergoing contraction with the termination, is lengthened, and then absorbs the following vowel, *διδως* (imperf.), *δως* (indef.) not *δίδοις*, *δοις*, etc.

#### *Verbal Adjectives.*

349. The verbal adjectives are a kind of participles.

350. The first class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding the syllable *-το* to the C. F. of the verb. In meaning they either correspond to the Latin participles in *-to*, or convey the idea of *possibility*: thus from C. F. *λυ*-, *loosen*, is formed the verbal adjective *λύτο*- (m. n.; *λύτα*-, f.), *loosened*, or *able to be loosened* (in Latin *luto*- or *solubili*-).

351. The second class of verbal adjectives is formed by adding *-τεο* to the C. F. of the verb. These have the signification of *necessity*, corresponding to the Latin participle in *-ndo*: as, *λύτεο* (*λύτα*-, f.), *solvendo*-, *λύτεον εστί*ν, *one must loosen*.

352. Final consonants undergo the usual modifications before these endings: final vowels are, generally, lengthened as before other endings beginning with a consonant.

CONJUGATION OF AN ACTIVE VERB, WITH THE  
ENGLISH TRANSLATION.\*

353. C.F. γράφ-, *write*.

*Principal parts*: γράφ-, γράψ-, γεγράψ-, ε-γραψα-.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present-Imperfect Tense*, γράφ-.

As a present-imperfect, *am* — *ing*:

Γραμμαῖτᾶ προς τον πατέρα μου *I am writing to my father.*

γράφω,

γραμματα προς τον πατερα σου *You† are writing to your father.*

γραφεις,

γραμματα προς τον πατερα εαντου *He is writing to his father.*

γραφει,

γραμματα προς τους πατερᾶς ἡμων *We are writing to our fathers.*

γραφομεν,

γραμματα προς τους πατερας ὕμων *You are writing to your fathers.*

γραφετε,

γραμματα προς τους πατερας εαντων γραφουσιν, *They are writing to their fathers.*

354. — as a present, including past time, *have been* — *ing*:

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον γράφω, *I have been writing now a long time.*

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον γράφεις, *You have been writing now a long time.*

etc.

etc.

355. — as a present of custom:

εγω ἐν διφθερα γράφω,

*I‡ write on parchment.*

σὺ ἐν βυβλῳ γράφεις,

*You write on papyrus.*

εκείνος ἐν πίνακί γράφει,

*He writes on a tablet.*

etc.

etc.

\* It has not been thought necessary to include the persons of the Dual in the following sections. The translation will always be the same as that of the corresponding persons of the Plural, with the substitution of *You two*, *They two*, and (in the Middle and Passive) *We two*, for *You*, *They*, *We*.

† Or, *thou art writing to thy father.*

‡ With an emphasis on the pronouns, *I*, *you*, *he*, etc. In Greek, as in Latin, the nominatives of the personal pronouns are not generally used, unless by way of emphasis or contrast.

356. — in a dependent clause after a present :

ὄρας ὅτι ταυτὰ σοὶ γράφω ; *Do you see that I am writing this for you?*

ὄρας ὅτι ταυτ' ἐμοὶ γράφεις ; *Do you see that you are writing this for me?*

etc.

etc.

357. — in a dependent clause after a past, translated by a past :

εἶλεγον ὅτι μᾶτην γράφω,§ *They said that I was writing in vain.*

εἶλεγον ὅτι ματὴν γράφεις, *They said that you were writing in vain.*

etc.

etc.

358. — in an indirect question after a present :

οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι γράφω, *I do not know what I am writing.*

οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅ τι γράφεις, *You do not know what you are writing.*

etc.

etc.

359. — in an indirect question after a past, translated by a past :

ἤπορουν τί γράφω,§ *They were in doubt what I was writing.*

ἤπορει τι γράφεις, *He was in doubt what you were writing.*

etc.

etc.

360. *Past-Imperfect Tense, εἰράφ-*

As a past-imperfect, *was* — *ing* :

εἰράφον ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *I was writing when the boy came in.*

εἰράφες ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *You were writing when the boy came in.*

εἰράφεν ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *He was writing when the boy came in.*

εἰράφομεν ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *We were writing when the boy came in.*

εἰράφετε ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *You were writing when the boy came in.*

εἰράφον ὅθ' ὁ παῖς εἰσηλθεν, *They were writing when the boy came in.*

361. — as a past tense, including time preceding, *had been* — *ing* :

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον εἰράφον, *I had been then writing a long time.*

πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον εἰράφες, *You had been then writing a long time.*

etc.

etc.

§ The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: §§ 379, 380.

362. — as a past tense of custom :

εγω εν διφθερα αει εγραφον,	<i>I always wrote* on parchment.</i>
συ εν βυβλω αει εγραφες,	<i>You always wrote on papyrus.</i>
etc.	etc.

363. — in hypotheses known to be unreal ;

a. of present time :

ει μη εδει, ουκ αν εγραφον,	<i>If it were not necessary, I should not be writing.</i>
ει μη εδει, ουκ αν εγραφες,	<i>If it were not necessary, you would not be writing.</i>
etc.	etc.

b. of past time, and implying duration or repetition :

ει θεμις ην, εγραφον αν ανα πασ- αν ημεραν,	<i>Had it been lawful, I should have written every day.</i>
etc.	etc.

364. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *shall, will*, and by a present after *ει* :

ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψω,	<i>If all is well, I shall write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψεις,	<i>If all is well, you will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψει,	<i>If all is well, he will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψομεν,	<i>If all is well, we shall write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψετε,	<i>If all is well, you will write to-morrow.</i>
ει παντα καλως εξει, αυριον γραψουσιν,	<i>If all is well, they will write to-morrow.</i>

365. — by *should, would*, in a dependant clause after a past :

ηπειλυσθ' οτι αυτικα γραψω,†	<i>I threatened that I should write at once.</i>
ηπειλυσθ' οτι αυτικα γραψεις,	<i>I threatened that you would write at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

\* Or, *used to write*.

† The future subjunctive is also used in this construction: § 386.

366. — by a present after *ὅπως* :  
*μελήσει τῷ πατρὶ ὅπως γράψω, My father will see to it that I write-*  
*etc. etc.*

367. *Present-Perfect Tense, γεγράφ-.*

Translated by *have* — *en* :

*παντᾶ ἀκριβῶς γεγράφῃ, I have written everything accurately.*  
*παντᾶ ἀκριβῶς γεγράφᾱς, You have written everything accurately.*  
*παντᾶ ἀκριβῶς γεγραφεν, He has written everything accurately.*  
*παντᾶ ἀκριβῶς γεγραφᾶμεν, We have written everything accurately.*  
*παντᾶ ἀκριβῶς γεγραφᾶτε, You have written everything accurately.*  
*παντᾶ ἀκριβῶς γεγραφᾶσιν, They have written everything accurately.*

368. *Past-Perfect Tense, εγεγράφ-.*

Translated by *had* — *en* :

*ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγίγνετο, τον λογον εγε- When this happened, I had*  
*γράφῃ, written the speech.*  
*ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγίγνετο, τον λογον εγε- When this happened, you had*  
*γραφῆς, written the speech.*  
*ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγίγνετο, τον λογον εγε- When this happened, he had*  
*γραφῆς, written the speech.*  
*ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγίγνετο, τους λογους εγε- When this happened, we had*  
*γραφειμεν, written the speeches.*  
*ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγίγνετο, τους λογους εγε- When this happened, you had*  
*γραφειτε, written the speeches.*  
*ὅτε ταυτ' ἐγίγνετο, τους λογους εγε- When this happened, they had*  
*γραφεσᾶν, written the speeches.*

369. *Aorist Tense, ε-γραψα-.*

Translated by an English past :

*χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψῃ, Yesterday I wrote to the merchant.*  
*χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾱς, Yesterday you wrote to the mer-*  
*chant.*  
*χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψε, Yesterday he wrote to the merchant.*  
*χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾶμεν, Yesterday we wrote to the merchant.*  
*χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾶτε, Yesterday you wrote to the mer-*  
*chant.*  
*χθες προς τον εμπορον εγραψᾶν, Yesterday they wrote to the mer-*  
*chant.*



370. — by an English past-perfect (after *επει, επειδη, etc.*) :  
*επειδη παντ' εγραψα, απεπαυσάμην, When I had written all, I rested.*  
*επειδη παντ' εγραψας, απεπαυσω, When you had written all, you*  
*rested.*

*επειδη παντ' εγραψεν, απεπαυσάτο, When he had written all, he rested.*  
*etc. etc.*

371. — in hypotheses known to be unreal, of past time :  
*ει εκελευσᾷς, εγραψ' ἄν, If you had ordered, I should have written.*  
*ει εκελευσεν, εγραψας αν, If he had ordered, you would have written.*  
*ει εκελευσᾷ, εγραψεν αν, If I had ordered, he would have written.*  
*etc. etc.*

372. — in an indirect question, by *had* — *en* (after a past) :  
*ηρωτᾷ τί προς τον εμπορον εγραψα,\* He asked what I had written*  
*to the merchant.*  
*etc. etc.*

373.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present-Imperfect Tense, γράφ-.*Translated by *may* (object) :

<i>γράφῃδᾱ μοι διδωσῖν, ἵνα ῥᾶον</i>	<i>He gives me a style, that I may</i>
<i>γράφω,</i>	<i>write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφῖδα σοι διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥᾶον</i>	<i>He gives you a style, that you</i>
<i>γραφῆς,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφῖδα αὐτῷ διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥᾶον</i>	<i>He gives him a style, that he</i>
<i>γράφῃ,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφῖδᾱς ἡμῖν διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥᾶον</i>	<i>He gives us styles, that we may</i>
<i>γραφῶμεν,</i>	<i>write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφῖδας ὑμῖν διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥᾶον</i>	<i>He gives you styles, that you</i>
<i>γραφῆτε,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>
<i>γραφῖδας αὐτοῖς διδωσιν, ἵνα ῥᾶον</i>	<i>He gives them styles, that they</i>
<i>γραφῶσιν,</i>	<i>may write more easily.</i>

374. — by *might* (object), after a past :  
*γραφῖδα μοι ἐδωκεν, ἵνα ῥᾶον* *He gave me a style, that I*  
*γραφῶ,†* *might write more easily.*  
*etc. etc.*

\* The past subjunctive of the same tense is (very rarely) found in this construction.

† The past subjunctive is also frequent in this construction: § 381.

375. — by a present indic. (after εἰ, etc.):

εἰν περί πολλων γραφω, ταχ'	<i>If I write about many things,</i>
ἀπειρηκως εσμαι,	<i>I shall soon be tired.</i>
ὅταν περι πολλων γραφης, ταχ'	<i>Whenever you write about many</i>
ἀπαγορευεις,	<i>things, you soon grow tired.</i>
ὅστις περι πολλων γραφη, ταχ'	<i>Whoever writes about many</i>
απαγορευει,	<i>things, soon grows tired.</i>
ἕως αν γραφωμεν, σῴωμεν,	<i>As long as we are writing, we</i>
	<i>are silent.</i>

etc.

etc.

376. — by a present indic. (after μῆ):

φοβουμαι μη μᾶτην γραφω,	<i>I fear that I am writing* in vain.</i>
etc.	etc.

377. — by *am to* or *to* (deliberative):

πως περι τουτων γραφω ;	<i>How am I to write about this ?</i>
ουδεν εχεις ὁ τί γραφης,	<i>You have nothing to write.</i>
πως ουν τίς περι τουτων γραφη ; †	<i>How, then, is any one to write</i>
	<i>about this ?</i>

etc.

etc.

378. — by *let me* or *us* (hortative), in the 1st pers. only :

φερε δη, παντα προς αυτον γραφω,	<i>Come, then, let me write every-</i>
	<i>thing to him.</i>
μη γραφωμεν,	<i>Let us not write (be writing).</i>

379. *Past-Imperfect Tense, γράφω.*

Translated by a past indic. (conversion of indic. §§ 356, 357):

ειπον ὅτι μᾶτην γράφοιμι,	<i>They said that I was writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτι ματην γραφοις,	<i>They said that you were writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτι ματην γραφοι,	<i>They said that he was writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτι ματην γραφοιμεν,	<i>They said that we were writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτι ματην γραφοιτε,	<i>They said that you were writing in vain.</i>
ειπον ὅτι ματην γραφοιεν,	<i>They said that they were writing in vain.</i>

\* Or, less commonly, *shall be writing*.

† This use of the pres. subj. to express deliberation, is confined to the 1st and 3rd persons, except in a dependent sentence. As an interrogative, it is more frequent in the 1st than in the 3rd person.

380. — by a past indic. in an indirect question (conversion of indic. §§ 358, 359):

ηγοντο ει προς τον γεροντά γραφ- *They asked if I was writing\* to*  
οιμι, *the old man.*  
etc. etc.

381. — by *might* (object), (conversion of pres. subj. § 373):  
γραφίδα μοι εδωκεν, ινα ραον *He gave me a style, that I might*  
γραφοιμι, *write more easily.*  
etc. etc.

382. — by a past indic. (conversion of pres. subj. § 375):  
προειπεν οτι, ει περι πολλων γραφ- *He foretold that, if I wrote about*  
οιμι, ταχ' απειρηκως εσοιμην, *many things, I should soon be*  
*tired.*  
ειπεν οτι οστις περι πολλων γραφ- *He said that whoever wrote about*  
οι, ταχ' απαγορευοι, *many things, soon grew tired.*  
etc. etc.

383. — by a past indic., to express repetition (in a secondary clause):  
οποτε γραφοιμι, ο παις επεσκο- *Whenever I was writing, the*  
πει,† *boy looked on.*  
etc. etc.

384. — by *were to*, ... *would* (hypothesis):  
ει κελουσι, ηδεως αν γραφοιμι, *If you were to order, I would*  
*gladly write.*  
ει κελουσι, ηδεως αν γραφοις, *If he were to order, you would*  
*gladly write.*  
etc. etc.

385. — by *may*, to express a wish:  
"αι τα καλὰ γραφοιμι! *May I always write good news!*  
etc. etc.

386. *Future Tense, γραψ-.*

Translated by *should, would* (conversion of indic., §§ 364, 365):  
ηπειλησά οτι αυτικά γραψοιμι, *I threatened that I should write*  
*at once.*

\* Or, *was to write* (conversion of pres. subj. § 377).

† As far as the relative clause is concerned, this is virtually a particular case of the preceding usage. Compare the construction so common in Livy, e. g. *xxi. 11: latius quam qua caderetur ruebat.*

ηπειλησῆς ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοῖς,	<i>You threatened that you would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησεν ὅτι αὐτικά γραφοί,	<i>He threatened that he would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησάμεν ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοίμεν,	<i>We threatened that we should write at once.</i>
ηπειλησάτε ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοίτε,	<i>You threatened that you would write at once.</i>
ηπειλησάν ὅτι αὐτικά γραψοίεν,	<i>They threatened that they would write at once.</i>

387. *Present-Perfect Tense, γεγράψ-.*

After εἶν, etc., to express a completed action :

εἶν γεγράψω ἀναπαυομαι,	<i>If I have finished writing, I rest.</i>
ὅτ᾽ ἂν γεγραφῆς ἀναπαυῇ,	<i>When you have finished writing, you rest.</i>
ὅς ἂν γεγραφῇ ἀναπαύεται,	<i>Whoever has finished writing, rests.</i>
εἶν γεγραφώμεν ἀναπαυομεθα,	<i>If we have finished writing, we rest.</i>
ὅτ᾽ ἂν γεγραφῆτε ἀναπαυσθε,	<i>When you have finished writing, you rest.</i>
οἱ ἂν γεγραφωσὶν ἀναπαύονται,	<i>Whoever have finished writing, rest.</i>

388. *Past-Perfect Tense, γεγράψ-.*

Translated by *had* — *en* (conversion of a perf. indic., § 367) :

ηγγείλᾱν ὅτι πάντα γεγράψοιεν,	<i>They brought word that I had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραφοῖς,	<i>They brought word that you had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραφοί,	<i>They brought word that he had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραφοίμεν,	<i>They brought word that we had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραφοίτε,	<i>They brought word that you had finished writing.</i>
ηγγείλαν ὅτι πάντα γεγραφοίεν,	<i>They brought word that they had finished writing.</i>

389. — by *had* — *en* (conversion of a pres.-perf. subj., § 387) :

εἶπεν ὅτι, εἰ πάντα γεγραφοίην, ἀναπαυοίμην,	<i>He said that, if (when) I had finished writing, I rested.</i>
etc.	etc.

390. *Present-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Subj.), *γραφα-*.Translated by *may* (object):

γραφιδᾶ μοι δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving me a style, that I</i>
τον γεροντᾶ γραψῶ,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφίδα σοι δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς τον	<i>He is giving you a style, that you</i>
γεροντα γραψῇς,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφίδα αὐτῷ δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving him a style, that he</i>
τον γεροντα γραψῇ,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφιδᾶς ἡμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving us styles, that we</i>
τον γεροντα γραψώμεν,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφίδας ὑμῖν δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving you styles, that you</i>
τον γεροντα γραψήτε,	<i>may write to the old man.</i>
γραφίδας αὐτοῖς δίδωσιν, ἵνα πρὸς	<i>He is giving them styles, that</i>
τον γεροντα γραψώσιν,	<i>they may write to the old man.</i>

391. — by *might* (object), after a past:

γραφίδα μοι ἔδωκεν, ἵνα πρὸς σε	<i>He gave me a style, that I might</i>
γράψω,	<i>write to you.</i>
etc.	etc.

392. — by *have* — *en* (after relative pronouns and conjunctions with ἄν):

ἐπειδᾶν ταυτᾶ γραψῶ, ἀπειμῖ,	<i>When I have written this, I</i>
	<i>shall go away.</i>
ἐπειδαν ταυτα γραψῇς, ἀπει,	<i>When you have written this, you</i>
	<i>will go away.</i>
ἐπειδαν ταυτα γραψῇ, ἀπεισιν,	<i>When he has written this, he</i>
	<i>will go away.</i>
etc.	etc.

393. — by a present indic., in a conditional clause with <i>αν</i> .*	
εἰν πρὸς τον ἀδελφον μου γραψῶ,	<i>If I write to my brother, he</i>
αὐτικά παρῆσται,	<i>will come at once.</i>
εἰν πρὸς τον ἀδελφον σου γραψῇς,	<i>If you write to your brother, he</i>
αὐτικά παρῆσται,	<i>will come at once.</i>
etc.	etc.

394. — by *shall, will* (after *μη*):

φοβείται μη ματην γραψῶ,	<i>He is afraid that I shall write in vain.</i>
φοβείται μη ματην γραψῇς,	<i>He is afraid that you will write in vain.</i>
etc.	etc.

\* This is a particular case of the preceding use, though the English translation differs: the Latin would employ the future-perfect, *scripsero*, 'c., in both cases.

395. — by *am to or to* (deliberative):

ἀπορώ ὅπως γράψω ἃ νοῶ,\* *I am at a loss how to write what I think.*

οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅπως γράψῃς ἃ νοεῖς, *You do not know how to write what you think.*

etc.

etc.

396. — by *let me or us* (hortative), in the 1 pers. only:

ἔφερε δὴ, πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψω, *Come, then, let me write to the old man.*

ἔφερε δὴ, πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψωμεν, *Come, then, let us write to the old man.*

397. — as an imperative (only with *μη*, § 407):

μη γράψῃς πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Do not write to the old man.*

μηδεὶς πρὸς τὸν γέροντα γράψῃ, *Let no one write to the old man.*

μη γράψῃτε πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Do not write to the old man.*

μη γράψωσὶ πρὸς τὸν γέροντα, *Let them not write to the old man.*

398. *Past-Indefinite Tense* (Aor. Opt.), *γράψα-*.

Translated by a *past-perfect indic.* (conversion of aor. indic., § 369):

εἶπεν ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιμι, *He said that I had written in vain.*

εἶπᾶς ὅτι ματὴν γράψειᾶς, *You said that you had written in vain.*

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράψειεν, *I said that he had written in vain.*

εἶπον ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιμεν, *They said that we had written in vain.*

εἶπατε ὅτι ματὴν γράψαιτε, *You said that you had written in vain.*

εἶπομεν ὅτι ματὴν γράψειᾶν, *We said that they had written in vain.*

399. — by *was to, to* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj.,

§ 395):

ἠποροῦν ὁ τι πρὸς τὸν ἐμπορὸν γράψαιμι, *I was at a loss what to write to the merchant.*

ἠροῦτο εἰ πρὸς τὸν ἐμπορὸν γράψειν, *They asked if he was to write to the merchant.*

etc.

etc.

\* Compare § 377: and on the difference between the aorist and the imperfect in this and similar cases, see the *Syntax*. The introduction of *ἀπορώ*, etc., as they are in the present, has no effect on either mood or tense.

† Or, very rarely, *if he had written*; but the aor. indic. is almost invariably used in such a case: see § 372.

400. — by *might* (object), (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 390) :  
 γραφίδα μοι έδωκεν, ίνα προς τον *He gave me a style, that I might*  
 γεροντα γραψαιμι, *write to the old man.*  
 etc. etc.

401. — by *had* — *en* (conversion of pres.-indef. subj., § 392) :  
 'υπεσχετο ότι, επειδη ταυτα γραψ- *He promised that, when I had*  
 αιμι, άπιοιην, *written this, I should go away.*  
 'υπεσχετο ότι, επειδη ταυτα γραψ- *He promised that, when you had*  
 εις, αποις, *written this, you should go*  
 away.  
 etc. etc.

402. — by a past indic., to express repetition in a secondary clause :  
 ειποτε περι εμαυτου γραψαιμι, *If ever I wrote (had written)*  
 εθαυμαζεν, *about myself, he was surprised.*  
 etc. etc.

403. — by *were to, ... would* (hypothesis) :  
 ει προς τον αδελφον μου γραψαι- *If I were to write (or, If I wrote)*  
 μι, αυτικ' αν παρᾶγενοιτο, *to my brother, he would come*  
 at once.  
 ει προς τον αδελφον σου γραψεις, *If you were to write to your bro-*  
 αυτικ' αν παραγενοιτο, *ther, he would come at once.*  
 etc. etc.

404. — by *may* (expressing a wish) :  
 τᾷᾗ σοι τα καλα γραψαιμι ! *May I soon write you good news !*  
 μηποτε τα κακᾷ γραψεις ! *May you never write bad news !*  
 etc. etc.

#### 405. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

##### *Imperfect Tense, γράφ-.*

Of a present, or continuous, or repeated action :

γράφε,	<i>Write ! or, go on writing !</i>
γράφετω,	<i>Let him write, etc.</i>
γράφετε,	<i>Write ! etc.</i>
γράφοντων,	<i>Let them write, etc.</i>

406. ——— with *μη* :

*μη γράφε,*                      *Don't be writing.*  
*μη γράφετω,*                *Don't let him go on writing.*

407.                      *Aorist Tense, γραψα-*

Of a single act :

*γραφον ταυτᾶ,*                *Write this !*  
*γραφῶτω ταυτα,*            *Let him write this.*  
*γραφῶτε ταυτα,*            *Write this !*  
*γραφαντων ταυτα,*        *Let them write this.*

For prohibitions in the Aorist, see § 397.\*

408.                      *INFINITIVE MOOD.*

*Imperfect Tense, γράφ-*

Translated by *to* ——— :

*αισχύνομαι πάλιν γράφειν,*    *I am ashamed to write again.*

409. With the article, translated by *to* ———, or ———ing :

*Nom. το καλως γραφειν ωφελῖμον*    *To write well (or, writing well)*  
*εστίν,*    *is useful.*

*Acc. οι πολλοι θαυμαζουσὶ το κα-*    *Most men admire writing well.*  
*λως γραφειν,*

*Gen. εκ του καλως γραφειν πολλ'*    *He derives much advantage from*  
*ωφελειται,*                                      *writing well.*

*Dat. τῷ καλως γραφειν παντων*    *He excels all men in writing*  
*ὑπερεχει,*                                      *well.*

410. ——— by an English indic. :

*οιμαι καλως γραφειν,*    *I think (that) I write well (i. e. am a good*  
*writer).*

*οιει καλως γραφειν,*    *You think you write well.*

*φημιν καλως γραφειν,*    *I thought I wrote well.*

*φειτο καλως γραφειν,*    *He thought he wrote well.*

411. ——— or with a pronoun in the accusative :

*ὁμολογουσὶν ἐμε καλως γραφειν,*    *They own that I write well.*

*ὠμολογουν σε καλως γραφειν,*    *I owned that you wrote well.*

\* The perfect imperative is seldom wanted in the active voice, § 301. In the passive it is regularly used when, not the performance, but the completion of an act is contemplated: as, *ταυτᾶ γεγραφθω*, *let this be written, let me find this written* (e. g. when I return).



412. — by *from* — *ing* (after words of hindering, etc.):  
 οὐδεν με κωλύσει γράφειν, *Nothing shall hinder me from writing.*

413. *Future Tense, γράψ-.*

Translated by *will* (*would*):

ὑπισχνουμαι η μην γράψειν, *I promise that I will really write.*  
 ηλπιζον αυτον πολλὰκις γράψειν, *I hoped that he would often write.*

414. *Perfect Tense, γεγραψ-.*

Translated by *has* (*had*) — *en*:

φησι παντὰ γεγράφεναι, *He says that he has written* (i. e. *has finished writing*) *all.*  
 εφη παντα γεγραφεναι, *He said that he had written all.*

415. *Aorist Tense, γράψα-.*

Of a single act (in contrast with § 409):

αισχρον εστι ταυτα γράψαι, or } *It is disgraceful to write this.*  
 το ταυτα γράψαι αισχρον εστιν, }

416. Of an act anterior to the time of the governing verb (in contrast with § 410):

φησιν εμε ταυτα γράψαι, *He says that I wrote this.*  
 εφη εμε ταυτα γράψαι, *He said that I had written this.*

417. PARTICIPLES.

*Imperfect Tense, γράφοντ-.*

With the article, translated by *the* — *er*:

Nom. ὁ γράφων (ἡ γράφουσα), *The writer* (i. e. *The man who is writing, or who habitually writes*).

Gen. του γράφοντος, *Of the writer.*  
 etc. etc.

418. Translated by — *ing*:  
 ταυτα γράφων εσιγα, *He was silent while writing this.*

419. — by an English indic. (after verbs of *knowing, seeing, etc.*):

οιδα ματην γράφων, *I know that I am writing in vain.*  
 ουκ ηδεσαν ματην γραφοντες, *They did not know that they were writing in vain.*

— or with a pronoun in the accus.:

ορω σε ματην γραφοντα, *I see that you are writing in vain.*

420. *Future Tense, γραψοντ-.*

Translated by *to* —, *intending to* — :

πᾶρῃλθον τουτο το ψηφισμᾶ γραψ- *I came forward to write (i. e.*  
ω», *propose) this decree.*

421. *Perfect Tense, γεγράφοτ-.*

παντα γεγράφως ἤδεως ἀπειμῖ, *Now that I have written all, I*  
*will gladly go away.*

422. *Aorist Tense, γραψαντ-.*

With the article :

*Nom.* ὁ γραψᾶς, *The writer (i. e. the man who wrote).*

*Gen.* του γραψαντος; *Of the writer.*

etc.

etc.

423. Translated by *having* — *en*, or after — *ing* :

προς τον αδελφον γραψας ἀπηλ- *After writing to his brother, he*  
θεν, *went away; or, He wrote to*  
*his brother, and then went*  
*away.*

424. — by an indic. (after verbs of *knowing*, etc.) :

ουκ οἶδα ταυτᾶ γραψας, *I do not know that I wrote that.*

ειδον σε πολλα ματην γραψαντᾶ, *I saw that you had written much*  
*in vain.*

425. *VERBAL ADJECTIVE, γραπτεο-.*

γραπτεον εστί μοι ταυτα τα ψη- *I must write (propose) these de-*  
φισματᾶ, *crees.*

γραπτεον εστι σοι ταυτα τα ψη- *You must write these decrees.*  
φισματᾶ,

γραπτεον εστιν ἡμιν ταυτα τα ψη- *We must write these decrees.*  
φισματα,

etc.

etc.

# CONJUGATION, IN THE FIRST PERSON, OF A REFLEC- TIVE, OF A DEPONENT, AND OF A PASSIVE VERB, WITH THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

426. *τεπ-* (m.), *turn oneself, take to flight.*

*δεχ-* (m.), *receive.*

*λυ-* (p.), *be loosened, be released.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present-Imperfect.*

τρεπομαι,	<i>I am turning myself.</i>
δεχομαι,	<i>I am receiving.</i>
λυομαι,	<i>I am being released.</i>

427. *Past-Imperfect.*

ετρεπομην,	<i>I was turning myself.</i>
εδεχομην,	<i>I was receiving.</i>
ελυομην,	<i>I was being released.</i>

428. *Future.*

τρεψομαι,	<i>I shall turn myself.</i>
δεξομαι,	<i>I shall receive.</i>
λυσομαι,	<i>I shall be (once and again) released.* (Fut.-Imperf.)</i>
λυθησομαι,	<i>I shall be released. (Fut.-Indef.)</i>

429. *Present-Perfect.*

τετραμμαι,	<i>I have turned myself (am in full flight).</i>
δεδεγμαι,	<i>I have received (am in possession of).</i>
λελυμαι,	<i>I have been released (am free).</i>

430. *Past-Perfect.*

ετετριμμην,	<i>I had turned myself (was in full flight).</i>
εδεδεγμην,	<i>I had received (was in possession of).</i>
ελελυμην,	<i>I had been released (was free).</i>

431. *Future-Perfect.*

τετραψομαι,	<i>I shall have turned myself (shall be in full flight).</i>
δεδεξομαι,	<i>I shall have received (shall be in possession of).</i>
λελυσομαι,	<i>I shall have been released (shall be free).</i>

432. *Aorist.*

ετραπομην,	<i>I turned myself (took to flight).†</i>
εδεξαμην,	<i>I received.</i>
ελυθην,	<i>I was released.</i>

\* On the distinction between these two forms of the future passive, see § 281. It has not been thought necessary to give the fut.-imperf. and fut.-perf. in the other moods.

† This verb also possesses a 1st aor. mid., *ερεψαμην*, etc., which is used to mean, *I caused to turn from me, I put to flight*.

433.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.\*

*Present-Imperfect.*

φοβείται μη τρεπωμαι, *He is afraid that I am turning myself.*  
 φοβείται μη τί δεχωμαι, *He is afraid that I am receiving something.*  
 φοβείται μη λυωμαι, *He is afraid that I am being released.*

434.

*Past-Imperfect.*

ειπον ὅτι τρεπομην, *They said that I was turning myself.*  
 ειπον ὡς ουδεν δεχομην, *They said that I was receiving nothing.*  
 ειπον ὅτι λυομην, *They said that I was being released.*

435.

*Future.*

προειπον ὅτι τρεψομην, *I gave out that I should turn myself.*  
 προειπον ὡς ουδεν δεξομην, *I gave out that I should receive nothing.*  
 προειπον ὅτι λύθσομην, *I gave out that I should be released.*

436.

*Present-Perfect.*

εἶν τετραμμενος ὡ διωκουσίν, *If† I have turned myself (am in full flight), they pursue.*  
 εἶν τι δεδεγμενος ὡ θαυμαζουσίν, *If I have received (am in possession of) anything, they wonder.*  
 εἶν λελύμενος ὡ λυπουνται, *If I have been released (am free), they are grieved.*

437.

*Past-Perfect.*

ειπον ὅτι τετραμμενος ειην, *They said that I had turned myself (was in full flight).*  
 ειπον ὡς ουδεν δεδεγμενος ειην, *They said that I had received (was in possession of) nothing.*  
 ειπον ὅτι λελυμενος ειην, *They said that I had been released (was free).*

438.

*Aorist (Pres-Indef.).*

ουκ εχω ὅποι τράπωμαι, *I know not whither to turn myself.*  
 ουδεν εστίν ὅ τι δεξωμαι, *There is nothing for me to receive.*  
 ἄπορω ὅπως λύθω, *I am at a loss how I am to be released.*

\* For the various modes of translating the subjunctive, see §§ 373—404.

† i.e. *If ever, whenever.*

439.

*Aorist (Past-Indef.).*

οὐκ εἶχον ὅποι τράποιμην,	<i>I knew not whither to turn myself.</i>
οὐδεν ἦν ὅ τι δεξαιμην,	<i>There was nothing for me to receive.</i>
ἤπορουν ὅπως λύθειην,	<i>I was at a loss how I was to be released.</i>

440.

*IMPERATIVE MOOD.**Imperfect.*

τρέπου,	<i>Turn yourself!</i>
δέχου,	<i>Receive!</i>
λύου,	<i>Be released!</i>

441.

*Perfect.*

λελύσο,*	<i>Be free!</i>
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442.

*Aorist.*

τράπου,	<i>Turn yourself!†</i>
δέξαι,	<i>Receive!</i>
λύθητι,	<i>Be released!</i>

443.

*INFINITIVE MOOD.**Imperfect.*

τρέπεσθαι,	<i>To turn oneself.</i>
δέχεσθαι,	<i>To receive.</i>
λυεσθαι,	<i>To be released.</i>

444.

*Future.*

ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς τρέψεσθαι,	<i>There is hope that they will turn themselves.</i>
ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς δεξέσθαι τι,	<i>There is hope that they will receive something.</i>
ἐλπίς ἐστὶν αὐτοὺς λύθησεσθαι,	<i>There is hope that they will be released.</i>

445.

*Perfect.*

τετραφθαι,	<i>To have turned oneself (be in full flight).</i>
δεδεχθαι,	<i>To have received (be in possession).</i>
λελυσθαι,	<i>To have been released (be free).</i>

\* Middle verbs, like active verbs, can seldom have a perfect imperative. . . . . occurs in a peculiar signification.

446.	<i>Aorist.</i>
τράπεσθαι,	<i>To turn oneself.*</i>
δεξασθαι,	<i>To receive.</i>
λύθηναι,	<i>To be released.</i>

447.	<i>PARTICIPLES.</i>
	<i>Imperfect.</i>
τρεπομενο-,	<i>Turning oneself.</i>
δεχομενο-,	<i>Receiving.</i>
λυομενο-,	<i>Being released.</i>

448.	<i>Future.</i>
τρεψομενο-,	<i>About to turn oneself.</i>
δεξομενο-,	<i>About to receive.</i>
λυθισομενο-,	<i>About to be released.</i>

449.	<i>Perfect.</i>
τετραμμενο-,	<i>Having turned oneself.</i>
δαδεγμενο-,	<i>Having received.</i>
λελυμμενο-,	<i>Having been released.</i>

450.	<i>Aorist.</i>
τράπομενο-,	<i>Having turned myself.</i>
δεξάμενο-,	<i>Having received.</i>
λύθεντ-,	<i>Having been released.†</i>

451.	<i>VERBAL ADJECTIVE.</i>
λύτεος ἐστὶ μοι ὁ δεσμωτής,	<i>I must release the prisoner.‡</i>
λυτεοὶ εἰσὶν ἡμῖν οἱ δεσμῶται,	<i>We must release the prisoners.</i>
λυτεᾶ ἐστὶ σοὶ ἡ γυνή,	<i>You must release the woman.</i>
λυτεαὶ εἰσιν ὑμῖν αἱ γυναῖκες,	<i>You must release the women.</i>
etc.	etc.

\* For the distinction between the aorist and imperfect of the imperative and infinitive, see the corresponding parts of γραφ-.

† For the distinction between the perf. and aor. participles, compare the following sentences: λελύμενος παντὰ τολμᾷ ποιεῖν, *Now that he is free, he dares to do everything*; λύθεις ἀπῆλθεν οἰκᾶδε, *On being released, he went away home*.

‡ Literally, *The prisoner is to be released by me*. For the active construction of verbals in τρεο-, see § 425.

# SOME IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS CONJUGATED.

452.

εσ-, be.

## INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres.-Imperf.</i>	<i>Past-Imperf.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>S.</i> εἰμι, <i>I am.</i>	<i>S.</i> ἦν or ἦ (also ἦμην) } <i>I was.</i>	<i>S.</i> εσομαι, <i>I shall be.</i>
εἶ	ἦσθᾶ	εσῆ (-ει)
ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἐσται
<i>D.2.</i> ἐστων	<i>D.2.</i> ἦστων or ἦτων	<i>D.</i> εσομεθον
ἐστων	ἦστην or ἦτην	εσεσθον
		εσεσθον
<i>P.</i> ἐσμεν	<i>P.</i> ἦμεν	<i>P.</i> εσομεθᾶ
ἐστε	ἦτε or ἦτε	εσεσθε
εἰσὶ(ν)	ἦσαν	εσονται

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

*Pres. S.* ω, ῆς, ῆ. *D.* ἦτον, ἦτον. *P.* ὦμεν, ἦτε, ὠσὶ(ν).  
*Past. S.* εἴην, εἴης, εἴη. *D.* εἴητον, εἴητην. *P.* εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν  
 or εἴεν. Also, but less commonly, εἶτον, εἶμεν, etc.  
*IMPER. S.* ἴσθι, ἐστω. *D.* ἐστων, ἐστων. *P.* ἐστε, ἐστωσᾶν or ον-  
 των, less commonly ἐστων.  
*INFIN.* εἶναι. *PART.* οντ- (*N.* S. ὦν, οὐσᾶ, ον).

453.

ε- (*I. F.* εἰ-), go.

## INDICATIVE.

*Pres.-Imp. S.* εἰμι, εἶ, εἰσὶ(ν).\* *D.* ἴτον, ἴτον. *P.* ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἰσὶ(ν).  
 This tense is generally used as a future in the  
 indicative.  
*Past-Imp. S.* ἦεν or ἦᾶ, ἦεις or ἦισθᾶ, ἦει(ν). *D.* ἦειτον or ἦτον, ἦειτην  
 or ἦτην. *P.* ἦειμεν or ἦμεν, ἦειτε or ἦτε, ἦεσαν.  
 The shorter forms are more common.  
*SUBJ. Pres.* ὦ, ῆς, etc. *Past.* ἰομὶ or ἰοιην, ἰοῖς, ἰοί, etc.  
*IMPER. S.* ἴθι, ἴτω. *D.* ἴτων, ἴτων. *P.* ἴτε, ἰστων or ἴτωσᾶν.  
*INFIN.* ἰέναι. *PART.* ἰοντ- (*N. S.* ὦν, ἰουσᾶ, ἰον).

\* Thus accented — εἰμι, εἶ, εἰσιν; and so distinguished from the identical forms of εσ-, be, which are enclitic (εἰμί, εἰσίν), except the 2 p. εἶ, thou art.

454. *ι-* (I. F. *ῑε-*), *let go, send.*

This verb is conjugated like *θε-* (*τιθε-*), *place*, save that the *ι* of the reduplication in the imperf. tenses is generally long in Attic; *ῑημι*, *ῑεναι*, *ῑεντ-*, etc.; and that the 3 plur. indic. pres. is *ῑᾶσιν*(ν), not *ῑᾶσιν*(ν). In the 2 aor. act. and mid. and the 1 aor. pass. the augment, which, however, is often neglected, is made in *ει-*, not *η* (§ 251); *ᾤν-εμεν*, *we sent up*; *ᾤφειθην* (or without augment *ᾤφειθην*), *I was let go*. The simple verb is comparatively rare, and many parts occur only in compounds.

455. *ῑιδ-*, *see, know.*

This root, in the sense of *see*, only appears in the 2 aor. tense, which is regularly formed: on the syllabic augment *ειδον* (i. e. *εῖδον*), see § 251.

With the signification *know*, the perfect and future tenses are formed: they are as follows:—

## INDICATIVE.

<i>Present-Perfect.</i>	<i>Past-Perfect.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
<i>S.</i> οἶδᾶ, <i>I know.</i>	ἦδη or ἦδειν, <i>I knew.</i>	εἰσομαι
οἶσθᾶ	ἦδησθᾶ or ἦδειςθᾶ	etc.
οἶδε(ν)	ἦδη or ἦδει(ν)	
<i>D.2.</i> ἴστων	ἦδειτον also ἦστων	
ἴστων	ἦδειτην ἦστην	
<i>P.</i> ἴσμεν	ἦδαιμεν† ἦσμεν	
ἴστε	ἦδαιτε ἦστε	
ἴσᾶσιν(ν)*	ἦδασάν ἦσαν	

SUBJ. Pres. *ειδω*, *ειδῆς*, etc. Past. *ειδειην*, *ειδειης*, etc.

IMPER. *ισθί*, *ιστω*, etc. INFIN. *ειδεναι*. PART. *ειδον-* (N. S. *ειδως*, *ειδυῖα*, *ειδος*).

456. *ῑικ-*, *be like.*

INDIC. Pres.-Perf. *εοικᾶ*, *I am like*, etc. 3 pl. *εοικᾶσιν*(ν) or *εἰξᾶσιν*. Past-Perf. *εοικειν*.

INFIN. *εοικεναι*. PART. *εοικον-* or *εικοτ-*.

457. *φα-*, *say,*

is conjugated like *στα-*, *stand*, except that it is without reduplication in the imperf. tenses, and that the 2 sing. pres. has an anomalous *ι* subsc.

\* The regularly formed *οἶδᾶς*, *οἶδᾶμεν*, *οἶδᾶτε*, *οἶδᾶσιν*(ν) are rare in classical Greek.

† Also *ἦδαιμεν*, *ἦδαιτε*, § 298: and in 2 p. sing. *ἦδης* or *ἦδεις*.



*Pres.-Imperf.* φημί, φῆς, φησὶ(ν), φάμεν, etc.

*Past-Imperf.* ἐφην, ἐφησθᾶ (rarely ἐφης), ἐφη, etc.: this tense is also used as an aorist.

The future φήσω and 1 aor. ἐφήσᾶ are only found with the signification *assert*.

458. From a C. F. α-, *say*, supposed by some to be φα- with the consonant thrown off, are formed ημί, *say I*; ην, *said I*; and η, *said he*. These forms are used parenthetically, like the Latin *inquam*, and only occur in a few phrases.

459. From the root χρα- is formed an impersonal verb signifying *necessity*:—

INDIC. *Pres.* χρῆ, *oportet*. *Past.* ἐχρην or χρην. *Fut.* χρῆσει.

SUBJ. *Pres.* χρῆ. *Past.* χραιη.

INFIN. χρῆναι. PART. (το) χρεων.

460. Sometimes two or more verbs, which are conjugated in part only, are used to supply each other's deficiencies. Thus are conjugated

αἶρε- and ἐλ- (Feλ-), *take*. *Pres.* αἶρω; *fut.* αἰρήσω; *perf.* ἤρκα; 2 aor. εἶλον; 1 aor. pass. ἤρεθην.

εἶδ- and φᾶγ-, *eat*. *Pres.* εἶσθω (earlier εἶω and εἶθω); *fut.* ἐδομαι; *perf.* ἐδηδοκά; 2 aor. ἐφάγον; 1 aor. pass. ᾤεσθην.

ερχ- (m.), ι-, and ἐλῦθ-, *come*. *Pres.* ερχομαι; *past-imperf.* ἦ; *fut.* ἐλευσμαι, oftener εἰμί; *perf.* ἐληλύθᾶ; 2 aor. ἤλθον. In the other moods the forms of ι- are used in the imperf. instead of those of ερχ-.

ζα- and βιο-, *live*. *Pres.* ζῶ; *fut.* ζήσω and βιώσομαι; *perf.* βεβιωκά; 2 aor. ἐβίω.

θρεχ- and δρᾶμ- (or δρεμ-), *run*. *Pres.* τρέχω; *fut.* δρᾶμouμαι (rarely θρεξομαι); *perf.* δεδρᾶμηκά; 2 aor. ἐδρᾶμον (1 aor. ἐθρεξᾶ rare).

ὁρα-, σπ-, and ἰδ- (Fῖδ-), *see*. *Pres.* ὁράω; *fut.* ὀψομαι; *perf.* ὤρακά; 2 aor. εἶδον; *pass. perf.* ὤραμαι and ὤμμαι; 1 aor. ὠφθην.

φα-, ερ- (ῥε-), and ειπ- (Fεπ-), *say*. *Pres.* φημί; *fut.* ἐρῶ; *perf.* εἶρηκά; 2 aor. ειπον; 1 aor. pass. ἐρῆθην. Some forms of the 1 aor. act. ειπᾶ also frequently occur.

φέρ-, οι-, and ενεκ- (εγκ-), *carry*. *Pres.* φερω; *fut.* οἰσω; *perf.* ἐσηροχᾶ; 2 aor. ηνεγκον; 1 aor. ηνεγκᾶ. For the variation of usage between the two aorists, consult the Dictionary.

461. In like manner the passive of *κτεν*, *kill*, does not occur in Attic prose, the tenses of *θῶν*- or *ἀποθῶν*- being used instead—*ἀποθησκουσιν*, *they are being put to death*; *τεθνηκεν*, *he is killed*; *ἀπεθῶνον*, *they were killed*. So the fut. and 2 aor. mid. of *ἀποδο*-, *ἀποδοσμαι* and *ἀπεδομην*, are found in connection with *πρα*-, *sell* (pres. *παρασχω*; perf. *πεπῶκα*): and a 1 aor. *ἐπριάμην* in connection with *ωρε*- (m.), *buy*.

### PRINCIPAL TENSES OF VERBS.

462. In the following Tables of the Principal Tenses of Verbs, the tenses are arranged in the following order,—present-imperfect, future, present-perfect, aorist.\* The tenses of the passive are divided from those of the active by a colon (:). The letter M signifies that the middle voice is in use. From the pres.-imperf. act. may be deduced the past-imperf. act., and the pres. and past-imperf. mid. and pass.: from the fut. act. the fut. mid. (and fut.-imperf. pass.); from the pres.-perfect the past-perfect; from the aor. act. the aor. mid. (generally); and from the aor. pass. the fut.-indef. pass. When a middle form is cited among the tenses of the active, or a passive form among the tenses of the middle, etc., it is to be understood as ranging with them in meaning. The verbs are divided into the classes distinguished in §§ 262—270.

A verbal root is often strengthened in two ways, i.e. has two increased forms, some tenses being derived from one, some from the other: as, C.F. *λάβ*- (*ελάβον*), I.F. *λαμβᾶν*- (*λαμβάνω*) and *ληβ*- (*ληψομαι*). In this case the word is classified according to the form appearing in the present, and the other form is generally given after the pure C.F.: thus, *λάβ*- (*ληβ*-); but when the secondary increased form is made by an affixed *ε*, as, C.F. *μάθ*- (*εμάθον*), I.F. *μανθᾶν*- (*μανθάνω*), and *μάθε*- (*μεμάθηκα*), the C.F. is written *μάθ-ε*.

\* When the 1st and 2nd aorists (or perfects) are both in use, they are both given, without a comma interposed. They are not distinguished by (1) or (2) prefixed, as the learner should recognise them by the formation. They are to be regarded as identical in meaning unless the contrary is stated: but that form is generally placed first which occurs most frequently.

A small stroke prefixed to a form (*-διδρασκω*, etc.) signifies that that form is only, or at least principally, found in compounds.\*

I. The crude form is not increased: § 262.

463.	K, Γ, X.
<i>πλεκ-, plait</i>	<i>πλεκω, πλεξω, πεπλεχα, επλεξα: πεπλεγμαι, επλάκην and επλεχθην. M.</i>
<i>ήκ-, come</i>	<i>ήκω (I am come), ήξω.</i>
<i>διωκ-, pursue</i>	<i>διωκω, διωξω and -ξομαι, ειδιωξα: ειδιωχθην. M.</i>
<i>ελκ- and ελκυ-, draw</i>	<i>ελκω, ελξω and ελκῦσω, ειλκῦκα, ειλκῦσα: ειλκυσμαι, ειλκυσθην. M.</i>
<i>δερκ- (m.), see</i>	<i>δερκομαι, δερξομαι, δεδορκα (= pres.), εδράκον εδερχθην and εδράκην.</i>
<i>ἄγ-, lead</i>	<i>ἄγω, αξω, ηχα, ηγάγον and ηξα (very rare): ηγμαι, ηχθην. M.</i>
<i>λεγ-, lay, collect</i>	<i>λεγω, λεξω, -ειλοχα, ελεξα: λελεγμαι and -ειλεγμαι, ελεχθην and ελεγην. M.</i>
<i>—, tell</i>	<i>λεγω, λεξω, ελεξα: λελεγμαι, ελεχθην. M. with a perf. δι-ειλεγμαι.</i>
<i>φλεγ-, scorch</i>	<i>φλεγω, φλεξω, εφλεξα: πεφλεγμαι, εφλεχθην and εφλεγην.</i>
<i>ορεγ-, stretch</i>	<i>ορεγω and ορεγνῦμι, ορεξω, ωρεξα: ορωρεγμαι, ωρεχθην. M.</i>
<i>φθεγγ- (m.), speak</i>	<i>φθεγγομαι, φθεγξομαι, εφθεγμαι, εφθεγξάμην.</i>
<i>οιγ-, open, and αν-οιγ-</i>	<i>οιγω and οιγνῦμι, οιξω, ωξα: also in the compound αν-εφχα and αν-εφχα (intr.), αν-εφξα: αν-εφγμαι, αν-εφχθην.</i>
<i>στεργ-, love</i>	<i>στεργω, στερξω, εστοργα, εστερξα.</i>
<i>ειργ- &amp; ειργ- (Fery-), shut (out or in)†</i>	<i>ειργω and ειργνῦμι, ειρξω (ει-), ειρξα (ει-): ειργμαι (ει-), ειρχθην (ει-).</i>
<i>μάχ-ε-† (m.), fight</i>	<i>μάχομαι, μάχουμαι and μάχεσσομαι (Ion.), μεμάχημαι, εμάχεσασθην.</i>
<i>δεχ- (m.), receive</i>	<i>δεχομαι, δεξομαι, δεδεγμαι, δεδεξάμην: δεδεχθην.</i>

\* It is not, however, attempted to distinguish *all* those forms which are only so found — a task proper to Dictionaries and special treatises, such as those of Buttmann and Veitch, works from which, and from Ahrens' *Greek Accidence*, great assistance has been derived in drawing up these lists.

† The aspirated forms signify *shut in*, the unaspirated *shut out*: but the distinction is not observed in Homer.

We read 'μαχ- and μαχε-.'

ἔχ- (σεχ-ε-), <i>hold, have</i>	έχω and ισχω (§ 485), έξω and σχησω, εσχηκα, εσχον: εσχημαι, εσχεθην. M.
τρέχ-, <i>run</i>	τρέχω, θρεξομαι, εθρεξα. Fut. and aor. rare; see § 460.
οιχ-ε- (m.), <i>be gone</i>	οιχομαι, οιχησομαι, οιχωκα.
αρχ-, <i>be first,* rule</i>	αρχω, αρξω, ηρξα: ηρχθην.
— (m.), <i>begin</i>	αρχομαι, αρξομαι, ηργμαι, ηρξάμην.

464.

T, Δ, Θ.

πετ- and πετα- (m.), <i>fly</i>	πετομαι (Att.), and πετάμαι, πετησομαι and πτησομαι, πεποτημαι (§ 269), επιτομην επιτάμην and (poet.) επιτην. Late authors have an anomalous present ιπιτάμαι.
ἀνύ-τ-, <i>accomplish</i>	ἀνύτω and ἀννω, ἀνύσω, ηνύκα, ηνύσα: ηνυσμαι, ηνυσθην. M.
αἰδ- (αιιδ-), <i>sing.</i>	αἰδω, αἰσομαι and αἶσω, ησα: ησμαι, ησθην. Also αειδω, αεισομαι, etc. in the poets.
εδ-, <i>eat</i>	εδω (post.); see εδ-, § 460.
ἡδ- (m.), <i>be pleased</i>	ἡδομαι, ἡσθησομαι, ἡσθην. See αδ-, § 477.
κλει-δ- and κλη-δ-, <i>shut</i>	κλειω, κλεισω, κεκλεικα, εκλεισα: κεκλεισμαι and κεκλειμαι, εκλεισθην. Also in older Attic κληω, κλησω, etc.
ψευδ-, <i>deceive</i>	ψευδω, ψευσω, εψευσα: εψευσμαι, εψευσθην. M.
σπενδ-, <i>pour</i>	σπενδω, σπεισω, εσπεισα: εσπεισμαι. M.
περθ-, <i>destroy</i>	περθω, περσω, επερσα and επράθον (Epic). The common form is πορθε-, § 269.
αχθ- (m.), <i>be vexed</i>	αχθομαι, αχθεσομαι, ηχθεσθην.

465.

II, B, Φ.

ἐπ- (σεπ-), <i>be busy about</i>	-έπω, -έψω, -εσπον. More frequently in the middle
— (m.), <i>follow</i>	έπομαι, έψομαι, έσπομην.†
βλεπ-, <i>see</i>	βλεπω, βλεψω and -ψομαι, βεβλεφα, εβλειψα.

\* Also *be the first to* —, and so *begin*, with reference to others following.

† The aspirate on this 2 aor. is anomalous, as ε is of course augment, and σ represents the ' of the root ἐπ-: we should therefore have expected εσπομην = ε-σεπ-ομην: (compare ε-σπον in the active, and εσχον, επιτομην, 2 aorists of σεχ- and πετ-). Accordingly in the unaugmented forms ε disappears, at least in the ordinary language, σπωμαι, σπείσθαι, etc.

δρεπ-, <i>pluck</i>	δρεπω and (late) δρεπτω, δρεψω, εδρεψα. M.
τρεπ-, <i>turn</i>	τρεπω, τρεψω, τετροφα and τετράφα, ετρεψα and ετράπον (poet.): τετραμμαι, ετρέφθην and ετράπην. M.
πεμπ-, <i>send</i>	πεμπω, πεμψω, πεπομφα, επεμψα: πεπεμμαι (-μψαι), επεμφθην. M.
τερπ-, <i>gladden</i>	τερπω, τερψω, ετερψα: ετερφθην and εταρπην (Ep.). M.
σεβ- (m.), <i>revere</i>	σεβομαι (rarely σεβω), εσεφθην (very rare).
γράφ-, <i>write</i>	γράφω, γραψω, γεγράφα, εγραψα; γεγραμμαι, εγράφην. M.
θρεφ-, <i>nourish</i>	τρεφω, θρεψω, τετροφα (trans. and intr.), εθρεψα: τεθραμμαι, ετράφην and εθρεφθην. M.
στρεφ-, <i>twist</i>	στρεφω, στρεψω, εστροφα, εστρεψα: εστραμμαι, εστράφην and εστρεφθην. M.
μεμφ- (m.), <i>blame</i>	μεμφομαι, μεμψομαι, εμεμψάμην and εμεμφθην.

466.

P, Λ, N, M.

δερ-, <i>flay</i>	δερω, δερῶ,* εδειρα: δεδαρμαι, εδάρην.
φερ-, <i>bear, carry</i>	φέρω; see § 460.
εθελ-ε- and θελ-ε-, <i>will, choose</i>	εθελω, εθελησω, ηθεληκα, ηθελησα. Also θελω, etc.
μελ-ε-, <i>be a care</i>	μελω, μελησω, μεμηλα, εμελησα.†
επι-μελ-ε- (m.), <i>care for</i>	επιμελομαι and -λεομαι, -μελησομαι, -μεμελημαι, -μεληθην. The poets also use the simple μελομαι, etc.
μελλ-ε-, <i>be going (to)</i>	μελλω, μελλησω, εμελλησα (and ημ-).
βουλ-ε-, <i>wish</i>	βουλομαι, βουλησομαι, βεβουλημαι, εβουληθην (ηβ-).
μεν-ε-, <i>remain</i>	μενω, μενῶ, μεμενηκα, εμεινα.
νεμ-ε-, <i>allot</i>	νεμω, νεμῶ, νενεμηκα, ενειμα: νενεμημαι, ενεμηθην. M.

467.

A.

τλα-, <i>suffer, dare</i>	—, τλησομαι, τετληκα, ετλην.
δρα-, <i>do</i>	δραω, δράσω, δεδράκνυ, εδράσα: δεδράμμαι, εδρασθην.

\* In these contract futures the circumflex accent over the ω is printed, to indicate the inflection.

† The tenses of the active are chiefly used impersonally, μελει, μελησει, etc.

<i>δρα-, see</i>	<i>δραω, ἑωράκα</i> : see § 460.
<i>χρα-, give (an oracle)</i>	<i>χραω, χρησω, κεχρηκα, εχρησα</i> : <i>κεχρησμαι, εχρησθην</i> . <i>M.</i> ( <i>consult an oracle</i> ). See <i>χρα-</i> , § 485.
<i>χρα- (m.), use (furnish oneself)</i>	<i>χραομαι (inf. χρησθαι, etc., § 273, n.), χρησομαι, κεχρημαι, εχρησάμην</i> .
<i>κτα- (m.), acquire</i>	<i>κταομαι, κτησομαι, κекτημαι and εκτημαι, εκτησάμην</i> : <i>εκτηθην</i> .
<i>δύνα- (m.), be able</i>	<i>δύνάμαι, δύνησομαι, δεδύνημαι, εδύνηθην (ηδ-) εδύνασθην and εδύνησάμην (Ep.)</i> .
<i>επιστα- (m.), know</i>	<i>επιστάμαι, επιστησομαι, ηπιστηθην</i> .
Other verbs in <i>a</i> ( <i>ea, ia, pa</i> ) are conjugated like	
<i>τίμα-, honour</i>	<i>τίμαω, τίμησω, τετίμηκα, ετίμησα</i> : <i>τετίμημαι, ετίμηθην</i> . <i>M.</i>
<i>πειρα-, try</i>	<i>πειραω, πειράσω, πεπειράκα, επειράσα</i> : <i>πεπειράμαι, επειράθην</i> . <i>M.</i> (= <i>act.</i> ) with 1 <i>aor. pass.</i> and <i>mid.</i>
<i>θεα- (m.), behold</i>	<i>θεαομαι, θεάσομαι, τεθεάμαι, εθεασάμην</i> .

## 468.

## E.

<i>δε-, bind</i>	<i>δεω, δησω, δεδεκα, εδησα</i> : <i>δεδεμαι, εδεθην</i> .
<i>δε-ε-, want, lack</i>	<i>δεω, δεησω, δεδεκα, εδεησα</i> . Also impersonally <i>δει, δεησει, etc.</i>
— (m.), want, ask	<i>δεομαι, δεησομαι, δεδεημαι, εδεηθην</i> .
<i>αινε-, praise</i>	<i>αινεω, αινεσω (-ησω poet.), ηνεκα, ηνεσα (-ησα poet.): ηνημαι, ηνεθην</i> . Chiefly used in the compound <i>επαινε-</i> ( <i>fut. επαινεσω and -σομαι</i> ).
<i>αιρε-, take</i>	<i>αιρεω, αιρησω, ήρηκα</i> : <i>ήρημαι, ήρεθην</i> . <i>M.</i> See § 460.

Other verbs in *e* are conjugated like

<i>αιτε-, ask</i>	<i>αιτεω, αιτησω, ητηκα, ητησα</i> : <i>ητημαι, ητηθην</i> . <i>M.</i>
<i>ήγε- (m.), lead</i>	<i>ήγεομαι, ήγησομαι, ήγημαι, ήγησάμην</i> . <i>M.</i>

## 469.

## I.

<i>κονι-, make dusty</i>	<i>κονίω, κονίσω, εκονίσα</i> : <i>κεκονίμαι</i> . <i>M.</i>
<i>τι-, honour</i>	<i>τίω, τίσω, ετίσα</i> : <i>τετίμαι</i> .*
<i>χρι-, rub, anoint</i>	<i>χρίω, χρίσω, εχρίσα</i> : <i>κεχρισμαι, εχρισθην</i> . <i>M.</i>

\* This word is confined to the poets: in prose *τίμα-* is used instead. See also *τι-*, § 478.

<i>παι-, strike</i>	<i>παιω, παισω and παισω, πεπαικα, επαισθην. In pass. πλᾶγ- is more used, § 474.</i>
<i>σει-, shake</i>	<i>σειω, σειςω, σεσεικα, σεσεια: σεσεισμαι, εσεισθην. M.</i>
<i>δφει- (δφι-), fear</i>	<i>—, δεισομαι (Ep.), δεδοικα and δεδια (I fear), εδεισα. Homer has also a pres. δειδω (in 1 p. only).</i>
<i>οι-ε- (m.), think</i>	<i>οιομαι and οιμαι (so φομην and φμην), οησομαι, φηθην.</i>
<i>κει- (m.), lie</i>	<i>κειμαι, κεισομαι.</i>

## 470.

## O.

<i>βιο-, live</i>	<i>βιωω, βιωσομαι, βεβιωκα, εβιωω and εβιωσα (rare).</i>
<i>ἄνᾱλο- (ανᾰ- fᾱλο-), use up</i>	<i>ἄνᾱλωω and ἄνᾱλίσκω, ἄνᾱλωσω, ἄνᾱλωκα (or ἀνᾱλ-), ἄνᾱλωσα (ἡλ-): ἄνᾱλωμαι (ἡλ-), ἄνᾱλωθην (ἡλ-).</i>
<i>ἄρο-, plough</i>	<i>αρωω, αροσω, ηροσα: αρηρομαι, ηροθην.</i>
	<i>Other verbs in o are conjugated like</i>
<i>δουλο-, enslave</i>	<i>δουλωω, δουλωσω, δεδουλωκα, εδουλωσα: δεδουλωμαι, εδουλωθην. M.</i>
<i>χειρο- (m.), subdue</i>	<i>χειροομαι, χειρωσομαι, εχειρωσᾶμην: κεχειρωμαι, εχειρωθην.</i>

## 471.

## Υ.

<i>δυ-, cause to enter</i>	<i>-δυ'ω, -δύσω, -εδύσα: -δεδύμαι, -εδύθην.</i>
<i>—, enter, and (tr.) put on</i>	<i>δύ'ομαι and δύνω (IV.), δύσομαι, δεδύκα, εδύν and (rarer) εδυσᾶμην.</i>
<i>θυ-, sacrifice</i>	<i>θύ'ω, θύσω, τεθύκα, εθύσα: τεθύμαι, ετύθην. M.</i>
<i>λυ-, loosen</i>	<i>λύ'ω, λύσω, λελύκα, ελύσα: λελύμαι, ελύθην. M.</i>
<i>κωλυ-, hinder</i>	<i>κωλύω, κωλύσω, κεκωλύκα, εκωλύσα: κεκωλύμαι, εκωλύθην. M.</i>
<i>ρύ- (m.), rescue</i>	<i>ρύ'ομαι, ρύσομαι, ερρύσᾶμην.</i>
<i>ερν- and ειρν-, draw</i>	<i>ερνω and ειρνω, ερῶσω, ερῶω and ειρῶσω, ειρῶσα: ειρῶμαι and ειρυσμαι, ειρυσθην. M.</i>
<i>φν-, (tr.) produce</i>	<i>φν'ω, φῦσω, εφῦσα.</i>
<i>—, (intr.) be born</i>	<i>φῦ'ομαι, φῦ'σομαι, πεφῦκα, εφῦν.</i>
<i>παν- (παφ-?), make to cease</i>	<i>πανωω, πανσω, πεπανκα, επανσα: πεπανμαι, επανθην and επανυσθην. M.</i>
<i>θραν-, break</i>	<i>θρανωω, θρανσω, εθρανσα: τεθρανυμαι and τεθρανυμαι, εθρανυσθην.</i>

κελευ-, *order*      κελευω, κελευσω, κεκελευκα, εκελευσα: κεκελευσμαι, εκελευσθην. M.

Other verbs in *ευ* are conjugated like

βουλευ-, *deliberate*      βουλευω, βουλευσω, βεβουλευκα, εβουλευσα: βεβουλευμαι, εβουλευθην. M.

ἄκου- (*akoḥ*-?), *hear*      ἄκουω, ἄκουσομαι, ἄκηκα, ηκουσα: ηκουσμαι, ηκουσθην.

## II. The root-vowel is strengthened: § 263.

472.

a. Verbs ending in a mute.

τᾶκ-, *melt* (tr.)

τηκω, τηξω, ετηξα.

— (intr.)

τηκομαι, τετηκα, ετάκη.

φῦγ-, *flee*

φευγω, φευξομαι and -ξομαι, πεφευγα, εφύγον.

τύχ-, *prepare*

τευχω, τευξω, τετευχα, ετευξα: τετυγμαι, ετυχθην. M.

πίθ-, *persuade*

πειθω, πεισω, πεπεικα and πεποιθα (intr.), επεισα and επίθον (poet.): πεπεισμαι, επεισθην. M.

σᾶπ-, *rot* (tr.)

σηπω, σηψω, εσηψα.

— (intr.)

σηπομαι, σεσηπα, εσᾶπην.

λείπ-, *leave*

λειπω, λειψω, λελοιπα, ελίπον and ελειψα (rare): λελειμμαι, ελειφθην. M.

τριβ-, *rub*

τριβω, τριψω, τετρίφα, ετριψα: τετριμμαι, ετρίβην and ετριφθην. M.

ἄλειφ-, *anoint*

ἄλειφω, ἄλειψω, ἄληλίφα, ηλειψα: ἄληλιμμαι, ηλειφθην. M.

473.

b. P, N.

ᾶρ- (*αρ*-), *raise*

αιρω (*αιρω*), ᾶρῶ (*αερῶ*), ηрка, ηρα: ηρμαι, ηρθην. M. with 1 and 2 aor.

κάθᾶρ-, *cleanse*

κάθαιρω, κάθᾶρῶ, εκάθηρα: κεκάθαρμαι, εκάθαρθην. M.

χᾶρ-, *rejoice*

χαίρω, χαίρησιν, κεχᾶρηκα and κεχᾶρημαι, εχᾶρην. ειρομαι (Ion.), ερησομαι, ηρομην.

ἄχερ-, *ask*

ἄγειρω, ἄγηγερκα, ηγειρα: ἄγηγερμαι, ηγερθην. M.

εγερ-, *rouse*

εγαιρω, εγερῶ, εγρηγορα (intr.), ηγειρα: εγηγερμαι, ηγερθην. M.

φθερ-, *spoil, destroy*

φθειρω, φθερῶ, εφθαρκα and εφθορα (tr. and intr.), εφθειρα: εφθαρμαι, εφθάρην. M.

κερ-, *shear*

κειρω, κερῶ, εκειρα (κερσω and εκερσα, poet.): κεκαρμαι, εκάρην.



περ-, <i>preterite</i>	πειρω, επειρα: πεπαρμαι, επάρην.
σπερ-, <i>sup</i>	σπειρω, σπερώ, εσπειρα: εσπαρμαι, εσπάρην.
οδύρ- (m.), <i>lament</i>	οδύρομαι, οδύρουμαι, οδύραμην.
φάν-, (tr.) <i>shew</i>	φαινω, φάνῶ, πεφαγκα, εφηνα: πεφασμαι, εφανθην.
—, (intr.) <i>appear</i>	φαινομαι, φάνουμαι, πεφηνα, εφάνην.
μιάν-, <i>stain</i>	μαινω, μιάνῶ, εμιάνα: μεμασμαι, εμιασθην.
κράν-, <i>accomplish</i>	κραιω, κράνῶ, ἐκράνα: εκρανθην. Like these three are conjugated many words in αν (ια, ρα).
τεν-, <i>stretch</i>	τεινω, τενῶ, τετάκα, ετεινα: τετάμαι, ετάθην. M.
κτεν-, <i>kill</i>	κτεινω, κτενῶ, εκτονα and (later) εκτάκα, εκτεινα εκτάνον and (poet.) εκτάν. In prose ἀπο-κτεν- is used. For the passive, θάν- (απο-θαν-) was commonly employed, § 461.
κλίν-, <i>bend</i>	κλίνω, κλινῶ, κεκλίκα, εκλίνα: κεκλίμαι, εκλίθην (-νθην poet.) and εκλίην. M.
κρίν-, <i>separate, decide</i>	κρίνω, κρίνῶ, κεκρίκα, εκρίνα: κεκρίμαι, εκρίθην. M.
ἀπο-κρίν- (m.), <i>answer</i>	ἀποκρινομαι, -κρινουμεαι, -κεκρίμαι, ἀπεκρινάμην and (late) -εκριθην.
ἄμύν-, <i>ward off</i>	ἄμυνω, ἄμυνῶ, ημύνα.
οξύν-, <i>sharpen</i>	οξύνω, ωξυγκα: ωξυμμαι } And like these many words in ύν. or ωξυσμαι, ωξυνθην.
οφελ-,* <i>save</i>	οφειλω and οφειλλω (Ep.), οφειλησω, οφειληκα, οφειλησα and (in a peculiar sense) οφελον.

III. ι cons. is added: § 264.

474.

a. K, Γ, X (T).

φύλακ-, <i>watch</i>	φύλασσω (-ττω), φύλαξω, πεφύλαχα, εφύλαξα: πεφύλαγμαι, εφύλαχθην. M.
εἰκ-, <i>roll</i>	εἰλισσω and εἰλισσω, εἰλιξω (ει-), εἰλιξα: εἰλιγμαι, εἰλιχθην. M.
φρίκ-, <i>bristle, shiver</i>	φρισσω, φριξω, πεφρίκα, εφριξα.
κηρύκ-, <i>proclaim</i>	κηρυσσω, κηρυξω, κεκηρύχα, εκηρυξα: κεκηρυγμαι, εκηρυχθην.
αλλάγ-, <i>exchange</i>	αλλασσω, αλλαξω, ηλλάχα, ηλλαξα: ηλλαγμαι, ηλλαχθην and ηλλάγην. M.

\* For other verbs in λ see § 476.

πλᾶγ-, ( <i>πληγ-</i> ), <i>strike</i>	πλησσω, πληξω, πεπληγα, ἐπληξα: πεπληγμαι, ἐπληγην and (Att.) -επλᾶγην. M.
πραγ-, <i>do</i>	πρασσω, πραξω, πεπράχα and πεπράγα (intr.), ἐπραξα: πεπραγμαι, ἐπραχθην. M.
τάγ-, <i>arrange</i>	τασσω, ταξω, τετάχα, ἐταξα: τεταγμαι, ἐταχθην. M.
πᾶτᾶγ-, <i>strike</i>	πᾶτασσω, πᾶταξω, ἐπᾶταξα. Rare in pass.: see πλᾶγ-.
σφᾶγ-, <i>slay</i>	σφαττω and σφαζω, σφαξω, ἐσφαξα: ἐσφαγμαι, ἐσφᾶγην and ἐσφαχθην (rare).
τᾶρᾶχ-, <i>stir up, confound</i>	τᾶρασσω, τᾶραξω, τετρηχα (intr.), ἐτᾶραξα: τετᾶραγμαι, ἐτᾶραχθην.
ορυῖχ-, <i>dig</i>	ορυσσω, ορυξω, ορωρύχα, ωρυξα: ορωρυγμαι and (later) ωρυγμαι, ωρυχθην.
πᾶτ-, <i>sprinkle</i>	πασσω, πᾶσω, ἐπᾶσα: πεπασμαι, ἐπασθην.
πλᾶτ-, <i>mould</i>	πλασσω, πλάσω, ἐπλάσα: πεπλασμαι, ἐπλασθην. M.
πεπ-, <i>cool</i>	πεσσω and (later) πεπτω, πεψω, ἐπεψα: πεπεμμαι, ἐπεφθην. Compare πεμπ-, § 465.

475.

δ. Δ.

φεργᾶδ- (m.), <i>work</i>	εργαζομαι, εργᾶσομαι, ειργασμαι, ειργᾶσῃμην: ειργασθην.
δᾶμ-ᾶδ-, <i>tame</i>	δᾶμαζω and δαμνημι (§ 481, n.), δᾶῃσω and δᾶμῶ, ἐδᾶῃσα: δεδμημαι, ἐδᾶμασθην and ἐδᾶμην.

Other verbs in *ad* are conjugated like

θαυμᾶδ-, <i>wonder</i>	θαυμαζω, θαυμᾶσομαι, τεθαυμάκα, εθαυμάσα: τεθαυμασμαι, εθαυμασθην.
φράδ-, <i>tell</i>	φραζω, φράσω, πεφράκα, εφράσα and (Ep.) πεφράδον: πεφρασμαι, εφρασθην.
ἰδ- (σεδ-),* <i>sit</i>	chiefly occurring in composition with κατᾶ
κᾶθεδ- } <i>seat, sit</i>	κᾶθίζω, κᾶθιῶ, ἐκᾶθίσα and κᾶθίσα.
and κᾶθιδ- } (m.) <i>sit</i>	κᾶθίζομαι, κᾶθεδουμαι, ἐκᾶθεζομην.

\* The simple word is rare. On the connection between the forms *ιδ-* and *ιδ-*, and the existence of a present *ἰζομαι*, see *сед-*, § 485, and Buttmann, *Irreg. Verbs*, p. 129, etc. From the same root are regularly made (§ 251) a 1 aor. act. and mid., *εἶσα* and *εἰσᾶμην*, and a fut. *ἔσομαι*: there is also a perfect *ἤμαι*, *κᾶθημαι*, *I sit*.

Verbs in *id* are conjugated like

<i>νομῖδ-, deem, think</i>	<i>νομίζω, νομίσω (Att. νομῶ), νεινομῖκα, ενομῖσα : νεινομismai, ενομισθην.</i>
<i>χᾶριδ- (m.), do a favour</i>	<i>χᾶρίζομαι, χᾶριουμαι, κεχᾶρισμαι, ἐχᾶρίσᾰμην.</i>
<i>ἄρμोट-, fit</i>	<i>ἄρμοζω and ἄρμοττω, ἄρμοσω, ἤρμοκα, ἤρμοσα : ἤρμοσμαι, ἤρμοσθην. See σφᾶγ-, § 474.</i>
<i>σωδ- and σω-, save</i>	<i>σώζω and σωω (Ep.), σωσω, σεσωκα, εσωσα : σεσωσμαι and σεσωμαι, εσωθην.</i>
<i>ἀρπαδ- and ἀρπάγ-, seize</i>	<i>ἀρπαζω, ἀρπάσσω and -σομαι, ἤρπακα, ἤρπασα : ἤρπασμαι, ἤρπασθην. Also (but not Attic) ἀρπαξω, ἤρπαξα, etc. occur, and a late 2 aor. pass. ἤρπαγγην.</i>
<i>παιδ- and παιγ-, sport</i>	<i>παίζω, παίζουμαι and -ξομαι, πεπαικα, επαισα : πεπαισμαι. Later επαιξα, etc.</i>
<i>κραγ-, scream</i>	<i>κραζω, κεκραξομαι, κεκράγα, -εκραγόν.</i>
<i>ῥεγ- (Frey-) and εργ- (Frey-), work</i>	<i>ῥέζω and ἐρδω, ῥέξω and ἐρξω, εοργα (Feforga), ἐρρέξα and ἐρξα (Ion.).</i>
<i>στιγ-, prick</i>	<i>στιζω, στιξω, εστιξα : εστιγμαι.</i>
<i>οιμωγ-, cry</i>	<i>οιμώζω, οιμωξομαι, φμωξα : φμωγμαι.</i>
<i>νίβ-, wash</i>	<i>νίω (late νιπτω), νίψω, νίψα : νενιμμαι, ενιφθην. M.</i>

476.

C. A.

<i>ἄλ- (m.), leap</i>	<i>ἄλλομαι, ἄλουμαι, ἤλᾰμην and ἤλομην.</i>
<i>βᾰλ-, throw</i>	<i>βαλλω, βᾰλῶ, βεβληκα, εβᾰλον : βεβλημαι, εβληθην. M.</i>
<i>σφᾰλ-, trip up</i>	<i>σφαλλω, σφᾰλῶ, εσφαλκα, εσφηλα : εσφαλμαι, εσφᾰλην.</i>
<i>αγγελ-, report</i>	<i>αγγελλω, αγγελῶ, ηγγελκα, ηγγειλα : ηγγελμαι, ηγγελθην. M.</i>
<i>τελ-, raise, rise</i>	<i>τελλω, τεταλκα, ετειλα : τεταλμαι. M. (Chiefly in compounds.)</i>
<i>στελ-, equip</i>	<i>στελλω, στέλῶ, εσταλκα, εστειλα : εσταλμαι, εστᾰλην. M.</i>
<i>τίλ-, pluck</i>	<i>τίλλω, τίλω, ετίλα : τετιλμαι. M.</i>

#### IV. A consonantal affix is added : § 265.

477.

a. *αν* or *ν* is added.*θίγ-, touch**θιγγᾶνω, θιξομαι, εθίγων.*

λάχ- (ληχ-, λεγχ-), <i>get by lot</i>	λαγχάνω, λήξομαι, είληχα and λελογχα (Ion.), ελάχον: είληγμαι, εληχθην.
τύχ-ε- (τευχ-), <i>hit, happen</i>	τυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, τετύχηκα, ετύχον.
ἁμαρτ-ε-, <i>miss the mark, err</i>	ἁμαρτάνω, ἁμαρτησομαι, ἡμαρτηκα, ἡμαρτον: ἡμαρτημαι, ἡμαρτηθην.
βλαστ-ε-, <i>grow</i>	βλαστάνω, βλαστησω, εβλαστηκα (βεβλ-), εβλαστον.
ἄδ-ε- (Fαδ-), <i>please</i>	ἄνδανω, ἄδῃσω, εἶδα (FεFᾶδα), εἶδον.
χᾶδ- (χενδ-), <i>hold</i>	χανδάνω, χείσομαι, κεχανδα, εχᾶδον.
λάθ- (ληθ-), <i>lie hid</i>	λανθάνω and ληθω (II.), λησω, λεληθα, ελάβον: λελησμαι.
— (m.), <i>forget</i>	λανθάνομαι and ληθομαι, λησομαι, λελησμαι, ελάβομην. (Chiefly in the compound επιλάβ-.)
μᾶθ-ε-, <i>learn</i>	μανθάνω, μάθῃσομαι, μεμᾶθηκα, εμάθον.
πύθ- (πενθ-) (m.), <i>inquire, learn</i>	πυνθανομαι and (post.) πευθομαι (II.), πενσομαι, πεπυσμαι, επύθομην.
αισθ-ε- (m.), <i>perceive</i>	αισθάνομαι and (rare) αισθομαι (I.), αισθησομαι, ησθημαι, ησθομην.
ολισθ-ε-, <i>slip</i>	ολισθάνω, ολισθησω, ωλισθον.
λάβ- (ληβ-), <i>take</i>	λαμβάνω, ληψομαι, είληφα, ελάβον: είλημμαι, εληφθην. M.
αυξ-ε-, * <i>increase</i> (tr.)	αυξάνω and αυξω, αυξησω, ηυξηκα, ηυξησα: ηυξη- μαι, ηυξηθην. M.
οφλ-ε-, <i>owe</i>	οφλ-ισκ-άνω, οφλησω, ωφληκα, ωφλον.
ἵκ-, <i>come</i>	ἵκάνω and ἵκω (II.), see § 479.
κίχ-ε-, <i>find</i>	κίχάνω and κίγχανω, κίχησομαι, εκίχον.
ἄλιτ-, <i>sin</i>	ἄλιταινω, ηλίτον.

## 478.

δάκ- (δηχ-), <i>bite</i>	δακνω, δηξομαι, εδάκον: δεδηγμαι, εδιχηθην.
κάμ-, <i>toil</i>	καμνω, κάμουνμαι, κεκμηκα, εκάμον.
τεμ-, <i>cut</i>	τεμνω, τεμῶ, τετμηκα, ετάμον and ετεμον: τε- τμημαι, ετμηθην. M.
βα-, <i>go</i>	βαινω, βησομαι, βεβηκα, εβην. The fut. βησω and 1 a. εβησα are transitive.
φθα-, <i>outstrip</i>	φθαίνω, φθησομαι, εφθάκα, εφθην and εφθάσα.
ελα-, <i>drive</i>	ελαυνω and ελαω (rare), ελάσω and ελώ (for ελαω), εληλάκα, ηλάσα: εληλάμαι, ηλάθην.

\* Αυξ- from αυγ-σκ-? Compare ἄλειξ- for αλεικ-σκ-, § 484, and the Latin *aug-e-*.

φθι-, <i>decay</i>	φθῖνω and φθίω (Ep.), φθῖσμαι, εφθίμαι, εφθίμην. The fut. and 1 a. φθῖσω (φθιῶ) and εφθῖσα are trans.
πι- and πο-, <i>drink</i>	πῖνω, πῖομαι and (rare) πῖνμαι, πεπωκα, ἐπιον : πεπομαι, ἐποθην.
τι-, <i>pay</i>	τῖνω, τῖσω, τετίκα, ἐτίσα : τετισμαι, ἐτισθην. M.
479.	b. νε is added.
ἔκ- (m.), <i>come</i>	ἔκνομαι, ἔξομαι, ἔγμαι, ἔκομην. (Chiefly ἄφικ-.)
ὑπο-έχ- (m.), <i>promise</i>	ὑποσχνομαι, ὑποσχησμαι, ὑπεσχημαι, ὑπεσχομην.
480.	c. νυ is added.
δεικ-, <i>shew</i>	δεικνύμι and δεικνυω, * δειξω, εδειξα : δεδεγμαι, εδειχθην. M.
ῥᾱγ-, <i>break</i>	αγνύμι, αξω, εᾱγα (intr.), εαξα : εᾱγην.†
πᾱγ- (πηγ-), <i>fix</i>	πηγνύμι, πηξω, πεπηγα (intr.), επηξα : επᾱγην. M.
ῥᾱγ- (ρήγ-), <i>break, burst</i> (tr.)	ῥηγνύμι and (poet.) ῥησσω, ῥηξω, ἐρῥηξα : ἐρῥηγμαι. M.
— (intr.)	ῥηγνύμαι, ἐρῥωγα, ἐρῥᾱγην.
μῖγ-, <i>mix</i>	μινύμι and μισγω, μιξω, εμιξα : μεμειγμαι, ἐμιγην and ἐμιχθην. M.
ζῦγ- (ζεύγ-), <i>join</i>	ζευγνύμι, ζευξω, ἐζευξα : ἐζεγμαι, ἐζῦγην and ἐζευχθην. M.
ᾱρ- (m.), <i>win</i>	αρνύμαι, ᾱρουμαι, ηρομην.
ορ-, <i>rouse</i>	ορνύμι, ορσω, ορωρα (intr.), ωρσα and (redup. 2 a.) ωρορον. M. ορωρεμαι, ωρομην.
ολ- (tr.), <i>destroy</i>	ολλύμι, ολεσω and (Att.) ολῶ, ολωλεκα, ωλεσα.
— (intr.), <i>perish</i>	ολλύμαι, ολουμαι, ολωλα, ωλομην.
ομ-ο-, <i>swear</i>	ομνύμι, ομουμαι, ομωμοκα, ωμοσα : ομωμομαι and -σμαι, ωμοθην and -σθην.

481.

σκεδ-ᾱσ-, *scatter* σκεδαννύμι,‡ σκεδᾱσω and (Att.) σκεδῶ, εσκεδᾱσα : εσκεδασμαι, εσκεδασθην.

\* As this double form of the present tense is common to almost all the verbs of this class, the second form is not given in the verbs which follow.

† So ἐᾱλων from ἄλο-. Ahrens explains ᾱ by the supposition of a double augment, as in ἐωρων.

‡ Some of these presents in ν-νύμι coexist with forms in νημι (from a C. F. in να), which are for the most part poetical. The syllable ᾱσ

κρεμ-ᾶσ-, <i>suspend</i>	κρεμαννῦμι, κρεμᾶσω and κρεμῶ, κρεμαῖσα : κρεμασθῆν. M. pres. κρεμᾶμαι.
κερ-ᾶσ-, <i>mingle</i>	κεραννῦμι and (poet.) κερῶω, κερᾶσω, κερᾶσα : κερᾶμαι, κερᾶθην and κερασθῆν.
πετ-ᾶσ-, <i>spread</i>	πεταννῦμι, πετᾶσω and πετῶ, επετᾶσα : πεπτᾶμαι and πεπετασμαι, επετασθῆν.
ἔσ- (Feσ-), <i>clothe</i>	ἐννῦμι and (Ion.) εἰνῦμι, ἐ(σ)σω, ἐ(σ)σα : εἶμαι. M. Prose writers use the compound
αμφι-εσ-,	αμφιεννῦμι, αμφιεσσω and αμφιῶ, ημφιεσα : ημφιεσμαι. M. (On the augment see § 256.)
σβε-σ-, <i>quench</i>	σβεννῦμι, σβεσσω, εσβεσα : εσβεσμαι, εσβεσθῆν.
— (intr.), <i>go out</i>	σβεννῦμαι, σβησσομαι, εσβηκα, εσβη.
κορε-σ-, <i>satiate</i>	κορεννῦμι, κορεσσω, εκορεσα : κεκορεσμαι, εκορεσθῆν. M.
στορ-εσ- and	στορνῦμι and στρωννῦμι, στορεσσω στορῶ and
στρω-σ-, <i>strew</i>	στρωσσω, εστορεσα and εστρωσα : εστρωμαι, εστρωθῆν.
ζω-σ-, <i>gird</i>	ζωννῦμι, ἐζῶσα : ἐζωσμαι. M.
ῥω-σ-, <i>strengthen</i>	ῥωννῦμι, ἐρῶσα : ἐρῶμαι, ἐρῶσθῆν.
χω-σ- and χω-σ-,	χωω and later χωννῦμι, χωσσω, κεχωκα, εχωσα :
<i>heap up</i>	κεχωσμαι, εχωσθῆν.
482.	d. τ is added to p- sounds.
σκεπ- (m.), <i>look at, examine</i>	σκεπτομαι*, σκεψομαι, εσκεμμαι, εσκεψᾶμην.
κλεπ-, <i>steal</i>	κλεπτω, κλεψω and -ψομαι, κεκλοφα, εκλεψα : κεκλεμμαι, εκλᾶπην and (rare) εκλεφθῆν.
κοπ-, <i>cut</i>	κοπτω, κοψω, κεκοφα, εκοψα : κεκομμαι, εκοπην. M.
τυπ-, <i>beat</i>	τυπτω, τυπτησσω, ετυψα and (rare) ετύπον : τετυμμαι, ετύπην. M.
βλαβ-, <i>hurt</i>	βλαπτω, βλαψω, βεβλᾶφα, εβλαψα : βεβλαμμαι, εβλᾶβην and (rare) εβλαφθῆν.
κάλυβ-, <i>cover</i>	κάλυπτω, κάλυψω, εκάλυψα : κεκάλυμμαι, εκάλυφθῆν. M.
ᾄφ-, <i>touch</i>	ᾄπτω, ᾄψω, ἤψα : ἤμμαι, ἤφθην. M.
βάφ-, <i>dip</i>	βαπτω, βαψω, εβαψα : βεβαμμαι, εβᾶφην. M.

is wanting, and the root-vowel undergoes a change. Thus are found σκιδνημι, κρημνημι, κερνημι, and πιτνημι.

\* In the pres. and past imperf. the Attics generally use σκοπεω or σκοπομαι (§ 269): the 1 aor. of this form, εσκοπησα, is late.

<i>ῥῑφ-, bury</i> <i>σκάφ-, dig</i>	<i>θαπτω, θαψω, εθαψα: τεθαπμαι, ετάψην. M.</i> <i>σκαπτω, σκαψω, εσκάφα, εσκάφη: εσκαμμαι, εσκάψην.</i>
<i>ῥῑφ-, sew</i> <i>ῥῑφ- (ῥεπ-?), knit</i>	<i>ῥαπτω, ῥαψω, εῤῥαψα: εῤῥαμμαι, εῤῥάψην. M.</i> <i>ῥεπτω and ῥεπτω, ῥεψω, εῤῥεψα: εῤῥιμμαι, εῤῥίψην and εῤῥίφθην.</i>
<i>κρυφ-, stoop</i> <i>κρυφ-, hide</i>	<i>κρυπτω, κρυψω and -φρομαι, κεκῦφα, εκκυφα.</i> <i>κρυπτω, κρυψω, κεκρύφα, εκρυφα: κεκρυμμαι, εκρυφθην and (rare) εκρύψην. M.</i>
483.	<i>c. εθ is added.</i>
<i>φλεγ-, scorch</i>	<i>φλεγω and φλεγεω (poet.), φλεξω, etc. See φλεγ-, § 463.</i>
<i>τελ-, rise, be</i>	<i>τελεθω (poet.) = τελλω, which however is chiefly trans. See τελ-, § 476.</i>
<i>εδ-, eat</i>	<i>εσθω (i.e. εδ-θω) and more commonly εσθιω, (also εδω poet.), etc. See § 460.</i>
<i>πλα-, be full</i> <i>πρα-, burn (tr.)</i>	<i>πληθω, πεπληθω (chiefly poet.). See πλα-, § 485.</i> <i>πιμπρημι and (very rare) -πρηθω. See πρα-, § 485.</i>
<i>νε-, spin</i>	<i>νεω and νηθω, νησω, ενησα: νενημαι and νησμαι.</i>
484.	<i>V. ισκ (εσκ) or σκ is added: § 266.</i>
<i>ἄλεκ-, ward off</i>	<i>ἄλεξω (i.e. ἀλεκ-σκ-ω), ἄλεξσω, ηλεξησα and (very rare) ηλεξα, also (Ep. redup. 2 a.) ηλαλκον. M.</i>
<i>διδάχ-, teach</i>	<i>διδασκω,* διδάξω, δεδιδάχα, εδίδαξα: δεδιδαγμαι, εδίδαχθην. M.</i>
<i>πάθ-(πενθ-), suffer</i> <i>ἄρ-, please</i> <i>στερ-ε-, deprive</i>	<i>πασχω (i.e. παθσκω), πεισομαι, πεπονθα, επύθον. ἄρεσκω, ἄρεσω, ηρεσα: ηρεσμαι, ηρεσθην. M.</i> <i>στερισκω and στερεω, στέρῃσω, εστερηκα, εστερησα: εστερημαι, εστερηθην. In prose ἄποστερεω is the ordinary form. A pass. pres. στερομαι means I am deprived (orbatus sum).</i>
<i>θορ-, leap</i>	<i>θρωσκω (§ 46), θορουμαι, εθορον.</i>

\* Δι-δα-σκω is evidently formed, after the analogy of the verbs given in § 486, from the poet. root δα-, *teach, learn*, whence *εδαν, I learnt*; but that διδαχ- was practically viewed as a new verbal root is plain not only from the tenses of the verb, but from the derived substantive διδάχα-, f. *instruction*.

εὐρ-ε-, <i>find</i>	εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, εὐρήκα, εὐρον: εὐρήμαι, εὐρέθην. <i>M.</i>
μολ-, <i>go</i>	βλωσκω,* μολομαι, μεμβλωκα, εμολον.
θάν-, <i>die</i>	θνησκω, θάνουμαι, τεθνηκα, εθάνον. In Attic prose the compound ἀποθάν- is usual, except in the perf.
χᾶν-, <i>grow</i>	χασκω, χᾶνουμαι, κεχνηα, εχᾶνον. The pres. χαινω is very late.
ἦβα-, <i>be at one's prime</i>	ἦβασκω, <i>I grow manly</i> , and ἦβaw, <i>I am at my prime</i> , ἦβησω, ἦβηκα, ἦβησα.
ἴλα-(m.), <i>appease</i>	ἴλασκομαι (also ἴλεομαι), ἴλᾶσομαι, ἴλᾶσᾶμην.
γηρα-, <i>grow old</i>	γηρασκω and γηραω, γηρᾶσω and -σομαι, γετηρᾶκα, εγηρᾶσα and (in some forms) εγηρᾶν.
φα-, <i>say, affirm</i>	φασκω and φημι, past-imperf. εφασκον, φησω, εφησα. For the usage in the simple sense of <i>saying</i> , see § 460.
ἄλ-ο- (ῥᾶλ-ο-), <i>be captured</i>	ἄλiscoμαι, ἄλωσομαι, ἐᾶλωκα (FeFal-) and ἦλωκα, εὔλων† and ἦλων. See ἀνᾶλ-ο-, § 470.
485.	VI. Reduplication is used: § 267.
τεκ-, <i>bring forth</i>	τικτω (for τιτκω), τεξομαι and -ξω, τετοκα, ετεκον. <i>M.</i>
σεχ- (έχ-), <i>hold</i>	ισχω,‡ σχησω, etc. See έχ-, § 463.
πετ-, <i>fall</i>	πιπτω, πεσουμαι, πεπτωκα, επεσον.§
σεδ- (εδ-), <i>seat</i>	ίζω, etc. See εδ-, § 475.
γεν-(m.), <i>become, be</i>	γιγνομαι (and γίνομαι), γετησομαι, γεγενημαι and γεγονα, εγενομην.
μεν-, <i>remain</i>	μυνω   (post.). See μεν-, § 466.
ονα-, <i>benefit</i>	ονῖνημι (for ονονημι), ονησω, ωνησα: ωνηθην. <i>M.</i> 2 aor. ωνημην (but inf. ονασθαι).
πλα-, <i>fill</i>	πιμπλημι, πλησω, πεπληκα, επλησα: πεπλησμαι, επλησθην. <i>M.</i>

\* i. e. μλωσκω, or, rather, μβλωσκω. Compare the perfect μεμβλωκα, and see § 42.

† In the indic. ᾶ, in the other moods ᾷ. See § 480, n.†

‡ The presents ισχω, ιζω, ιστημι are, of course, for σισχω, σιζω, σιστημι, initial σ being softened into †, § 47, b: in ισχω even the aspirate is lost in obedience to the well known rule, § 44.

§ In Doric επετον; in the common forms επεσον and πεσουμαι, τ is softened into σ, § 47, a.

|| On the loss of ε in this and the five words preceding, see § 49.



<i>πρα-, drive</i>	<i>πιμπρημι,* πρησω, επρησα: πεπρημαι, επηρσθην.</i>
<i>χρα-, lend</i>	<i>κιχρημι, χρησω, εχρησα: κεχρημαι. M. (=δορτω).</i>
<i>στα-, stand (tr.)</i>	<i>ιστημι, στησω, εστησα: ιστάμαι, εστιάθην. M.</i>
	<i>(intr.). ιστάμαι, στησομαι, έστηκα, έστηξω, εστην.</i>
<i>έ-, let go, send</i>	<i>ῑημι, ήσω, είκα, ήκα, etc. See § 454.</i>
<i>θε-, place</i>	<i>τίθην, θησω, τεθεικα, εθηκα (εθεμεν, etc. § 343):</i>
	<i>τεθειμαι, ετεθην. M.</i>
<i>δο-, give</i>	<i>δίδωμι, δωσω, δεδωκα, εδωκα (εδομεν, etc.): δε-</i>
	<i>δομαι, εδοθην. M.</i>

486.

σκ is added to the reduplicated root.

<i>ἄρ-, fit</i>	<i>ἄρᾱσκα, ἄρᾱ (intr.), ηρσα and (redup. 2 a.)</i> <i>ηῤῥον. See ἄρ-, win, and ἄρ-, please, §§ 480</i> <i>and 484.</i>
<i>μνα-, remind</i>	<i>μμνησκα, μνησω, εμνησα: μεμνημαι (I remem-</i> <i>ber), εμνησθην.</i>
<i>δρα-, run away</i>	<i>-διδρασκα, -διδᾶσμαι, -δεδράκα, -εδρᾶν.</i>
<i>πρα-, sell</i>	<i>πιπρασκα, πεπράκα: πεπράμαι, επράθην. See</i> <i>§ 461.</i>
<i>γνω-, examine,</i> <i>think</i>	<i>γγινωσκα, γνωσομαι, εγνωκα, εγνωτ: εγνωσμαι,</i> <i>εγνωσθην.</i>
<i>βρω-, eat</i>	<i>βιβρωσκα, βεβρωκα: βεβρωμαι, εβρωθην.</i>
<i>τρω-, wound</i>	<i>τιτρωσκα, τρωσω, ετρωσα: τετρωμαι, ετρωθην.</i>

487.

VII. ε is added: § 268.

<i>δοκ-, seem</i>	<i>δοκεω, δοξω, εδοξα: δεδογμαi. The poets also</i> <i>use δοκησω, etc.</i>
<i>πάτ- (m.), feed</i>	<i>πάτσομαι, πάσομαι, επάσᾶμην: πεπασμαι</i>
<i>γηθ-, rejoice</i>	<i>γηθεω, γηθσω, γεγηθα, εγηθησα.</i>
<i>ωθ-, push</i>	<i>ωθεω, ωσω (and ωθησω poet.), εωσα: εωσμαι,</i> <i>εωσθην.</i>
<i>κύρ-, chance</i>	<i>κύρω and κύρω (II.), κυρσω, εκυρσα. Also κύ-</i> <i>ρησω, etc.</i>

\* The μ before *πρ, πλ*, in these words is euphonic: compare *μεσημ-βρια-, mid-day* (§ 42), and *μεμ-β-λωκα*, perf. of *μολ-* in the last §, where β is inserted between μ and ρ, etc. The compounds with *εν* are *εμπιπλημι*, *εμπιπρημι*, but again *ενεπιπλην*, etc., in the augmented tense.

+ A 1 aor. active, of course with a causative meaning, exists in the rround *ἄν-εγνωσα. I persuaded.*

<i>κἄλ-, call</i>	<i>κἄλεω, κἄλεσω and (Att.) κἄλῶ, κεληκα, εκἄ- λεσα: κελημαι, εκληθην. M. Compare βαλ-, § 476.</i>
<i>γᾶμ-, take to wife</i>	<i>γᾶμεω, γᾶμῶ, γεγᾶμηκα, εγημα. M. Late γᾶ- μησω, etc.</i>

VIII. Verbs in *φ* or *σ*: § 270.

488.

F.

<i>καφ-, burn</i>	<i>καίω and κᾶω, καύσω and -σομαι, κεκαυκα, εκαυσα and εκκα (Ep.) εκκα (Trag.): κεκαυμαι, εκαυ- θην and εκκαην (Ion.).</i>
<i>κλαφ-, weep</i>	<i>κλαίω and κλᾶω, κλανσομαι and κλαιησω (ᾱ), εκλαυσα: κεκλαυμαι. M.</i>
<i>θεφ-, run</i>	<i>θεώ, θενσομαι.</i>
<i>πλεφ-, set sail</i>	<i>πλεώ, πλενσομαι and -σουμαι, πεπλευκα, επλευ- σα: πεπλευσμαι.</i>
<i>νεφ-, swim</i>	<i>νέω, νενσομαι and -σουμαι, νενευκα, ενευσα.</i>
<i>πνεφ-, breathe</i>	<i>πνέω, πνευσομαι and -σουμαι, πεπνευκα, επνευσα.</i>
<i>ῥεφ-, flow</i>	<i>ῥέω, ῥενσομαι and ῥηησομαι, ἐρῥηκα, ἐρρέυσα and, more commonly, ἐρῥυη.</i>
<i>χεφ-, pour</i>	<i>χέω, χέω, κεχῦκα, εχεα: κεχῦμαι, εχῦθην. M.</i>

489.

Σ.\*

<i>ἄγᾶσ-, wonder at</i>	<i>ἄγᾶμαι, ἄγᾶσομαι, ἡγασθην and ἡγῶσᾰμην.</i>
<i>χᾶλᾶσ-, slacken</i>	<i>χᾶλαω, χᾶλᾶσω, κεχᾶλᾶκα, εχᾶλᾶσα: κεχᾶλα- σμαι, εχᾶλασθην.</i>
<i>γελᾶσ-, laugh</i>	<i>γέλαω, γελᾶσομαι, εγελᾶσα: γεγελασμαι, γε- λασθην.</i>
<i>κλᾶσ-, break</i>	<i>κλαώ, εκλᾶσα: κεκλασμαι, εκλασθην.</i>
<i>σπᾶσ-, drain</i>	<i>σπαώ, σπᾶσω, εσπᾶκα, εσπᾶσα: εσπασμαι, εσπασθην. M.</i>
<i>εράσ-, love</i>	<i>εραώ and ἐράμαι, ερασθήσομαι, ηρασθην and ηρᾶσᾰμην.</i>
<i>αἰδ-σ- (m.), feel shame, respect</i>	<i>αἰδεομαι and αἰδομαι, αἰδεσομαι, ᾠδεσμαι, ᾠδεσθην and ᾠδεσᾰμην.</i>
<i>ζεσ-, boil</i>	<i>ζέω, ζέσω, ἐζεσα: ἐζεσμαι.</i>
<i>ἄκεσ- (m.), heal</i>	<i>ἄκεομαι, ηκεσᾰμην.</i>
<i>αρκεσ-, aid, suffice</i>	<i>αρκεώ, αρκεσώ, ηρκεσα: ηρκεσθην.</i>
<i>τελεσ-, complete</i>	<i>τελέω, τελεσώ and (Att.) τελῶ, τετελεκα, ετε- λεσα: τετελεσμαι, ετελεσθην. M.</i>
<i>ξεσ-, polish</i>	<i>ξέω, ἐξεσα: ἐξεσμαι.</i>

\* For other verbs in *σ* see § 481.

490. Many active verbs have a future middle. The most important of these will be found in the Tables: others are *ἀπανταῶ, I meet, ἀπαντησομαι (-σω)*; *ἀπολαύω, I enjoy, ἀπολανσομαι*; *βᾶδιζω, I walk, βᾶδιονμαι*; *βοάω, I shout, βοησομαι*; *επιορκέω, I swear falsely, επιορκησομαι (-σω)*; *κολᾶζω, I chastise, κολᾶσομαι (Att. κολῶμαι; also κολᾶσω)*; *πηδάω, I leap, πηδησομαι*; *σίγῃω, I am silent, σίγησομαι*; *σιωπάω, I am silent, σιωπησομαι*; *σκωπῶ, I mock, σκωφομαι*; *σπουδαζω, I am eager, σπουδᾶσομαι (-σω)*; *χωρεῶ, I wish I had room, χωρησομαι (-σω)*.

491. Many middle verbs have an aorist passive (doponents passive). Some of these have already been given in the Tables: others are *ἀμιλλαομαι, I compete, ἡμιλλήθην*; *αρνεομαι, I deny, ἡρνήθην (Ἐρ. ἡρνησᾶμην)*; *διᾶλεγομαι, I discuss, διελεχθην (Ἐρ. διελεξάμην)*; *διᾶνοομαι, I purpose, διενοήθην (also ἄπον-, ἐν-, προν-)*; *ἐναντιοομαι, I oppose, ἡναντιώθην*; *ἐνθῦμεομαι, I lay to heart, ἐνεθύμηθην (also προθ-)*; *εὐλάβεομαι, I am cautious, εὐλάβηθην*; *φιλοτιμιομαι, I am ambitious, ἐφιλοτιμήθην*. Some of these have also a fut.-indef. derived from the aorist root.

## ADVERBS.

492. On adverbs derived from adjectives and pronouns, see § 175, etc., § 204, etc., and § 210.

493. Adverbs are formed from substantives by means of the suffix *δον* (*ἄδον, ἡδον*): as, from

<i>βοτρυ-, bunch of grapes,</i>	<i>βοτρῦ-δον like a bunch of grapes.</i>
<i>ἱλα-, troop,</i>	<i>ἱλ-ἄδον, in troops, abundantly.</i>
<i>κύν-, dog,</i>	<i>κύν-ἡδον, like a dog.</i>
<i>ἵππο-, horse,</i>	<i>ἵππ-ἡδον, like a horse.</i>

494. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffixes *δον, δᾶ, δην* (*ἄδην*): as, from

<i>ἀνᾶφαν-, shew forth (up),</i>	<i>ἀνᾶφαν-δον and ἀνᾶφαν-δᾶ, openly.</i>
<i>σχε-(έχ-), hold, hold on by,</i>	<i>σχε-ε-δον, hardly, nigh, nearly.</i>
<i>κρυφ-, hide,</i>	<i>κρυβ-δην and κρυβ-δᾶ (also κρυφ-α), secretly.</i>
<i>γραφ-, scratch, write,</i>	<i>γραβ-δην, in a scraping manner, by writing.</i>
<i>σπερ-, sow, scatter,</i>	<i>σπορ-ᾶδην, scatteredly.</i>

495. Adverbs in *ει* or *ι* (rarely *ι*), are formed from adjectives, mostly compounds: as, *πανδημ-ει* or *πανδημ-ι*, *with the whole people*; *ἀμάχ-ει*, *without a battle*; *ακλαντ-ι*, *without weeping*. These are probably modifications of the dative case.

496. Adverbs are formed from verbs by means of the suffix *τι*: as, from

*ονομαδ-*, *name*,

*ονομασ-τι*, *by name*.

*Περσιδ-*, *hold with the Persians*, *Περσισ-τι*, *in Persian fashion*,  
*σpeak Persian*, *in the Persian tongue*.

497. A few adverbs in *ξ* or *αξ* are formed principally from substantives signifying some part of the body: as, from

*οδοντ-*, *tooth*,

*οδαξ*, *with the teeth*.

*πυγμα-*, *fist*,

*πυξ*, *with the fist*.

*γονυ-*, *knee*,

*γνυξ*, *on the knee*.

*λαξ*, *with the heel*.

also *μονο-*, *alone*,

*μονναξ*, *singly*.

*αλλαγ-*, *change*,

*αλλαξ*, *by turns*.

498. Adverbs in *(σ)θεν* or *(σ)θε* are formed from prepositions: as, *προ-σθε(ν)*, *before*, from *προ*, *before*; *ὑπερ-θε(ν)*, *from above*, *above*, from *ὑπερ*, *over*; *οπισθε(ν)* or *οπίθε(ν)*, *behind*; *ενερ-θε(ν)* or *νερ-θε(ν)*, *from beneath*, *beneath*, connected with *ενεροι* = *inferi*. From *εκ*, *out from*, are derived *εκ-τος*, *without*, and *εκτοσ-θε(ν)*, *from without*: from *εν*, *in*, are derived *εν-τος*, *within*, and *εντοσ-θε(ν)*, *from within*; also *ενδον* and *ενδοθι*, *within*, *at home*, and *ενδοθεν*. Some of these words are also employed as prepositions. Compare the table of pronominal adverbs, § 204.

## PREPOSITIONS.

499. The prepositions of the Greek language, with the primary significations of each, are as follows:—

a. Followed by the accusative only:

*εις* or *ες*, *into*, *to* (Lat. *in*, with acc.).

b. Followed by the genitive only:

*αντι*, *over against*, *instead of*.

*εξ*, *εκ*, *out of*, *from*.

*απο*, *from* (away from).

*προ*, *before*.

c. Followed by the dative only:

*εν* (Ep. *ενι*, *ειν*), *in* (Lat. *in* with abl.).

*συν* or *ξυν*, *with*.

d. Followed by the accusative or genitive :

*διᾶ*, *through* (between).      *ὑπερ* (Ep. *ὑπερ*), *over*.  
*κάτω*, *down*.

e. Followed by the accusative or dative :

*ἄνω*, *up*.

f. Followed by the accusative, genitive, or dative :

*ἀμφί*, *about* (on both sides of).      *περί*, *around*.  
*ἐπί*, *upon*.      *προς* (Ep. *πρὸς*, *πρὸς*), *up to*.  
*μετά*, *amidst*.      *ὑπο* (Ep. *ὑπαι*), *under*.  
*παρά* (Ep. *παρά*), *by* (by the side of).

The use of *ἀμφί*, *ἄνω*, and *μετά* with the dative is confined to the poets.

500. The prepositions were all originally adverbs of place : many of them are often so employed by the poets, and *προς* is so used even in Attic prose. In general usage, they either stand in connection with some case of a noun, in order to define the relation between the several words of a sentence more closely than could be done by means of the cases alone ; or they are compounded with verbs, to express the direction of the action of the verb. They are also used in the formation of compound adjectives.

501. In connection with the cases of nouns prepositions undergo some change of their original signification, yet rather in appearance than reality ; as the widely different translations which one preposition must often receive are due solely to the case which accompanies it. Thus, *παρά* meaning *by the side of*, *παρά τοῦ βασιλέως* is *to* (the side of) *the king* ; *παρά τοῦ βασιλέως*, *from* (the side of) *the king* ; and *παρά τῷ βασιλεῖ*, *by* (the side of), or *near*, *the king* : the difference of meaning in each instance being caused by the proper force of the accus., gen., and dat. cases respectively (§ 61, b.).

502. In composition with verbs the prepositions retain their adverbial character : hence the place of the augment and the reduplication is between the preposition and the verbal root, and in the earlier language the preposition was readily separated from the verb by one or more words—a process commonly, but incorrectly, treated as a violent license under the name of *Tmesis* (*τμήσις*, *cutting*).

503. All the prepositions given in § 499 are used in composition with verbs : the following, some of which are rather adverbs,

are not so used: *ἀνευ* (and post. *ἄτερ*), *without, apart from*; *αἰσῖ*(s) and *μεῖσῖ*(s), *until*; *ἐνεκά* (*ἐνεκεν, εἰνεκά*), *for the sake of*, all of which are followed by the genitive; and *ἄμα*, *together with*, which takes the dative. The particle *ὥς* is sometimes used with the accus. to express motion *to*, for the most part with persons only.

504. The usual place of the preposition, as the name implies, is immediately before the noun which it accompanies; it is, however, sometimes separated from the case by the particles *μεν, δε, γάρ*, etc. *Περί* and *ἐνεκά* even in prose, the others in the poets, occasionally follow their noun.

505. The prepositions sometimes seem to be used as verbs, with an ellipsis of *εστί* or *εἰσὶ*;—*πᾶρά* for *πᾶρεστί* or *πᾶρεισὶ*, *ενὶ* for *ενεστί*, etc.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

506. The conjunctive particles *μεν*\*—*δε* (—*δε*) are used to contrast two or more words or clauses which are either opposed to, or merely distinguished from, each other. They are regularly placed after the contrasted words, or the first words of the contrasted clauses. Their force may be rendered by *on the one hand—on the other*; but generally *μεν* may be passed over in the English sentence, and *δε* be rendered by *and*, or (if the contrast is one of opposition) *but*: as, *ελεγε μεν ὥς το πολὺ, τοῖς δε βουλομένοις ἐξην ἄκουειν*, *he usually spoke, and those who liked might listen*; *λεγεις μεν ευ, παρτεεις δ' ουδεν*, *you speak well, but do nothing*.

507. The copulative conjunctions are *και*, *and*; *τε* (encl.), *and*; *ἢ*, *either, or*; *ουδε* (*μηδε*),† *and not, not even*; *ουτε* (*μητε*), *neither, nor*. These may be used in pairs: as, *και κατὰ γην και κατὰ θάλασσαν*, *both by land and by sea*; *εγω τε και σύ*, *both I and you*; *ανδρων τε θεων τε*, *both of men and of gods*; *ἢ τίς ἢ ουδεις*, *either one or no one*; *ουτε ταυτὰ ουτε τὰλλὰ*, *neither this nor the other*.

508. Particles of emphasis are *γε* (encl.), *at least*; *περ* (encl.), *just*; *ἦ*, *verily*; *μην*, *assuredly*; *δη*, *certainly, of course*; *μεντοι*, *however*, etc.

\* Apparently weaker forms of *μην* and *δη*.

† On the distinction between the negative particles *ου* and *μη*, and their compounds, see the Syntax.

509. For the interrogative and conditional particles, and for those conjunctions which serve to attach subordinate to principal clauses, see the Syntax.

### DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION.

510. Words are either *simple*—i. e. derived from a single root, as μάχ-ομαι, *I fight*, from μάχ-, *fight*; γράφ-ω, *I write*, from γράφ-,\* *write*; λόγο-, m. *speech*, from λεγ-, *speak*—or *compound*, i. e. formed from two or more roots, as λογο-γραφο-, m. *a writer of narratives*.†

511. Simple words are either *primary derivatives*—i. e. formed immediately from the root, as φύγ-α, f. *flight*, from φύγ-, *flee*; αρχ-α, f. *beginning*, from αρχ-, *begin*—or *secondary derivatives*, i. e. formed through some simpler derivative, as αρχ-α-ω-, *ancient*, from αρχ-α-, *beginning*. The term *derivative* is, however, usually restricted to words of the latter class.

512. Nouns, whether primary (primary derivatives), or derived (secondary derivatives), are usually formed by the addition of a syllable, called the suffix, which serves to determine the precise relation in which the word stands to the root. Thus, from γράφ-, *write*, are formed γράφ-ειν, m. *writer*; γράφ-ειδ-, f. *writing instrument*; γραμ-ματ-, n. *a writing*; γραμ-μα-, f. *line*: from δικά-, f. *equivalent, right*, are formed δικά-ω-, *righteous*; and from this again, δικά-ω-σύν-, f. *righteousness*.

513. Many primary verbs, and a few substantives, are made without any suffix: as, μάχ- (m.), *fight*; λεγ-, *speak*; ἄγ-, *lead*; ἅλ-, m. f. *salt, sea*: or with a slight change of vowel, as φλογ-, f. *flame*, from φλεγ-, *burn*. Such substantives, of course, belong to the inseparable declension.

514. For the changes to which consonants and vowels are subject in the derivation and composition of words, consult the sections on letter-changes.

\* Such words as γράφ-, *write*; αρχ-, *begin*, are classed among primary roots, as not admitting of any further analysis within the limits of the Greek language. They are probably not *pure roots*, but made by the addition of some affix.

† Care must be taken not to confound compound words and derivatives from compounds: ὁμοφρον-, *of one mind*, is a compound adjective; ὁμοφρονε-, *be of one mind*, is a verb derived from the compound adjective.

515.

*Of the Derivation of Nouns.*

The following Tables exhibit the most important suffixes of substantives and adjectives.

## MASCULINE SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
εf	verbs	one who —s	φεν-	slay	φον-εν	slayer
εf	nouns	person	γραμμᾶτ- ἵππο-	a writing horse	γραμμᾶτ-εν- ἵππ-εν-	scribe horseman
εf <sup>1</sup>	town	inhabitant	Μεγάρο-	Megara	Μεγάρ-εν-	a Megarian
τα	verbs	one who —s	κῦβερνα-	steer	κῦβερνη-τα-	steersman
τ ρ	verbs	one who —s	ῥε-	speak	ῥη-τορ-	speaker
τηρ	verbs	one who —s	κᾶλ-ε-	summon	κλή-τηρ-	summoner
τα	nouns	person	τοξο-	bow	τοξο-τα-	bowman
ἱ-τα	nouns	person	ὁδο-	way	ὁδ-ἱτα-	traveller
ω-τα	nouns	person	στράτια-	army	στράτι-ωτα-	soldier
τα <sup>1</sup>	town	inhabitant	Αἰγίνα-	Ægina	Αἰγινή-τα-	an Æginetan
ἱ-τα	or	inhabitant	Αβδηρο-	Abdera	Αβδηρ-ἱτα-	an Abderite
ω-τα	country	inhabitant	Σικελία-	Sicily	Σικελι-ωτα-	a Sicilian Greek
τηρ <sup>2</sup>	verbs	means	ζωσ-	gird	ζωσ-τηρ-	girdle
ο <sup>3</sup>	verbs	person	αιιδ-	sing	αιιδ-ο-	singer
ο	verbs	act?	λεγ-	speak	λογ-ο-	speech
α <sup>4</sup>	—	person	τριβ-	wear, practise	παιδο-τριβ-α-	trainer of boys
ιδά <sup>5</sup>	parent	son of	Νεστορ-	Nestor	Νεστορ-ἱδα-	son of Nestor
ιον	parent	son of	Κρονο-	Cronus	Κρον-ιον-ορ	son of Cronus
ῖων	parent	son of			Κρον-ῖων-	
ι-σκο-	nouns	little	παιδ-	child, boy	παιδ-ι-σκο-	young boy
μο <sup>6</sup>	verbs	act	οδυρ-	lament	οδυρ-μο-	lamentation
(θ)μο	verbs	act	κλαφ-	weep	κλαυ-θμο-	weeping
(σ)μο	verbs	act	θε-	place	θε-σμο-	statute
ων	nouns	place for	γῦναικ-	woman	γῦναικ-ων-	women's apartment
ᾶκ <sup>7</sup>	nouns	little	κλων-	twig	κλων-ᾶκ-	little twig
ᾱκ	nouns	—	πορπα-	buckle	πορπ-ᾱκ-	shield-handle
ηκ	nouns	—	μυρμυ-	ant	μυρμ-ηκ-	ant
ύχ <sup>7</sup>	nouns	—	βοτρυ-	bunch of grapes	βοστρ-ύχ-	lock of hair

*Remarks on the Suffixes.*

<sup>1</sup> This suffix is, of course, only a special case of that immediately above.

<sup>2</sup> Nouns masc. in *τηρ*, and nouns fem. and neut. in *τρα* and *τρο*, signifying the means, are probably to be regarded as adjectives used substantively.

<sup>3</sup> Some of these nouns in *ο* are masc. and fem.; as, *αιιδο*- m. and f.

<sup>4</sup> The few nouns of this class are, mostly, compounds.

<sup>5</sup> This suffix also appears as *ᾶδα* and *ἰᾶδα*. When it is added to words whose C. F. ends in *εf*, *f* disappears, and *ι* of the suffix forms a diphthong with the pre-



ceding  $\epsilon$ : thus, from Πηλεΐ- or Πηληΐ-, *Peleus*, are made Πηλειδα- (or Πηλειδα-) and Πηληϊάδα-, son of *Peleus*: similarly from Αρρεΐ- are formed Αρρειδα- and Αρρειων-.

<sup>6</sup> But of many words in  $\theta\mu\omicron$  and  $\sigma\mu\omicron$  the initial consonant of the suffix seems due rather to a lost final consonant in the root.

<sup>7</sup> Also fem., as ῥόδ-ᾱκ-, f. *dwarf-rose*; πτῦχ-, f. *fold*; αμν-ῦχ-, m. f. *band, circlet* (from αμφί). These suffixes, ᾱκ, ᾱς, ης, ῦχ, as also ᾱγ(λᾱλ-ᾱγ-, *babblers*), ῦγ (πτερ-ῦγ-, f. *pinion*), ἰς (ἰλ-ἰς-, f. a *spiral*), are varieties of one suffix, and all seem to have been originally diminutive. Some of them are also adjectival.

## 516.

## FEMININE SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a Substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
α <sup>1</sup>	verbs	act	φῦγ-	<i>flee</i>	φῦγ-α-	<i>flight</i>
μα	verbs	act	μνα-(m.)	<i>remember</i>	μνη-μα-	<i>remembrance</i>
ια <sup>2</sup>	adj.	quality	ευδαιμον-	<i>prosperous</i>	ευδαιμον-ια-	<i>prosperity</i>
σ-ῦνα <sup>3</sup>	adj.	quality	αφρον-	<i>senseless</i>	αφροσῦνα-	<i>senselessness</i>
ο-να	verbs		δίκαιο-	<i>righteous</i>	δίκαιο-συνα-	<i>righteousness</i>
τητ-	adj.	quality	ῆδ-(m.)	<i>enjoy</i>	ῆδ-ονα-	<i>joy, pleasure</i>
τι <sup>4</sup>	verbs	act	τάχυν-	<i>swift</i>	τάχυν-τητ-	<i>swiftness</i>
σι	verbs	act	φασ-	<i>speak</i>	φά-τι-	<i>speaking</i>
σια	verbs	act	πραγ-	<i>do</i>	πραξί-	<i>doing</i>
ια <sup>5</sup>	male	female	δοκιμάδ-	<i>prove</i>	δοκιμά-σια	<i>proving</i>
αινα	male	female	ἱερεΐ-	<i>priest</i>	ἱερεία-	<i>priestess</i>
ἰδ	parent	daughter of	ἄνακτ-	<i>king</i>	ἄνασσα-	<i>queen</i>
ἰδ <sup>6</sup>	male	female	λεοντ-	<i>lion</i>	λε-αινα-	<i>lioness</i>
ἰδ	—	—	Δάναο-	<i>Danaus</i>	Δαναΐ-ἰδ-	<i>daughter of Danaus</i>
ἄδ	—	—	Ἑλλήν-	<i>a Greek</i>	Ἑλλήν-ἰδ-	<i>a Greek woman</i>
ἄδ	nouns	collective	γράφ-	<i>write</i>	γράφ-ἰδ-	<i>writing instrument</i>
τειρα <sup>7</sup>	verbs	female agent	φυλλο-	<i>leaf</i>	φυλλ-ᾱδ-	<i>heap of leaves</i>
ρία	verbs	female agent	δο-	<i>give</i>	δο-τειρα-	<i>female who gives</i>
τριδ	verbs	female agent	ποιε-	<i>create</i>	ποιη-τρια-	<i>poetess</i>
τιδ <sup>7</sup>	nouns	female person	αυλε-	<i>play the flute</i>	αυλη-τριδ-	<i>female flute-player</i>
τρα	verbs	means	πολι-	<i>city</i>	πολι-τιδ-	<i>female citizen</i>
τρα	verbs	place	κάλυβ-	<i>hide</i>	κάλυπ-τρα-	<i>veil</i>
ι-σκα	nouns	little	πᾶλαι-	<i>wrestle</i>	πᾶλαι-σ-τρα-	<i>wrestling-school</i>
			παιδ-	<i>child</i>	παιδ-ισκα-	<i>little girl</i>

## Remarks.

<sup>1</sup> Feminines in  $\alpha$  are also used as collective nouns: thus, from φῦλακ-, *watch*, φῦλακ-α-, f. is both *watching* and *a guard*, like the Latin *custodia*-. Similarly, some words in  $\iota\alpha$  are collectives: as, γεροσ-ια- (γεροντ-ια-), *a senate*; ἐκκλησ-ια- (from ἐκκλητο-, *summoned*), *an assembly*.

<sup>2</sup> Substantives in  $\iota\alpha$ , from adjectives chiefly, are very numerous; it is important to attend to the necessary letter-changes: thus, from σοφο-, *wise*; ἀληθεσ-, *true*; ἀθάνατο-, *immortal*, are derived σοφία-, *wisdom*; ἀληθεια-, *truth*; ἀθάνασια-, *immortality*.

<sup>3</sup> Most words of this class are derived from adjectives in  $\omicron\nu$ , as αφροσῦνα-, *folly*,

from *αφρον-*; *μνημοσύνα*-, remembrance, from *μνημον*-, mindful; so that *ννα* should, probably, be regarded as the original suffix, *σ* being due to *ν* final of the adj.

<sup>4</sup> *τι* and *σι* are the same suffix.

<sup>5</sup> The suffixes *σα* and *ια* are probably identical, *σσα* being due to the concurrence of *ι* with a preceding guttural or dental; so *μελισσα*-, bee, from *μελιτ*-, n. honey. See § 45, α.

<sup>6</sup> This use of the suffix *ιδ* is obviously related to the preceding: *ιδ* also appears as a termination of feminine adjectives: thus, *θουρο*-, m. *θουριδ*-, f. impetuous; *Περσα*-, a Persian, *Περσιδ*-, f. (sc. *γα*-), the land of the Persians, Persia.

<sup>7</sup> These fam. nouns in *τεια* (*τερ-ια*), *τρια*, *τριδ*, and *τιδ*, should rather be considered as formed through masc. nouns in *τηρ*, *τορ*, and *τα*. Compare the Latin *vict-ic*- through *vict-or*-; *doctrina*- through *doctor*-; *textrina*- through *texor*-.

## 517.

## NEUTER SUFFIXES.

Suffix	Added to	Gives a substantive meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
μάτ	verbs	thing done	πραγ-	do	πραγ-μάτ-	deed
εσ <sup>1</sup>	verbs.	{ act thing done	πενθ-	grieve	πενθ-εσ-	grief
εσ	adj.	property	βάλ-	throw	βελ-εσ-	dart
ο	verbs	—	ευρ-υ-	broad	ευρ-εσ-	breadth
το <sup>2</sup>	verbs	thing done	ζυγ-	join	ζυγ-ο-	yoke
τρο <sup>3</sup>	verbs	{ means wages for	πι-	drink	πι-ο-	draught
τηρ-ιο <sup>4</sup>	verbs	place	ἀρο-	plough	ἀρο-τρο-	a plough
(ε)ιο	nouns	place	λυ-	set free	λυ-τρο-	ransom
ιο	nouns	little	βουλευ-	deliberate	βουλευ-τηριο-	senate-house
ιδιο	nouns	little	χαλκε-	coppersmith	χαλκε-ιο-	coppersmith's shop
ἄριο	nouns	little	παιδ-	child	παιδ-ιο-	little child
(ἄ)νο	verbs	—	κύν-	dog	κύν-ιδιο-	little dog
			παιδ-	child	παιδ-ἄριο-	little child
			τεκ-	bring forth	τεκ-νο-	child

## Remarks.

<sup>1</sup> Varieties of this suffix are *ἄσ*, *ἄρ*, *ἄρ*, as: *σελᾶσ*-, blaze; *τερᾶτ*-, portent; *θενᾶρ*-, the flat of the hand.

<sup>2</sup> These nouns in *το* are probably neuters of adjectives in *το*.

<sup>3</sup> The price for which anything is bought is a sort of instrument.

<sup>4</sup> These words in *τηριο* and *ειο* (*αιο*, etc.) are rather to be regarded as the neuters of adjectives in *τηρ-ιο* and *ε-ιο*: the true suffix is *ιο*, the syllables *τηρ* and *ε* (*ε* *φ*) denoting the agent. The compound suffix would grow to be regarded as a simple, and thus be added to nouns agent of a different form: thus, from *διδασκαλο*-, teacher, was made *διδασκαλειο*-, n. a school. Compare the Latin *audi-tor-ιο*- with the Greek *ακροᾶ-τηρ-ιο*-, place of audience. Some nouns in *τηριο* and *ειο* also signify the means.

Suffix	Added to	Gives an adjective meaning	Thus, from	English	Is derived	English
ο <sup>1</sup>	verbs	state	λεπ-	leave	λοιπ-ο	left
ιο <sup>2</sup>	nouns	belonging to	ἄλ-	sea	ἄλ-ιο	marine
ιο	adj.	—ly	κάθᾱρ-	clean	κάθᾱρ'-ιο	cleanly
εο	nouns	made of	χρῦσο-	gold	χρῦσ'-εο	golden
ειο	nouns	belonging to	γύναικ-	woman	γύναικ-ειο	feminine
λο			δει-	fear	δει-λο	timid
η-λο		state?	ὑψ-εο	height	ὑψ-ηλο	high
ω-λο			φειδ-	spare	φειδ-ωλο	thrifty
ᾱ-λεο			θαρσ-εο	courage	θαρσ-ᾱλεο	courageous
	nouns	full of	αἰσχ-εο	shame	αἰσχ-εο	shameful
ε-ρο	nouns	full of	φοβο-	fear	φοβ'-ερο	frightful, afraid
η-ρο	nouns	full of	μοχθο-	hardship	μοχθ'-ηρο	full of hardship
νο	verbs	state	σεβ-	worship	σεμ-νο	revered
νο	nouns	like, etc.	ερεβ-εο	gloom	ερεβ-εο	gloomy
ι-νο	nouns	like, etc.	ανθρωπο-	man	ανθρωπ'-ινο	human
ι-νο	nouns	made of	ξύλο-	wood	ξύλ'-ινο	wooden
ερ-ιο	nouns	belonging to	χειμ-ων	winter	χειμ-εριο	wintery
ερ-ινο	nouns	belonging to	νυκτ-	night	νυκτ-ερινο	belonging to night
ι-νο	town	belonging to	Τάραντ-	Tarentum	Ταραντ'-ινο	of Tarentum
η-νο	town	belonging to	Κυζικό-	Cyzicus	Κυζικ'-ηνο	of Cyzicus
ᾱ-νο	town	belonging to	Σαρδι-	Sardis	Σαρδι-ᾱνο	of Sardis
ιμο	verbs	fit to (act. or pas.)	ωφελ-ε-	serve	ωφελ-ιμο	serviceable
σ-ιμο	verbs	—	ια- (m.)	heal	ιά-σιμο	curable
ιμο	nouns	like, etc.	νομο-	custom	νομ'-ιμο	customary
ικο	verbs	fit to	αρχ-	rule	αρχ-ικο	fit to rule
τ-ικο	verbs	fit to	πραγ-	rule	πραγ-τικο	fit for business
κο	nouns	belonging to	Λιβυ-	a Libyan	Λιβυ-κο	Libyan
ικο	nouns	belonging to	Ἑλλην-	a Greek	Ἑλλην-ικο	Grecian
			ἵππο-	horses	ἵππ'-ικο	of horses
ᾱκο	nouns	belonging to	Κορινθιο-	a Corinthian	Κορινθι'-ᾱκο	of the Corinthians
τα		male agent, etc.	στεφᾱνο-	wreath	στεφᾱν'-ι-τα	belonging to
τ-ιδ		female —			στεφᾱν'-ι-τιδ	wreaths
το	verbs	{ —ed	γνω-	know	γνω-το	known
		{ —able	θᾱν-	die	θνη-το	liable to die
τεο	verbs	to be —d	ποιε-	make	ποιη-τεο	to be made
τερο	{ adj. or	of two	[πο-ι]	which?	πο-τερο-;	which of two?
	{ prep.		προ	before	προ-τερο-	former
τηριο <sup>3</sup>	verbs	fit to	σω-	save	σω-τηριο	saving
υ <sup>4</sup>		—	ἡδ-υ	delight	ἡδ-υ	delightful, sweet
μον	verbs	full of	μνη-	remember	μνη-μον	mindful
(ρ)εντ	nouns	full of	δολο-	craft	δολο-εντ	crafty
ηρεσ <sup>5</sup>	nouns	fitted with, etc.	χαλκο-	copper	χαλκο-ηρεσ-	fitted with copper
ωδεσ <sup>6</sup>	nouns	full of	κινδύνο-	danger	κινδύν'-ωδεσ-	dangerous

*Remarks.*

<sup>1</sup> This suffix is much used in compound adjectives.

<sup>2</sup> In appending the suffix attention must be paid to the final letter of the C. F. Thus, from *δικα-*, *right*; *βασίλει-*, *king*; *θερε-*, *summer*; *Μίλητο-*, *Miletus*, are derived *δικαιο-*, *βασίλειο-*, *θερειο-*, *Μίλησιο-*; and from *αλγει-*, *pain*, with suffix *νο*, *αλγεινο-*, *painful*, for *αλγειν-νο-*, through *αλγεν-νο-*; compare the co-existing forms *φαιννο-* and *φαινο-*, *shining*, from *φασ-*, *light*, and the feminines *χάρις-σα-* (adj.) and *τῦπει-σα-* (part.) from the C. F. *χάριεντ-* and *τῦπεντ-*.

<sup>3</sup> These are strictly to be viewed as adjectives in *ιο* from nouns in *τηρ*; but many adjectives in *τηριο* occur without any corresponding substantive in *τηρ*.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps this suffix carries with it a diminutive force. Compare the English adjectives in *ish*; and for the form the numerous Latin adj. in *i*, as *suavi-*, *sweet*.

<sup>5</sup> Adjectives in *ηρις* are perhaps to be regarded as compounded with the root *ἄρ-*, *fit*.

<sup>6</sup> This suffix possibly contains the element *ειδ-*, *form, shape*: compare such words as *μηνο-ειδης*, *moon-shaped*.

*Of the Derivation of Verbs.*

519. Frequently a pure root, without the addition of any suffix, is used as the C. F. of a verb: as, *ἄγ-*, *lead*; *ῥάγ-(σ)*, *ar-range*; *μάθ-*, (*μανθᾶν*), *learn*; *ῥε-*, *flow*; *φύγ-(φενγ)*, *flee*.

520. Many crude forms of substantives and adjectives are, without any additional suffix, employed as verbal crude forms: as, *πτῦχ-*, *f. a fold*, and *πτῦχ-(σ)*, *fold up*; *παῖδ-*, *m. f. child*, and *παῖδ-(ς)*, *play like a child*; *φύλακ-*, *m. watchman*, and *φύλακ-(σ)*, *watch*; *ελίκ-*, *twisted*, and *ελίκ-(σ)*, *twist*; *κηρῦκ-*, *m. herald*, and *κηρῦκ-(σ)*, *proclaim*. The suffixes, thus transferred, often came to be viewed as original verb-suffixes, and were then appended to roots of different form.

521. Thus from substantives in *a* arise verbs in *a*: as,

*Subst.*

*θηρα-*, *f. hunting*,

*τίμα-*, *f. honour*,

*τολμα-*, *f. daring*,

*Verb.*

*θηρα-*, *hunt*.

*τίμα-*, *honour*.

*τολμα-*, *be daring*.

And then from words of a different form: as,

*γού-*, *m. wailing*,

*μεμειν-*, *f. indignation*,

*γούα-*, *bewail*.

*μεμεισα-*, *be indignant*.

522. From substantives in *o* arise verbs in *o* : as,

δουλο-, m. <i>slave</i> ,	δουλο-, <i>enslave</i> .
χρῦσο-, m. <i>gold</i> ,	χρῦσο-, <i>gild</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

ρίζα-, f. <i>root</i> ,	ρίζο-, <i>cause to take root</i> .
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523. From substantives and adjectives in *eo* arise verbs in *eo*, or more frequently in *e*, *o* being dropped (§ 48) : as,

τελεσ-, n. <i>end</i> ,	τελεσ- or τελε-, <i>fulfil</i> .
ἄκεσ-, n. <i>remedy</i> ,	ἄκεσ- or ἀκε- (m.), <i>heal</i> .
θαρσεσ-, n. <i>courage</i> ,	θαρσε-, <i>be bold</i> .
ευτύχεσ-, <i>fortunate</i> ,	ευτύχε-, <i>be fortunate</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

φίλο-, m. f. <i>friend</i> ,	φίλε-, <i>be a friend, love</i> .
οικο-, m. <i>house</i> ,	οικε-, <i>dwell</i> .
φωνα-, f. <i>voice</i> ,	φωνε-, <i>speak</i> .
ευδαιμον-, <i>happy</i> ,	ευδαιμονε-, <i>be happy</i> .

Verbs in *e* from subst. and adj. in *o* are very numerous.

524. From nouns in *i* and *u* arise a few verbs in *i* and *u* : as,

μηνι-, f. <i>wrath</i> ,	μηνι-, <i>be wroth</i> .
ἴθι-, <i>straight</i> ,	ἴθι-, <i>go straight</i> .

525. From substantives in *eu* arise verbs in *eu* : as,

βασίλει-, m. <i>king</i> ,	βασίλει-, <i>be king</i> .
ἵππευ-, m. <i>horseman</i> ,	ἵππευ-, <i>ride, serve in cavalry</i> .

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

βουλα-, f. <i>counsel</i> ,	βουλε-, <i>give counsel</i> .
δουλο-, m. <i>slave</i> ,	δουλε-, <i>be a slave</i> .
ἡγεμον-, m. <i>guide, leader</i> ,	ἡγεμονε-, <i>guide, rule</i> .

526. From substantives in *μ-ᾱτ* arise verbs in *μ-ᾱν* (*αν*) : \* as,

ονομάτ-, n. <i>name</i> ,	ονομάν-, <i>give a name to</i> .
σημᾱτ-, n. <i>sign, token</i> ,	σημᾱν-, <i>give a sign</i> .

And then from words of a different form ; more readily, however, from words which show some resemblance to the original form : as,

ποιμεν-, m. <i>shepherd</i> ,	ποιμάν-, <i>tend sheep</i> .
ευφρον-, <i>glad</i> ,	ευφράν-, <i>gladden</i> .

\* For this substitution of *ν* for *τ*, compare the adjectives α-παρα-μον-, *easy*; ἄ-πημ-ον-, *unharmd*, from παρα-μᾱτ-, πημ-ᾱτ-; also the Latin neuter substantives in *men* and *mento*, which evidently correspond in form and meaning to the Greek neuters in *μᾱτ*.

θερμο-, <i>hot</i> ,	θερμᾶν-, <i>make warm</i> .
λευκο-, <i>white</i> ,	λευκᾶν-, <i>whiten</i> .

527. From adjectives in υ arise verbs in ὕ-ν (ῡν) : as,

ἡδύ-, <i>sweet</i> ,	ἡδύν-, <i>sweeten</i> .
βᾶρυ-, <i>heavy</i> ,	βᾶρύν-, <i>make heavy</i> .

And then from words of a different form : as,

λαμπρο-, <i>bright</i> ,	λαμπρύν-, <i>brighten</i> .
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In some instances, the adj. in υ has disappeared in the positive, traces of the formation surviving, however, in the compar. and superl. and in a derived verb in ὕν : thus, with αἰσχ-ρο-, *ugly*, etc., are connected the compar. and superl. αἰσχίον- and αἰσχιστο-, and a subst. αἰσχεσ-, suggesting an adjectival C.F. αἰσχυν-, whence is derived a verbal C. F. αἰσχύν-, *shame*. Similarly, we have αλγ-εινο-, *painful*, αλγίον-, αλγιστο-, αλγεσ-, [αλγυ-], αλγύν-. κράτ-ερο-, *strong*, κρείσσον-, κρᾶτιστο-, κρᾶτεσ-, [κράτυ-], κρᾶτύν-.

528. From substantives in ἰδ arise verbs in ἰδ (ζ) : as,

παιδ-, m. f. <i>child</i> ,	παιδ-, <i>play like a child</i> .
ἐλπιδ-, f. <i>hope</i> ,	ἐλπιδ-, <i>feel hope</i> .
ερίδ-, f. <i>strife</i> ,	ερίδ-, <i>strive</i> .

And, more frequently, from words of a different form : as,

Ἑλλην-, m. a <i>Greek</i> ,	Ἑλληνιδ-, <i>speak Greek</i> , etc.
ὄπλο- (pl.), n. <i>arms</i> ,	ὄπλιδ-, <i>furnish with arms</i> .

529. From substantives in ἄρ (μ-αr) are made verbs in ἄδ (ζ) : as,

θαυμάτ-, n. <i>wonder</i> ,	θαυμάδ-, * <i>feel wonder</i> .
δολεατ-, n. <i>bait, enticement</i> ,	δολεᾶδ-, <i>entice</i> .

And, more frequently, from words of another form : as,

δικα-, f. <i>justice</i> ,	δικᾶδ-, <i>give judgement</i> .
εργο-, n. <i>work</i> ,	εργᾶδ- (m.), <i>work</i> .

530. A few verbs called *desideratives* are formed in α (or ια) from nouns, and in σει from verbs (through the future) : as,

φονα-, m. <i>bloodshed</i> ,	φονα-, <i>thirst for blood</i> .
θανάτο-, m. <i>death</i> ,	θανάτα- & } <i>long to die</i> .
	θανάτια-, }
πολεμε-, <i>make war</i> ,	πολεμη-σει-, <i>wish for war</i> .
γελασ-, <i>laugh</i> ,	γελά-σει-, <i>wish to laugh</i> .

531. On *inceptive* verbs in σκ (ι-σκ), see § 266.

\* As well as θαυμάν-, an older form.

Connected with this formation in *σκ* is a peculiar form of the past-imperfect and aorist tenses, active and middle, made by means of a suffix *σκ* or *ε-σκ* with the person-endings of the past-imperf., and signifying the repetition of an act in past time; the augment is usually dropped: thus, from *τρεπ-*, *turn*, are formed (past-imp. 1 sing.) *τρεπεσκον* and *τρεπεσκομην*; (1 aor.) *τρεψασκον* and *τρεψασκομην*; (2 aor.) *τράπεσκον* and *τράπεσκομην*. The use of these tenses is confined to the Ionic dialect; in Attic the same meaning was conveyed by means of the ordinary tenses with *äv*: as, *ειδον äv*, *I would* (repeatedly) *see*, = *ιδεσκον*.

532. Verbs in *α, αδ, ε, ευ*, generally denote *a state, or the possession or exercise of some faculty, etc.*, implied by the simple word; thus, they are both transitive and intransitive: as, from *νικα*, *f. victory*, arises the verb *νικα*, *be victorious, conquer*. But verbs in *ε* and *ευ* are generally intransitive.

533. Verbs in *ο, öv, ύν*, have usually a *factitive* signification: as, *δουλο*, *make a slave of*; *θερμäv*, *warm*; *ήδύν*, *sweeten*.

534. Verbs in *ιδ* belong to both classes: as, *ελπιδ*, *be hopeful, hope*, but *άγνιδ*, *render pure*. Many verbs in *ιδ* derived from proper names are *imitative*: as, *Φίλιπιδ*, *belong to Philip's party*; *Έλληνιδ*, *act the Greek*.

### Of Composition.

535. The first member of a compound word may be either a noun (substantive or adjective), a verb, or some particle. The second member may be either a noun or a verb.

536. If the first member of a compound be a substantive or adjective, it is prefixed (in the crude form) with no other change or addition than such as may be required for euphony: thus are derived

from <i>πύρ</i> , <i>fire</i> ,	and <i>φέρ</i> , <i>bear</i> ,	<i>πυρ-φορ-ο</i> , <i>fire-bearing</i> .
<i>σάκεισ</i> , <i>shield</i> ,	<i>πάλ</i> , <i>brandish</i> ,	<i>σάκεισ-πάλ-ο</i> , <i>brandishing a shield</i> .
<i>χορο</i> , <i>chorus</i> ,	<i>διδασκάλο</i> , <i>teacher</i> ,	<i>χορο-διδασκάλο</i> , <i>teacher of a chorus</i> .
<i>πολυ</i> , <i>many</i> ,	<i>γλωττα</i> , <i>tongue</i> ,	<i>πολυ-γλωττ-ο</i> , <i>many-tongued</i> .

Final *α* is usually changed to *ο*: as,

from *ήμερα*, *day*, and *φύλακ*, *watcher*, *ήμερο-φύλακ*, *watching by day*.

Final *o* is dropped if the second word begin with a vowel : as,  
 from *ἵππο*, *horse*, and *αρχ*, *command*, *ἵππ-αρχ-ο*, *commander of cavalry*.  
*κωμα*, *village*, *αρχ*, *command*, *κωμ-αρχ-ο*, *head of a village*.

But, if the second word begin with *f* or *σ* subsequently lost, the final vowel of the first word is generally retained, and crasis often takes place : as,

from *κάκο*, *bad*, and *ἡθεσ* (*ἡθεσ*), *disposition*, *κάκο-ἡθεσ*, *ill-disposed*.  
*κάκο*, *bad*, *εργο* (*ἔργο*), *deed*, *κάκουργο*, i. e. *κάκο-εργο*, *evil-doer*.  
*ῥαβδο*, *staff*, *ἔχ* (*εἰχ*), *hold*, *ῥαβδουχ*, i. e. *ῥαβδο-οχ*, *holding a staff*.

If the first word end with a consonant and the second begin with a consonant, *o* is used as connecting vowel : as,

from *θαυμάτ*, *wonder*, and *ποιε*, *do*, *θαυμάτ-ο-ποιε*, *wonder-worker*.  
*πάτερ*, *father*, *κτεν*, *kill*, *πατρ-ο-κτον-ο*, *father-killer*.

Also after the weak vowels *i* and *u*, *o* is inserted : as,

from *φύσι*, *nature*, and *λεγ*, *speak*, *φύσι-ο-λογ*, *natural philosopher*.  
*ἰχθυ*, *fish*, *φάγ*, *eat*, *ἰχθυ-ο-φάγ*, *fish-eater*.\*

But of neuters in *εσ* and *ατ* (*ματ*) those syllables are often dropped; or, rather, an earlier stage of the root is resorted to : as,

from *ανθ*, *flower*, and *νεμ*, *feed*, *ανθ-ο-νομ*, *feeding on flowers*.  
*σπερμ*, *seed*, *λεγ*, *gather*, *σπερμ-ο-λογ*, *picking up seeds*.

537. If the first member of a compound be a verb, it is annexed without change, or, if euphony requires, with the insertion

\* At least, such is the usual but not altogether satisfactory explanation of this *o*. On the other hand, it has been suggested that in such compounds originally a genitival or other secondary form constituted the first element, of which the so-called connecting vowel *o* is a relic. Thus, for instance, *ἰχθυος-φαγο* would have been the original form of this word. Compare *Ἠελοποννησο*, *island of Pelops*, which is admitted to be for *Ἠελοποννησο*, just as *ερεβεννο* is from *ερεβεννο* (§ 46). In such words as *πῆρι-γενεσ*, *wrought by fire*; *ορεσι-τροφε* (or *ορεστροφο*), *reared on the mountains*, a dative case is usually recognised in the former element.



of a short vowel, ε, ι or ο, as connecting vowel: thus are derived—

from πειθ- (m.), *obey*, and ἀρχ-, *command*, πειθ-ἀρχ-ο-, *obedient to orders*.

δάκ-, *bite*, θῦμο-, *heart*, δάκ-ε-θῦμο-, *heart-consuming*.

ἀρχ-, *command*, τεκτον-, *artificer*, ἀρχ-ι-τεκτον-, *chief artificer*.

λίπ-, *leave*, στρατο-, *army*, λίπ-ο-στρατ-ια-, *desertion from the army*.

But not unfrequently the syllable σι (before vowels σ) is inserted: as,

from λυ-, *loosen*, and πονο-, *toil*, λυ-σι-πονο-, *ending toil*.

πληγ-, *strike*, ιππο-, *horse*, πληξ-ιππο-, *stead-spurring*.

This syllable σι (earlier ρι, as βω-τι-ἄναιρα-, *man-feeding*) is doubtless the same as the suffix σι of feminine nouns signifying an *act*.

538. Many compound adjectives are formed by aid of certain inseparable particles prefixed: the most important of these prefixes are—

a. The negative particle ἄν-, before consonants ἄ- (*Alpha privativum*): thus,

from ἄν- and αἰτιο-, *cause*, is made ἄν-αἰτιο-, *guiltless*, etc.

ἐλευθερο-, *free*, ἄν-ἐλευθερο-, *unfree, slavish*.

πάτερ-, *father*, ἄ-πᾶτορ-, *fatherless*.

μάθ-, *learn*, ἄ-μάθ-εσ-, *stupid*.

If the second member of the compound began with F, a was used according to the rule; in Attic contraction sometimes ensued: thus,

from ἄ- and (F)εργο-, *work*, was made α-εργο-, Att. ἀργο-, *idle*.

(F)έκοντ-, *willing*, α-εκοντ-, ἀκοντ-, *unwilling*.

(F)εἰκ-, *seem*, α-εἰκ-εσ-, αἰκεσ-, *unseemly*.

Similarly from ἵπνο-, *sleep*, originally σῠπνο-, was formed α-ῠπνο-, *sleepless*, not ἄνυπνο-.

The particle νη-, apparently another form of ἄν-, has the same signification: it is used in poetical compounds; as, νηλεεσ-, *pitiless*, from ἐλεεσ-, *pity*.\*

\* With the inseparable negative particle ἄν-, ἄ-, or νη-, compare the preposition ἄνευ, *without*, the Latin conjunction *sine* and particle *sine*, the German *ohne* and *un-*, and the English *un-*: also consult Prof. Key, *Phil. Soc.*, iii. p. 52.

b. The particle δύσ-, conveying the notion of *difficult, bad*, and corresponding to the English *mis-* in *misfortune*: thus, from δύσ- and θύμο-, *heart*, was made δυσ-θύμο-, *despondent*.

ἄλω-, *be captured*, δύσ-ἄλω-το-, *difficult to capture*.

Compare with these the numerous compounds of εὖ, *well*; as, εὐ-θύμο-, *cheerful*; εὐ-ἄλω-το-, *easy to capture*, etc.

c. The copulative particle ἄ-, or, without the aspirate, ᾶ-, of ἅμα, *at one, together* (*Alpha copulativum*): thus, from ᾶ- and παντ-, *all*, was made ᾶ-παντ-, *all together*.

κελευθο-, *road*, ᾶ-κολουθο-, *attendant on*.  
τάλαντο-, *balance*, ᾶ-τάλαντο-, *equivalent*.\*

539. Compound adjectives expressing *intensity*, are made with the inseparable particles ἄγα-, ζᾶ-, ἄρι-, and ἐρί-: as, ἄγα-κλύτο-, *very famous*; ζα-πλουτο-, *very rich*; ἄρι-δηλο-, *very plain*; ἐρί-δουπο-, *loud-sounding*. These words are not found in Attic prose.

540. Compound adjectives are also made with prepositions and adverbs prefixed: as, προ-θύμο-, *forward-minded, eager*; ἀπο-δημο-, *away from one's country*; συν-δικο-, *advocate*; εὐ-θύμο-, *cheerful*; ὀψι-μάθεισ-, *late in learning*.

541. The second member of a compound may be either a noun or a verb: the termination must be adapted, if necessary, to the class of words to which the compound belongs. Hence,

a. If the second member of a compound adjective be a noun, it often remains quite unchanged: thus,

from σάφεισ-, *clear*, is made ἄ-σάφεισ-, *obscure*.  
πολι-, *state*, ἄ-πολι-, *outlaw*.  
σθενεσ-, *strength*, α-σθενεσ-, *weak*.  
ἑτεσ-, *year*, δεκα-ετεσ-, *ten years old*.  
παιδ-, *child*, εὐ-παιδ-, *with good children*.  
εργο-, *work*, φίλ-εργο-, *industrious*.

b. Feminine substantives in α give rise to compound adjectives in ο: thus,

from τίμα-, *honour*, is made φίλο-τίμο-, *ambitious*.

\* On the so-called *Alpha intensivum*, see Lobeck, *Pathologiae Graeci Serm. Elementa*, pp. 32—36. In many of the words usually given as compounded with this particle, the α is evidently the α *copulative*; in others the initial α seems to be the moveable euphonic α, or at most a formative letter without signification.

c. Nouns of the synoepated declension in *ερ*, and *φρεν*, *heart*, *mind*, change *ε* into *ο*: thus,

from *μητερ*, *mother*, is made *ἄ-μητορ*, *motherless*.  
*ἄνερ*, *man*, *πολυ-ἄνερ*, *populous*.  
*φρεν*, *mind*, *σω-φρον*, *sound-minded*.

d. Neuters in *μᾶρ* form adjectives in *μον*, less frequently in *μο*: thus,

from *πραγμᾶτ*, *deed*, is made *πολυ-πραγμον*, *busy*.  
*σημᾶτ*, *sign*, *ἄσημον*, *without sign* (or *ἄσημο*, see § 526.)

e. Words of the separable declension not unfrequently take the suffix *ο*: thus,

from *λίμεν*, *harbour*, is made *ἄ-λίμεν-ο*, *harbourless*.  
*ἄνερ*, *man*, *Ἀλεξ-ανδρ-ο*, *Alexander*.

Sometimes two forms coexist, one in a consonant and one in *ο*; as, *πολυ-ανδρο*- and *πολυ-ἄνερ*, *populous*; *ευ-τειχεσ*- and *ευ-τειχεο*-, *well-walled*.

542. If the second member of a compound adjective be a verb, the verbal root may remain unchanged: but more frequently some suffix is added, as *ο*, *εσ*, *το*, or less frequently *τ*: thus, from *πληγ*, *strike*, is made *κᾶτα-πληγ*, *timid*.

*ζυγ*, *yoke*, *συζυγ*- (also *συζυγ-ο*), *yoked together*.  
*κτεν*, *kill*, *πατρο-κτον-ο*, *killing one's father*.  
*μάθ*, *learn*, *ἄ-μάθ-εσ*, *stupid*.  
*δν*, *enter*, *ἄ-δν-το*, *not to be entered*.  
*γνω*, *know*, *α-γνω-τ*, *unknown*.

In such compounds the verb is generally, but not exclusively, passive or intransitive. Sometimes the adjective is ambiguous\*; thus, *πατροκτονο*- means also *killed by one's father*; *α-βλάθ-εσ*-, is *unharmful* and *harmless*; *ἄ-πειθ-εσ*-, *disobedient* and *not-persuasive*; *ἄ-ποτο*-, *not drinkable* and *never drinking*.

543. Compound substantives, partaking of the nature of substantives and adjectives, are made from verbal roots by addition of the suffixes denoting *agents*: as, *νεφέλ-ηγερε-τα*, *cloud-col-*

\* In accentuated Greek such ambiguous words are sometimes distinguished: as, *πατροκτόνος* (N.S.), *killing one's father*, but *πατρώκος*, *killed by one's father*: in the genitive, however, both become *πατροκτόνου*. The number of the words in which the distinction is made is, moreover, very limited.

*lecting*, from νεφέλα-, *cloud*, and ἀγερ-, *collect*; μηλο-βο-τηρ-, *sheep-feeding*. But these are chiefly poetical.

544. Feminine substantives of an abstract signification may be compounded with prepositions without undergoing any change of form: thus, from the fem. nouns βουλα-, *counsel*; δίκᾱ-, *right*, *suit at law*; ὁδο-, *road*, are formed the compounds ἐπι-βουλα-, *plot*; κατὰ-δίκᾱ-, *sentence*; σύν-οδο-, *assembly*. In composition with other words than prepositions such feminines usually take the suffix ια, as αἰ-φύγ-ια-, *perpetual banishment*, from φύγᾱ-, *flight*. Thus such words as συν-θε-σι-, *putting together*; ναυ-μάχ-ια-, *sea-fight*, may be regarded either as *derived* from the compound words, συν-θε-, *put together*; ναυ-μαχο-, *fighting at sea*, or *compounded* of σύν and θεσι-, ναυ- and μάχᾱ-. They are usually treated as *derivatives*.

545. Compound verbs are only made by prefixing some preposition to a simple verb: the verb undergoes no change. Thus, from βᾶλ-, *throw*; θε-, *put*, are made the compounds ἀπο-βᾶλ-, *throw away*; συν-θε-, *put together*.\*

546. The very numerous verbs apparently compounded of verbs and other words not prepositions are really derived from compound adjectives or substantives: thus, from a priv. and δύνᾱτο-, *able*, is made ἄ-δύνᾱτο-, *unable*;

and thence is derived the verb ἄδύνᾱτε-, *be unable*.

from ναυ-, *ship*, and μάχᾱ-, *fight*, is made ναυ-μαχο-, *fighting by sea*; and thence ναυμάχε-, *fight by sea*.

εὖ-, *well*, ἐργ-, *work*, ευ-εργ-ετα-, *benefactor*;

and thence ευεργετε-, *be a benefactor*.

σω-, *sound*, φρεν-, *mind*, σω-φρον-, *sound-minded*;

and thence σωφρονε-, *be sound-minded*.

The only exceptions to this statement are found in a few Epic participles, such as δακρυ-χέοντ-, *shedding tears*, from δακρυ-, *tear*, and χε-οντ-, *pouring*.

547. If the first syllable of the second element of a compound was short, it was sometimes lengthened, originally to avoid the concurrence of too many short syllables, and the practice was then extended to cases in which no such reason appears: thus, ἵππ-ηλάτα-, *driver of horses*; ἐπ-ωνύμο-, *surnamed*; ἄν-ωμοτο-, *un-*

\* This process is less composition, strictly so called, than juxtaposition: see § 502.

*σπορν* ; *φῖλ-ηρεμο*, *fond of rowing* ; *ευ-ωδεσ*, *sweet-smelling*, are compounded of *ελα*, *drive* ; *ονομ-ᾶτ*, *name* ; *ομο*, *swear* ; *ερεμο*, *oar* ; *οδ*, *smell*. To the same principle are due the long vowels in such words as *εἰς-βόλο*, *shooting deer* (for *εἰς-βόλο*).

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